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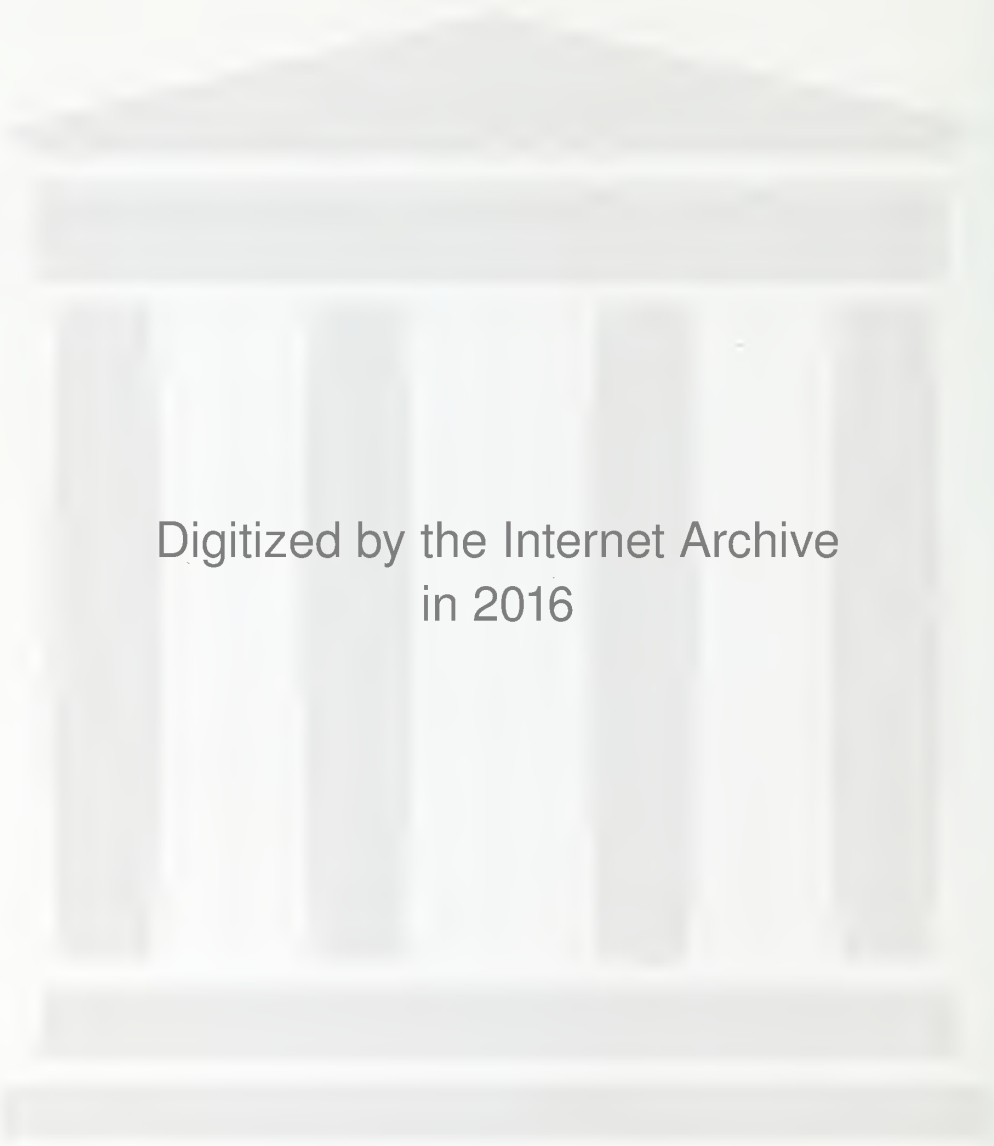
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BIOGRAPHICALENCYCLOPÆDIAOFO H I OOFTHE ^{19th} NINETEENTH CENTURY.Pt. 1

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THE BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF OHIO.

CHASE, SALMON PORTLAND, late Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13th, 1808, descending from an ancestry distinguished in civil and official life during the colonial career of this nation. In 1815, when he was seven years old, his father removed to Keene, where two years after he died. In this town Salmon was first placed under instruction, remaining in the common school until he was twelve, when he was sent to Worthington, Ohio, where his studies were supervised by an uncle, Philander Chase, at that time Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio. He then entered Cincinnati College, of which that distinguished churchman had become President, and by application and the display of an unusually bright talent was soon promoted to the sophomore class. After residing in Cincinnati a year he returned to his mother's home in New Hampshire, and in 1824 became a member of the junior class of Dartmouth College, from which institution he graduated in 1826, being then in his eighteenth year. In the ensuing winter he established a school for boys in Washington, and among his pupils were the sons of William Wirt, Henry Clay, Samuel L. Southard and other men, eminent as lawyers and statesmen at that time. In 1829 he closed the school, and having studied law while teaching was soon after admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. His legal preceptor was Mr. Wirt, and under his instruction obtained a thorough knowledge of the science of law. Early in 1830 he went to Cincinnati, where he established his permanent residence, which was, however, often interrupted by the necessities of his profession and by his elevation to office, which called him from that city. His entrance into successful professional life was

hampered by many embarrassments, but against all he struggled manfully. His first important labor was the preparation of an edition of the "Statutes of Ohio," with annotations, introducing that compilation with an historical sketch of the State. This work appeared in three volumes 8vo, and was so generally accepted as an authority on the subject that it superseded all other editions, and established the reputation of its compiler and annotator as a man of keen research, of thorough legal training and of fine literary culture. This first great success, after so many difficulties had beset him, was the augury of future distinction. It dated the commencement of his career as a successful practitioner, and he very soon secured a valuable and lucrative patronage. In 1834 he became Solicitor of the Bank of the United States, in Cincinnati, and within a short time of one of the city banks also. Three years after he was retained to defend a colored woman, claimed as a fugitive slave, and in his argument in her behalf he contended that Congress had no authority to impose any duties or confer any powers in fugitive slave cases on State magistrates, and held that the act of 1793 relative to fugitives from service was void, because unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States. This argument was extensively published, and established his reputation as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers. During the same year he appeared in the Supreme Court of Ohio to defend James G. Birney, who had been indicted under a State law for harboring a negro slave, and distinctly enunciated in his argument the doctrine "that slavery was local and dependent on State law for existence and continuance," and insisted that "the person alleged to have been harbored, having been brought within the territorial limits of Ohio by the individual claiming her as master, was thenceforth in fact and by right

free." He was associated with the Hon. William H. Seward, in 1846, in the defence of Van Zandt, before the Supreme Court of the United States, and delivered an argument, much more in detail than the others, based upon the doctrine to which he had so often given eloquent emphasis, that under the act of 1787 no fugitive from service could be reclaimed in Ohio, "unless there had been an escape from one of the original States: that it was the clear understanding of the framers of the Constitution that slavery was to be left exclusively to the disposal of the several States, without sanction or support from the national government," and further "that the clause in the Constitution relative to persons held in service was one of compact between the States, conferred no power of legislation upon Congress, and was never understood to confer any." Mr. Chase's practice, which embraced, as may be readily inferred from these instances, some of the most important civil actions brought to the attention of the State and Federal courts, had up to the year 1841 wholly engrossed his attention, and he had kept aloof from politics except in the exercise of his right of citizenship. He had been an independent voter, sometimes supporting Democrats, but more commonly Whigs. He had acquired an abhorrence of the institution of slavery, and this feeling was greatly stimulated by his personal contact with it in the courts. It was impossible for one of his energy and force of character to remain a passive witness of the efforts for the extension of slavery in the States. He gave his support to the Whig party of the North, which at that time seemed more favorable to an organized resistance to the growing institution, but even the doctrine of this party failed to satisfy him. In 1841, therefore, he united in a call for a convention of those opposed to slavery and its further extension. This convention was held at Columbus, Ohio, in December of that year, and it resulted in the organization of the Liberty party of Ohio, and placed in the field a gubernatorial candidate. Mr. Chase wrote an address to the people, defending the doctrine and purposes of the new political organization. The anti-slavery element in other sections of the North indorsed the movement, and in 1843 a national convention of the Liberty party met at Buffalo, New York. The Committee on Resolutions, of which Mr. Chase was, perhaps, the most distinguished member, had referred to it a resolution which proposed "to regard and treat the Third Clause of the Constitution, whenever applied to the case of a fugitive slave, as null and void, and consequently as forming no part of the Constitution of the United States, whenever we are called upon or sworn to support it." Mr. Chase opposed it, and it was negatived in the committee, but its author moved its adoption in the body of the convention, and this was done. In June, 1845, a convention of the southern and western Liberty people, which had been projected by Mr. Chase, met in Cincinnati. In his call for that meeting he said that it was designed to embrace all who believe that whatever is worth preserving in republicanism can only be

maintained by uncompromising war against the usurpations of the slave power, and are therefore resolved to "use all constitutional and honorable means to effect the extinction of slavery within their respective States, and its reduction to its constitutional limit in the United States." He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and in an address to the people, which he prepared, he gave a history of slavery, the relative positions of the Democratic and Whig parties towards it, and declared the urgent necessity for the organization of a party which should be wholly and heartily committed to the complete denationalization of the slave power. A second national Liberty convention was held in 1847, and in that body he argued against making any national nomination at that time, since it was highly probable that a more general anti-slavery sentiment would be created in the agitation of the Wilmot Proviso, the action of Congress and that of the two other political organizations. In the following year, anticipating the non-action of the Whig and Democratic parties on the question of slavery extension, he issued a call for a "Free Territory" State Convention at Columbus, and obtained for it the signatures of more than three thousand voters of all political creeds. This meeting was both large and enthusiastic, and resulted in the holding of a national convention at Buffalo, New York, in August of the same year, over which Mr. Chase presided. The standard-bearers nominated by this body were Hon. Martin Van Buren for President, and Hon. Charles Francis Adams for Vice-President. The election of United States Senator from Ohio was appointed for February 22d, 1849, and by a combination of the Democratic members of the Legislature, who gave him their united vote, and some of the Free-Soil members, who favored their views, Mr. Chase was elected by a handsome majority. It should be remembered that the Democratic party of that State had just previously declared by resolution of its State convention that slavery was an evil. Mr. Chase sympathized with them in their general views of State policy, and supported their nominees for State offices; giving them distinctly to understand, however, that he would sever his connection with them should they, in State or national conventions, abandon their anti-slavery position. In 1852 this point was reached, in his opinion. At the Baltimore Convention of the Democratic party a platform was adopted approving the compromise acts of 1850 and denouncing the further discussion of the slavery question. Upon this platform Mr. Pierce was nominated for the Presidency. The party in Ohio gave in their adherence to this departure, and Mr. Chase withdrew. He directly urged the organization of an Independent Democratic party, and drew up a declaration of principles, which was substantially ratified by the Pittsburgh Convention of the Independent Democracy in the same year. With this party he remained identified until the development of a new and powerful organization, indoctrinated with the principles he had so long avowed, and which was one



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Rev. Dr. John B. Pierce
Ordained in the Episcopate
for the Diocese of New York

of the outgrowths of the agitation of the Nebraska bill. In March, 1850, he delivered on the floor of the Senate an eloquent and convincing argument against the Compromise bill originated by Henry Clay "for an amicable arrangement of all questions in controversy between the Free and the Slave States growing out of the subject of slavery," and forcibly reviewed all the questions which were involved in it. He moved an amendment, in the shape of a proviso against the introduction of slavery in the Territories to which this bill applied. This amendment, however, was defeated by a vote of twenty-five to thirty. With the same unfortunate result he moved an amendment to the Fugitive Slave bill, which would secure a jury trial for alleged fugitive slaves; and another, with the same success, excluding from its operation persons escaping from States to Territories, and *vice versa*. Early in 1854, upon the introduction of a bill for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, or Nebraska-Kansas bill, he published an appeal to the people against such action, and on February 3d, in the Senate, made an elaborate exposure of that measure from the standpoint of the opposition. In the discussion which ensued he took a conspicuous part, and did not permit its passage until he had uttered an earnest and eloquent protest against it, the effect of which, so far as their action speaks, was lost on the majority in the Senate. His entire course in his Senatorial career was to divorce the Federal government from all connection with slavery, to secure the rights of the States and of individuals, and to promote economy in the administration of the finances of the nation. He was one of the first to urge a liberal support on the part of the government to the trans-continental railway project, between the Atlantic and Pacific, and gave no small share of his attention to rendering more secure the navigation of the great lakes. He at all times favored cheap postage and the free homestead movement. His energetic and unvarying course in the Senate increased his constituency, and in 1855 he was nominated and elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of the Pierce administration and the Nebraska bill. He was inaugurated in the following year, and advocated in his address, on the occasion of his installation in the highest office of the Commonwealth, an economical administration of public affairs, an ample educational fund, single legislative districts, and annual instead of biennial legislative sessions. An effort was made by his supporters in Ohio to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, which was to be made that year, but at his request it was withdrawn. He was re-elected Governor in 1857 by the largest vote that had hitherto been polled for any candidate in that State, and in May, 1860, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago, he was a candidate for nomination, receiving 49 out of 465 votes on the first ballot. In 1861 President Lincoln called him to his Cabinet, with the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury, and this office he filled until July 30th, 1864, when he tendered his resigna-

tion, which was accepted. During the great rebellion he shaped and controlled the financial policy of the nation, the chief characteristics of which were the issue of United States legal tenders, the borrowing of money on bonds and the present national banking system, which completely superseded the old system of State banks. The bonds upon which the government obtained money were made to mature at various dates, and with such an interval of time between each series as to render their liquidation as easy as possible without forcing too great a tax upon the people. By act of Congress the banking system was framed to grant to each bank a circulation of national bank notes based upon a deposit of United States bonds as a guarantee, in the ratio of \$100 in bonds for every \$90 of notes issued to the bank. Upon his retirement from the head of the finances of the government the national debt aggregated \$1,740,690,489. From this position he went to one in many respects more exalted. In October of 1864 Chief-Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court of the United States, died, and Mr. Chase was appointed his successor. He presided over the trial of President Johnson, who, in March, 1868, was impeached before the bar of the Senate by the House of Representatives, and on two occasions, when the constitutionality of the legal tender act was at issue; the first decision, pronounced by the Chief-Justice himself, was unfavorable; the second, after two vacancies on the bench had been filled, affirmed its constitutionality by a bare majority. Dissatisfied with the action of the Republican leaders, he permitted his name to be used for the Presidential nomination in the National Convention of the Democratic party, held in New York, July, 1868, but received only 4 out of the 663 votes in that body. He retired then from public affairs, and subsequently took no action of any political significance beyond an acknowledgment of his adhesion to the organization which opposed the re-election of President Grant, in 1872. He died in New York, on May 7th, 1873.



BURRELL, MOST REV. JOHN B., Archbishop of Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Edmund and Johanna Purell, was born at Mallon, in the county of Cork, Ireland, February 26th, 1800. His parents, highly respectable and pious people, bestowed upon their children as sound an education as could be had in the schools of their native place. Like Samuel of old, little John was dedicated, even before his birth, to the service of God. Already he experienced the greatest joy when first allowed to serve at the altar, and his integrity gained such confidence with the priest that he was intrusted with the task of distributing the Sunday contributions among the needy. Deceived in his expectation to receive from well-to-do relatives the necessary means for completing his studies at Maynooth, and resolved not to be a burden to his parents, he emigrated to the United

States at the age of eighteen years. Having received a certificate of qualification from the faculty of Asbury College, at Baltimore, he was engaged as a private teacher by a family on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. After serving in this capacity for two years he was received as student and teacher in Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, in the same State, and in 1823 Archbishop Marechal, of Baltimore, conferred on him the four minor orders. On the 1st of March, 1824, in company with the Rev. Bruté, afterwards first Bishop of Vincennes, he went to Paris to complete his studies in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and in 1826 was ordained priest by Archbishop de Quelen, in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris. On his return to America he filled the Professorial chair of Philosophy in Mount St. Mary's College, and besides attending to his regular duties of the confessional and pulpit he also assisted the aged and venerable Father Bruté in the teaching of theology. In 1832 the cholera, then raging as an epidemic, bereaved the city of Cincinnati of her first bishop, the Right Rev. Edward Fenwick, consecrated in 1822, when the diocese was first established; and in 1833 the Pope chose as his successor the Rev. John B. Purcell. In the same year, on October 13th, he was consecrated Bishop by Archbishop R. Whitfield, in the Cathedral of Baltimore, in presence of Bishops Dr. Kenrick, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Du Bois, of New York; Rev. Dr. Eccleston delivering the festal sermon on the occasion. Ardent and zealous to perform the duties now imposed upon him, the young bishop, during the week following his consecration, took part in the Second Provincial Council of Baltimore, after which he set out for Cincinnati, the seat of his appointed bishopric. On his arrival he in no ways found things in a flourishing condition, the Catholics only possessing one church at the time. Knowing, however, that the field laid out for his labors was of fertile and productive soil, he applied to the work his erudite and persisting mind, deeply imbued with the importance of its task. Soon experiencing that the German element promised to constitute a strong and highly influential portion of the Catholic population, he at once set about building a separate church for them; and to carry out this project he sacrificed a valuable piece of real estate left to him by his predecessor. Going from house to house he gathered contributions for his holy and praiseworthy design, and in one year he had the consolation of consecrating the first German Catholic church in Cincinnati, the Church of the Holy Trinity. The entire diocese, embracing the State of Ohio, then comprised sixteen so-called churches, few of which, however, deserved the name, as they were mostly block-houses, now long since disappeared, having given place to more modern edifices. Owing to the rapid growth of Catholicism it soon became necessary to erect a second diocese for the northern half of the State, and on the 10th of October, 1847, the Rev. Amadeus Rappe was consecrated its first bishop in the Cathedral of Cincinnati. The year 1868 witnessed the erection of the Diocese

of Columbus, under Bishop S. H. Rosecrans. In 1850 Bishop Purcell was appointed Archbishop, and in the year following, being in Rome, he received the Pallium from the Pope's own hands. The former Diocese of Cincinnati, embracing the present archdiocese, the Diocese of Cleveland and that of Columbus, now contains, instead of sixteen churches, over 460, and nearly 100 chapels. Its Catholic population amounts to 450,000, of which the Archdiocese of Cincinnati comprises at present 240,000, more than 85,000 being in Cincinnati alone. Where once he beheld but one Catholic church he now counts more than 30 splendid and imposing edifices. Furthermore, these three dioceses enjoy the services of more than 375 clergymen, and contain 51 religious communities, 3 theological seminaries, 3 colleges, 23 literary institutions for girls, 22 orphan asylums, one proteetory for boys, 6 hospitals, 10 charitable institutions and 266 parochial schools. The statistics of 1876 compared with those of 1832 are highly flattering, and, as must be conceded by all, can only be the accomplishment of so undaunted a spirit as that of his Grace the Most Rev. John B. Purcell; for under his direct administration were established the following institutions, viz.: The Theological Seminary at Mount St. Mary's of the West; St. Xavier College; the Passionist Monastery, Mount Adams; the Catholic Gymnasium of St. Francis Assisium; St. Joseph's Academy; St. Mary's Institute; six literary institutes for young ladies, three of which are conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame, the others by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Sisters of Charity and Ursuline Nuns; six convents, the Foundling Asylum and Lying-in Hospital of St. Vincent of Paul; the Proteetory for Boys; St. Mary's Hospital; the Hospital of the Good Samaritan; St. Peter's, St. Joseph's and St. Aloysius' Orphan Asylum, and more than thirty parochial schools, with over 15,000 children in attendance. Among the many incidents of the Archbishop's life the following are of interest and worthy of note: About the time when religious excitement was at its height, there took place the celebrated debate between Alexander Campbell, the founder of a new sect of his name (who now call themselves Christian Disciples), and the Archbishop. It lasted over a week, and the five judges, representing as many different denominations, awarded the victory to the Archbishop, which caused the greatest enthusiasm among the Catholics and a large number of Protestants. Of the many conversions which occurred at this time may be mentioned that of the eminent jurist and thinker, Judge Burnet, formerly Governor of California, who dedicated to the Archbishop his excellent work entitled "The Path which led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic Church." Not only at home, but also abroad, were witnessed the glorious results of the Archbishop's labors. When in Rome, in the year 1851, the European newspapers gave the details of a murder said to have been committed by Count Hippolyte Bocarme, and who had been for several years with his father in Arkansas. This, singularly enough, awakened in

the heart of the good Archbishop a presentiment that it would be his lot to assist the murderer in his last moments. After a six months' journey through Europe he arrived just two days before the count's execution, in Pontnay, Belgium. The count had steadily refused the assistance of any priest connected with the government, but he was ready to listen to a missionary. On seeing the Archbishop his first question was: "Have you been sent by the king, or by the Pope?" "By neither," was the reply; "I come by the providence of God." "You are the man I want," he said, kissing the cross and the Archbishop's hand with emotion, and begged him to leave him no more. He complied with his request, and on the 19th of September, 1851, he accompanied him to the scaffold. In 1862, on the invitation of the Holy Father, the Archbishop visited Rome for the fourth time, in order to be present at the canonization of the Japanese martyrs. In 1867 Archbishop Purcell repaired once more to Rome, and again, in 1869, to take part in the great General Council of the Vatican. The fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood was celebrated on the 21st of May of the present year (1876). Such is in short a synopsis of the life of the Most Rev. Archbishop John B. Purcell, whose spirit will live forever with the public he has so greatly benefited.

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GOFORTH, WILLIAM, M. D., was born in the city of New York, in 1766. His preparatory education was tolerably good. In medicine his private preceptor was Dr. Joseph Young, a physician of some eminence. He also enjoyed the more substantial teachings of Dr. Charles McKnight, then a public lecturer in New York. In their midst, however, he and other students of the forming school were dispersed by a mob raised against the promoters of anatomical investigation. This was in the winter of 1787-88. He at once resolved to go West, and landed at Maysville, Kentucky, then called Limestone, on the 10th of June, 1788. Eventually settling in Washington, four miles from the river, he soon acquired popularity and a large practice. He remained at this place eleven years, and then determined to go to Cincinnati, being very fond of change. In the spring of 1800 he reached his destination, in the meantime having tarried several months at his father's home in Columbia. His father was Judge Goforth, one of the earliest settlers of the State. He occupied the Peach Grove House, formerly the residence of Dr. Allison, who had left the city, and succeeded to his practice. His high reputation and good family connections brought him a large practice. In 1801 he introduced vaccination in Cincinnati, the infection having been brought from Europe to Eastern cities the year previous. In 1803, at great expense, he dug up a mass of huge fossil bones at Bigbone Lick, Kentucky, but was imposed upon by an Englishman

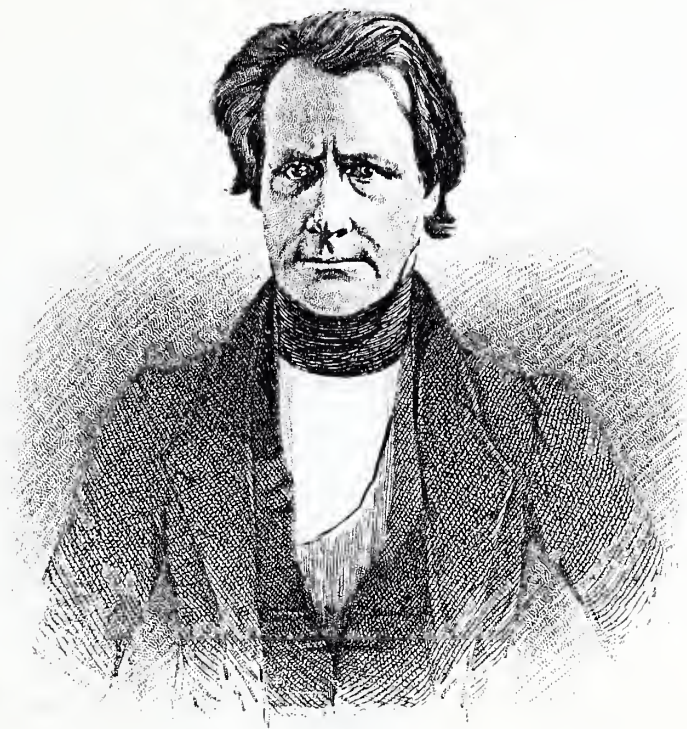
named Ashè with a French alias. The doctor was very partial to the French, and this man gained his confidence, was intrusted with the bones to convey them to Europe, and there disposed of them and was never heard of more. Nor was this by any means the only instance in which his good nature was imposed upon by adventurers and sharpers. He was the special patron of those engaged in seeking for precious metals, and such persons never neglected to quarter themselves upon his family while having their "specimens" examined through his agency. He was very fond of associating with French people, and sympathized warmly with refugees from that (then) distracted country. His own polite manners and faultless precision in dress, no doubt, commended him to these exiles from the "land of etiquette." This admiration of the French and his love of change led him to conceive the idea of taking up his residence in Louisiana, which had lately been purchased by the United States, and which was a place of refuge for large numbers of these exiles. Accordingly, in 1807, he departed on a flat-boat for the lower Mississippi. Soon after his arrival he was elected a Parish Judge, and the Creoles of Attacapas elected him a member of the convention to form a constitution for the new State. During the invasion of Louisiana by the British he was an Assistant Surgeon in the American army. Eventually he became dissatisfied with his prospects and associations in the South, and longed for Cincinnati. From letters he wrote, this dissatisfaction must have amounted to actual disgust. He arrived in Cincinnati in May, 1816, after a voyage by river of eight months. During this journey, which for some reason he had protracted to great length, he contracted a disease from which he never recovered. He met with a flattering welcome from the citizens, and at once resumed his popularity. But he was not destined to remain long with them. He died in the spring of 1817, regretted by the entire community, to every man, woman and child of which his face and figure were familiar. He was the second physician to die within the limits of Cincinnati, Dr. Allison being the first. He was very original, if not eccentric, in manner. He dressed with great care, and never left the house until his hair had been powdered and his gold-headed cane grasped in his left hand. He was devoted to the Masonic fraternity, and invariably adorned his signature with some of its emblems. Dr. Daniel Drake, his distinguished pupil, says of him that "he had the most winning manners of any physician he ever knew." Although so many years have passed since his death, there are yet living quite a number of citizens of Cincinnati who remember him, and his memory is preserved not only by those who actually recollect the man, but by the whole medical profession of the city. As the introducer of vaccination in Cincinnati, and, practically, therefore, in the West, he is entitled to high distinction among his professional brethren, and to the grateful remembrance of the whole community. In all the relations of life, whether as a physician, a public of-

ficial, or a private citizen, he proved himself a man of great ability, broad liberality of view and eminent conscientiousness.

MAGANS, MARCELLUS BROWN, Lawyer, was born in Petersburg, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of April, 1827. On the father's side he was descended from the old Puritan stock, and on the mother's was of Scotch-Irish extraction. At the age of four years he was taken with the family to Kingwood, in West Virginia. He obtained a preparatory course of training in the academy at that place, and when that was completed he entered the Washington College, at Washington, Pennsylvania. There he graduated at the early age of seventeen years. Not long after he left college he began the study of law with his uncle, the Hon. William G. Brown, of Kingwood, who represented the Wheeling District in Congress for three successive terms, and who was distinguished as one of the foremost lawyers of that State. In the year 1848, while still in his minority, the young student was admitted to the bar, and immediately thereafter he entered into a partnership with his brother-in-law, who was afterwards judge of one of the Circuit Courts of West Virginia. In the year 1852 the younger member of the firm removed to Cincinnati and continued the practice of his profession. In 1856 he formed a partnership with S. J. Broadwell. He continued in this partnership until 1868, when he was elected to the Judgeship of the Superior Court of Cincinnati by a majority of very gratifying proportions. His professional career has been an eminently successful one, and he stands among the foremost of the able men of the Cincinnati bar. The duties of a very active professional career and a very exacting official position have not prevented his finding leisure for high and choice intellectual and social culture. He has found time, moreover, to attend to many matters outside of his profession and his official position, in which the public was much interested. He has been an active Sunday-school worker, and his work in that direction has been earnest and effective. He was one of the incorporators of the Wesleyan Female College of Cincinnati, and the origin and success of this institution were largely due to his efforts. In the great contest that preceded the expulsion of the Bible from the public schools of Cincinnati, he and Judge Bellamy Storer gave the majority decision in favor of retaining the Bible. In this connection it may be said that he is an active and earnest Christian, and his decision in the matter just cited was in a line with both his religious and intellectual convictions. His term as Judge of the Superior Court would have expired in the year 1873, but the superior pecuniary advantages offered in the practice of his profession led him to resign the position before the expiration of his term. His professional experience has been varied by a number of remarkable and

romantic causes which have come within his practice. In 1851 he married the only daughter of Hon. Samuel Lewis, a distinguished and uncompromising opponent of the slave power, who was twice the candidate of the Free-Soil or the Free Democratic party for Governor of Ohio, and who was also the father of the free school system in that State.

ALLEN, HON. WILLIAM, Governor of Ohio, formerly a member of the United States Senate and a Representative in Congress, was born in Chowan, North Carolina. His father, Nathaniel Allen, was a descendant from an ancestor of the same name who came from England with William Penn, being of the Society of Friends, and settled in Philadelphia. One of the sons of the first Nathaniel Allen, whose name was William, was the first judge of Pennsylvania. The branch of the family from which Governor Allen descended removed to the South, and separating themselves from the Society of Friends, engaged in the Revolutionary struggle, the father of Governor Allen accepting a commission in the Continental army, which he held till the close of the war. He was also a member of the North Carolina Constitutional Convention which accepted the Federal Constitution by which the government of the United States was formed. His uncle, Joseph Hewes, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Both his parents dying within a year of his birth, the care of Governor Allen's childhood devolved on his only sister, who married soon after the death of her parents and removed to Lynchburg, Virginia, taking her brother with her. To this excellent woman—Mrs. Pleasant Thurman, mother of the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, United States Senator from Ohio—Governor Allen is indebted for an education as good as the institutions of the country afforded in his day. His father left some means; but though they were not ample, under his sister's careful management they were made to do the utmost toward his education. Removing to Ohio, she left him for some time in Lynchburg, where he attended a private school; but at the age of sixteen he joined his sister at Chillicothe, and made his home with her while he finished his education at the Chillicothe Academy, an institution of learning then second to none in the State, and at which he obtained the ordinary knowledge of Latin and Greek imparted at such preparatory institutions. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law in the office of Edward King, of Chillicothe, son of Hon. Rufus King, of New York, and was admitted to the bar when he was but twenty years of age. He at once began the practice of his profession with his old preceptor, Mr. King, and owing to the felicitous circumstances of his start, as well as his great native powers as an advocate, he at once acquired an extended and lucrative practice. In 1832 the Democrats of his district induced him to stand for



William Allen

1840

the office of Congressional Representative, and though the district had been strongly Whig, and he was opposed by Governor Duncan MacArthur, who declined renomination to the executive office in order to stand for Congress, the magic of a young face and a fresh, impassioned oratory broke down the opposition and secured his election by the sufficient but remarkable majority of one vote. The position which he gained in the House of Representatives by the law of intellectual gravitation marked him as a rising man, and in 1837 he was chosen by the Legislature of Ohio to succeed the venerable Thomas Ewing in the United States Senate. He remained in the Senate twelve years, the associate of the brightest minds that have ever illuminated the history of the great republic. By such contemporaries as Seward and Webster and Clay and Calhoun he was surrounded but not overshadowed. From among them and by them he was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a position of delicate responsibility, one bringing him into the closest relations with the administration, and which has ever been considered the most important and honorable in Congress. Henry Clay was a member of the committee at the same time that Mr. Allen occupied the chair. His party being in the minority in the Legislature in 1849, he was succeeded in the Senate by the late Chief-Justice Chase, and retired completely from public life. May 5th, 1845, he had married Mrs. Effie Coons, the daughter of Governor Duncan MacArthur, his first political opponent. She is remembered as a woman of great personal attractions and a highly cultivated mind. She died in Washington in March, 1847, leaving an infant daughter. Overwhelmed by this great affliction, which was rendered unusually poignant by the singularly tender attachment in which he held his wife, Mr. Allen willingly withdrew from public life to a fine estate of fourteen hundred acres called Fruit Hill, in the valley of the Sciota, near Chillicothe, a part of which had been acquired with his wife, and was formerly the home of her father, Governor MacArthur. Here for a period of twenty-four years he enjoyed uninterrupted the pleasures of an elegant rural home, dividing his attention between the education of his child, the cultivation of his farm, and the prosecution of philosophical and scientific studies, to which he has ever been devoted. In 1873, feeling that he owed it to the party that had raised him to such early fame, he consented to have his name placed on the Democratic ticket for the office of Governor, and with the singular felicity which has ever attended his political career, the farmer of the Sciota was elected, though all the rest of the State ticket sustained defeat. He was nominated in 1875 for a second term, but was defeated on the financial issue. The career of Governor Allen cannot be discussed at great length in a work of this nature; but fortunately a life so singularly marked discloses its importance by the simple statement of events, without the comment of the historian. He is emphatically a gentleman of the old regime—a solitary survivor of that

grand old galaxy of statesmen whose central star was Daniel Webster, and whose history it is their country's glory to remember. Governor Allen has been much spoken of by the Democratic press of the country as a candidate for the Presidency in 1876. He was mentioned for the same place in 1847.

ROBISON, HON. JOHN PETER, M. D., Physician, Manufacturer, and State Senator, was born January 23d, 1811, at Lyons, Ontario county, New York. On his father's side he is of Scotch descent, his paternal ancestors having emigrated to America among the earliest settlers. His mother is of English extraction. He was educated at Niffing's School, at Vienna, New York, after leaving which, in 1828, he commenced the study of medicine as a private pupil of Dr. Woodward, President of the Vermont College of Medicine, from which institution he graduated in 1831. He started in the practice of his profession at Bedford, Ohio, where he continued for eleven years, and his success was gratifying as well as lucrative. He thereafter turned his attention to other business. In 1874 he erected the National Packing House at Cleveland, which is probably the model packing house of America or Europe. The cost of the building was \$40,000, and in it one thousand hogs per day can be disposed of. He has taken an active part in public affairs, and has filled honorable positions in political and business life. In 1861 he was elected to the State Senate, where his services were honorable to himself and valuable to his constituents. He was the Vice-President of the Northern Ohio Fair Association at its organization, and for the last three years has been its President.

ROWLAND, CHARLES W., Cotton Merchant, was born in Anderson county, Kentucky, on November 17th, 1831, and is the son of Allen Rowland and Nancy S. Railey, both of whom were natives of Woodford county and of Virginia ancestry. He was raised on a farm, passed two years at the Kentucky Military Institute, and in 1849 moved to Cincinnati and became a clerk in the grocery house of Messicks, Taylor & Watts. He began the grocery business in one of the firms succeeding them, in August, 1854, and continued in that business until 1867, when the present firm of Rowland & Co. was formed, which now conducts the largest cotton business in the city. Its members are Charles W. Rowland, W. H. Harrison, and Charles Heinking. He was married on July 20th, 1854, to Virginia Greene. He was President of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association in 1859; was President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce from August, 1870, to August, 1872. In religious matters he has always been an active worker.

He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1849, and is now President of the Young Men's Bible Society of Cincinnati. He has always been a Democrat, but has held no political office save that of a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1873-74. He took an active part in the temperance crusade of 1874 as a public speaker against license, visiting various parts of the State for this purpose. He is now Chairman of the Union Temperance League of the State of Ohio.

HART, HON. ALPHONSO, Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, son of Chauncey and Melisendra Hart, was born July 4th, 1830, in Vienna, Trumbull county, where his father followed the occupation of farming. The family came originally from Hartford county, Connecticut, where their name and connections are very numerous, and settled in Ohio only a few years previous to the birth of their son. Mr. Hart enjoyed the usual advantages of the country youth, in the public schools of his native county, up to the age of fourteen, when his father died and the little family of five children was dispersed. Alphonso was bound out to a neighboring farmer for three years; but dissatisfied with the treatment he received, and having no opportunity for improvement and culture, at the end of seven months he signified his unwillingness to remain, dissolved the connection, and assumed the regulation of his own career. He determined to obtain an education, and achieved his purpose without the aid of a dollar from relation or friend. By laboring and teaching in vacations and winters he maintained himself at the Grand River Institute, in Ashtabula county, till he acquired a fair knowledge of Latin, Greek, mathematical and other sciences. At the age of nineteen he registered for the bar, and pursuing his legal studies during the intervals of labor, was admitted August 12th, 1851. In the spring of 1852 he entered the office of Judge John Clark, of New Lisbon, Columbiana county, to begin practice under his direction. He remained with Judge Clark two years, and in 1854 was elected Assistant Clerk of the lower branch of the Ohio Legislature. The same year he purchased the *Portage Sentinel*, a weekly newspaper published at Ravenna, which he conducted in the interests of the Democratic party till 1857, when he disposed of the concern to associate himself with Samuel Strawder, of Ravenna, in the practice of law. This association continued till 1860. In 1861 Mr. Hart was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Portage county, and was re-elected to the same office in 1863, but resigned in 1864 to accept the seat in the State Senate vacated by the elevation of the Hon. Luther Day to the Supreme Bench. Resuming his practice at the expiration of his term, he devoted himself rigidly to his profession till 1871, when he again entered the political arena and was elected to represent his district in the Senate. In 1873 Mr. Hart received the signal honor of being elected

Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and that at a time when his party sustained quite a general overthrow, and their executive nominee was defeated by Governor Allen. A career so marked as that of Mr. Hart discloses the character of the man without the comment of the historian. Since the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he has been a Republican, but his legislative course has been marked by a degree of political sagacity and an independence of judgment which distinguishes the statesman from the mere politician. When a member of the Senate, over which he now presides, he was Chairman of the Standing Committee on Judiciary, and also of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. As Chairman of the latter he made the majority report upon the Senatorial contest from the Third District, which resulted in establishing the right of the inmates of the National Military Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, at Dayton, to vote. The measure was one of grave importance, involving questions of constitutional law, the jurisdiction of States, and the political status of people in a State who were living upon land ceded to the general government for national purposes. Deciding as it did their right of citizenship, it excited the deepest interest among soldiers, and especially those at the various government asylums throughout the Union. The immediate question involved was the right of a Senator to a seat which he had gained by having the soldiers' vote thrown out; and as the Senate was a tie, and the unseating of the member would give the Republicans a majority and the power to control legislation, the contest was the most obstinate and bitter in the legislative history of Ohio. As Chairman of the Committee Mr. Hart brought in a report adverse to the sitting member and in favor of the contestant for whom the soldiers had tendered their ballots. In the hot debate that followed he maintained his position with such eloquence and ability as made him the leader of his party in the General Assembly. The Senate adopted the report and the seat was given to the contestant, and in a subsequent review of the case the Supreme Court, notwithstanding a former decision to the contrary, affirmed the policy advocated by Mr. Hart, and the right of soldiers to vote in the State where their asylums are located is now judicially settled. Impartial, able, and courteous, with great knowledge of parliamentary law, Lieutenant-Governor Hart has gained the good-will and confidence of both parties as presiding officer of the Senate. As a political speaker he is well known, having frequently made the canvass of the State. In 1872 he was Presidential Elector at Large for Ohio on the Republican ticket, and in the electoral college cast his vote for the re-election of General Grant. In his profession he has gained a reputation not less distinguished and honorable than that obtained in the field of politics. He was mentioned to the writer by the Chief-Justice of the State as a lawyer excellent in general practice and eminent in the sphere of an advocate. In forensic debate he possesses a style fervid, collected, and persuasive, which warms the



W. L. G. & Co. N.Y.

Alphus Hart

imagination not less than it satisfies the judgment. During the summer of 1864 he removed to Cleveland, where he formed a professional association with Messrs. Marvin and Squire, and since his retirement from office at the close of his term he has been constantly engaged in the practice of law. He was married on November 22d, 1856, to Phebe Peck, of Warren, who died in September, 1868, leaving two children, a son and a daughter.

ONGWORTH, NICHOLAS, Lawyer, Vine-grower and Horticulturist, was born, January 16th, 1782, in Newark, New Jersey. His father had been a Tory during the war of the Revolution, and his large property had been entirely confiscated in consequence. Young Longworth's childhood was passed in comparative indigence, and while yet a boy he went to South Carolina as clerk for an elder brother; but the climate proved unfavorable to his health, and, returning to Newark, he resolved to study law. Believing that the region then known as the Northwest Territory offered the best opportunity of success to young men of enterprise, he removed thither in 1803, and, fixing upon the little village of Cincinnati as his residence, he continued his legal studies in the office of Judge Jacob Burnet. His first case after admission to the bar was the defence of a horse-thief, receiving for his fee two copper whiskey-stills. These he bartered for thirty-three acres of land, Central avenue being its eastern boundary. Owing to the great influx of emigration this land in process of time arose to the value of over two millions of dollars. From the time of his arrival in Cincinnati he held to the idea that the log village of that day would become the metropolis of the future. He was outspoken and decided on this point. His convictions determined all his actions in this direction; but they were the merest visions to the old men around him. While a student in Judge Burnet's office he offered to purchase the judge's cow pasture, and, thinking to obtain it on a long credit, proposed to pay five thousand dollars for it. The judge reproved him sharply for what he was pleased to term the folly that would assume such a debt for such worthless investment; but he lived to see the cow-pasture valued at one and a half million dollars. When Mr. Longworth began the practice of law he was known as the attorney who would always take land for fees; and during his connection with that profession all his earnings were invested in lands in and around Cincinnati, so that he became, in the course of a few years, a large lot and land-owner and dealer. At that time property was held at a very low figure; many of his lots cost him but ten dollars each, while vast tracts represented but a lawyer's fee. He had for some years given much attention to the cultivation of the grape, with the view of making wine; and at first attempted, though with but little success, the acclimation of

foreign vines. He tried about forty different varieties before the idea occurred to him of testing the capabilities of our indigenous grapes. In 1828 he withdrew from the practice of his profession and commenced experimenting upon the adaptation of native grapes to the production of wine. Two of the varieties—the Catawba and the Isabella—seemed to him to possess the best qualities for wine in that climate and soil, and he gradually adopted these throughout his vineyards, though not entirely to the exclusion of others. He had two hundred acres of vineyards, and extensive wine-vaults in the city, where the vintage of each year was stored by itself to ripen. He also purchased wine and grape-juice in large quantities, to be converted by his processes into the wine of commerce. These vineyards eventually became profitable to him, and to the thousands of vine-growers and vine-dressers who emigrated from the wine countries of Europe and established themselves on the hill-slopes of the Ohio, in the vicinity of Cincinnati; but for some years his expenditure was greater than his income from his vineyards. He did not, however, confine his attention to the culture of the grape. He was also much interested in the improvement of the strawberry, and published the results of his numerous experiments on the influence of the sexual character of the strawberry in rendering it productive. Cincinnati he made famous for strawberry culture; and from him the celebrated "Longworth Prolific" derives its name. In private life he was a genial, kindly, but very eccentric man, dressing always in the extremest simplicity and plainness, often to the extent of shabbiness. He was singularly unostentatious in his display of wealth and in his personal habits. He was never accused of meanness nor of illiberality. He was public-spirited and useful; his brain ever teeming with valuable suggestions to the people. He contributed largely to public charities; but his name was rarely found on published lists of contributors to charitable enterprises. His gifts were made in secret, and oftenest to those whom he termed "the devil's poor"—the vagabonds and strays of social life. Many citizens of Cincinnati cannot fail to remember the winter when he gave hundreds of men work in his stone quarries on the Ohio river, above the city; or, indeed, of his donating, each week, a sack of meal to a large number of equally poor women. It was no delight or virtue to him to help those who could possibly receive sympathy or aid from others. He had also a system, which he studiously carried out, of selling his land to poor tenants on long time, thus enabling them to pay for it gradually, often deeding to widows of tenants half of the property leased by their husbands: in this way favoring poor men in securing homes for themselves. He was a benefactor to poor authors and poets, the liberal patron of art and the friend of Hiram Powers. He was a life-long Whig, but held no identity with any political party, and was certainly no politician. He had as little care and respect for politicians as for preachers, being a determined, but a silent, opponent of the latter. Nevertheless, he was

a man of high moral rectitude and a firm believer in the Christian religion; and he attended the ministrations of Rev. Dr. Wilson until the death of that eccentric Presbyterian clergyman. For some time Mr. Longworth was President of the "Pioneer Association of Cincinnati." A very honorable action was taken by that body on the occasion of his death; as was also the case in the meeting of the Cincinnati bar. He died in that city, February 10th, 1863.

 **TORRS, REV. CHARLES B.**, first President of the Western Reserve College, was born at Long Meadow, Massachusetts, in May, 1794. He was a son of Rev. Richard S. Storrs. He was educated at Princeton, and studied theology at Andover. After completing his studies he journeyed South for the benefit of his health, and also to preach the gospel to the people of that section. In 1822 he took up his residence at Ravenna, Ohio. He remained here as a minister of the gospel until the spring of 1828. At this time he was elected Professor of Christian Theology in the Western Reserve College, and entered upon his duties in the December following. The institution was then in its infancy. Not more than a score of pupils were gathered there, and everything had to be done in the direction of organization. To this task he devoted all his energies, and his ability, industry and rare judgment enabled him to accomplish it most successfully. As a mark of appreciation of these preliminary labors he was, two years subsequently, in 1830, unanimously elected President of the college. Under his careful management and the selection of capable professors the institution gained rapidly in public estimation, and increased from a mere handful to nearly one hundred scholars. But for many years he had been suffering from impaired health, and in the summer of 1833 he left the institution to travel for its benefit. He died, September 15th following, at his brother's house in Braintree, Massachusetts. His loss was deeply felt, for he exerted a powerful influence in the community in which he labored.

 **SIMPKINSON, JOHN**, Wholesale Shoe Merchant, was born October 9th, 1812, in Belper, Derbyshire, England, and was one of a family of nineteen children. His parents were poor, and he, with the rest, was compelled at an early age to exert himself for the maintenance of this large household. His first labors were in a cotton factory, at which, when but nine years old, he was called upon to work from six A. M. until seven P. M. each week day. By

promptness and industry he advanced beyond his fellows, and succeeded in obtaining much better wages. He left the factory to become a letter carrier, a position not so exacting on the physical powers as the other, and held it for five years. While thus engaged he determined to emigrate to America, and set sail for it July 6th, 1828, arriving at New York. Thence he proceeded to Pittsburgh, where he learned the trade of shoemaking, and worked at it until his twenty-first year. In this year he married and started in business upon his sole account in Allegheny City. Soon after, however, he removed to Cincinnati, and after some unfortunate vicissitudes was employed as salesman by John Westcott, shoe dealer, and soon secured the superintendency of one of that gentleman's five stores. In 1840 he bought out the establishment of William Hart, associating with himself in this enterprise John Gates, with whom he maintained a partnership for two and a half years, when he purchased Mr. Gates' interest and became sole owner of the store and its stock. Here he continued for ten years, his wife being his principal saleswoman, and at the expiration of this period purchased and removed to a larger and much finer establishment at Pearl and Main streets, West End, where he soon secured a very large wholesale shoe trade. Here he passed another period of ten years, and at its close again removed to a still more eligible situation, and where fresh prosperity met him. He admitted to partnerships his son and brother, and this firm during the civil war transacted business to the amount of nearly two millions a year. The house has now a large company of travelling salesmen, and its yearly operations now will aggregate \$600,000 in value. The germ of Mr. Simpkinson's success is to be found in the economy, attention, and industrious perseverance with which from the outset he conducted his business, his main ambition always being to preserve and increase a sound and honorable credit. Although frequently pressed for public service he has uniformly declined office. He is, however, a gentleman of great public spirit, and is active in promoting the commercial welfare of the city. He has been for seventeen years President of Wesleyan Cemetery, and is the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Also President of the Boot and Shoe Association since its commencement, President of the Walnut Hills & Cincinnati Street Railroad since its organization, and is Vice-President of the Cincinnati Exposition. Also Vice-President of the Zoological Society, is Treasurer of the Board of Trade, is enrolled in the membership of the City Temperance League, and President of a Smoke Consumer and Fuel Saving Society, and is an ex-member of the Board of Health and of the Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati Water Works. He is a Methodist, and is influential as a churchman. Having acquired a very large fortune, he some time ago retired from the cares of an active business life; but at the earnest solicitation of his copartners he again entered upon its pursuit, and in application and energy sets a notable example.

QUINN, JOHN JAMES, M. D., was born, June 5th, 1826, in Philadelphia, his parents being natives of the north of Ireland. At an early age he came with them to Cincinnati, and soon after entered St. Xavier's College, where he graduated with honor. After the completion of his collegiate course he commenced the study of medicine under the private preceptorship of the late Dr. I. P. Harrison, Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical College of Ohio. He attended regular courses for four years, fulfilled all the requirements of the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, and took his degree of M. D. at the age of twenty-two years. While studying in the office of Professor Harrison and attending medical lectures, he filled for two years and a half the chair of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in St. Xavier's College. He has occupied the offices of City Physician, Jail Physician, Pest House Physician, Medical Superintendent of the Hamilton County Lunatic Asylum, and has been a member of the medical staff of both St. John's and St. Mary's Hospitals. He has enjoyed a very large and remunerative private practice, during the leisure moments of which he has written a number of articles on medical and literary topics for various journals throughout the country. He has always been prominent in the deliberations of the local medical societies. At a meeting of the regular medical profession, held at Mechanics' Institute, in 1853, he was appointed as one of the committee to look into the condition of the lunatics then in the old Commercial Hospital. His report, as chairman of this committee, led to the immediate establishment of a temporary county asylum at Lick Run, and subsequently to the erection of the permanent institution at Long View. He was for eight years one of the trustees of the Cincinnati Hospital; was also one of the commissioners selected to build the new hospital, and acted as the Secretary of the latter Board and as a member of its Building Committee. The records of this institution place him very high in the estimation of his associates. Twice was he commissioned by the county and city authorities to visit the humanitarian institutions of the Eastern States, to examine and report upon their sanitary advantages, with a view to their incorporation in the plans of Long View and the Cincinnati Hospital. In 1866, when the city was threatened with cholera, and no sanitary board or health officer was in existence to devise methods of protection, the trustees of the hospital, one of whom was Dr. Quinn, together with a Committee of the City Council, were constituted a Board of Health for the time. No physician exerted himself with greater zeal than he to prepare the city for the coming scourge and to mitigate its ravages. In the following year, by act of the Legislature, a permanent health department was established in that city, and the position of Health Officer created. Dr. Quinn became its second incumbent, and has recently been elected to his third term of service. He has perfected the department, and in all its essentials it

compares most favorably with that of any other large city. In 1852 he was married to M. L. Slevin, of Cincinnati. He is in the prime of life, possesses an active temperament, and continues his researches in medical science.

HERRON, JOHN WILLIAMSON, Lawyer, was born of Scotch-Irish lineage, on May 10th, 1827, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. In 1841, when fourteen years of age, he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, and resided there in the family of his uncle, Dr. David Wills. From this period until eighteen years of age he was a student at the academy in Chillicothe, under the charge of William D. Wesson. In September, 1843, he entered the junior class of Miami University, and there graduated in 1845. From this date until May, 1848, he studied law with Thurman & Sherer, at Chillicothe, when he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Cincinnati. In the succeeding July he settled in Cincinnati, where he now resides, and has ever since continued there the practice of his profession. The first two years he was alone; from 1850 to January 1st, 1854, was in partnership with Rufus King and Charles Anderson, under the firm-name of King, Anderson & Herron. From 1854 to the present time he has been a partner with J. C. Collins. On the 7th of March, 1854, he was married to Harriet A. Collins, of Lowville, New York, a sister of his partner. Mr. Herron has been a member of the Board of Education of Cincinnati four years, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio of 1873-74, in which body he was a member of the Committees on the Judiciary Department, Private Corporations and of Revisions.

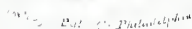
KINSMAN, JUDGE JOHN, a Soldier of the War for Independence, was born, May 7th, 1753, in New London county, Connecticut, and was a son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Thomas) Kinsman. The family is of English extraction, Robert Kinsman, the founder of the American branch, having emigrated from Wiltshire, in 1634, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts. Mrs. Kinsman, the mother of Judge Kinsman, was a sister of General Thomas, a commanding officer in the Revolutionary army. On the outbreak of that memorable contest between America and Great Britain, Judge Kinsman entered the colonial army as Ensign. He was present and participated in the battle of Long Island, where he was captured, and for a while thereafter was confined in the notorious prison ships in New York bay. Afterwards he succeeded in obtaining the liberty of the city, on parole, where he learned something of the hating business, and after being exchanged engaged

in the manufacture of hats in Lisbon, also carrying on a large farm. In 1797 he was elected a member of the Connecticut Legislature, and was twice subsequently re-elected. In 1799 he went to Ohio to explore the lands of the Western Reserve, in which he had purchased a large interest; in 1804 he removed his family to that country and settled on the tract of sixteen thousand acres he had acquired, which now forms Kinsman township. He was a Justice of the Peace under the territorial government, and took a prominent part in the organization of Trumbull county. He was one of the projectors of the first bank of northern Ohio, formerly known as the Western Reserve Bank, now the First National Bank of Warren. It was organized with a capital of \$100,000, of which he subscribed for one-fifth part. He married Rebecca, daughter of Simon Perkins, of New London county, Connecticut (and sister of General Simon Perkins, of Warren, Ohio), with whom he had a family of five children. He died August 17th, 1813. His widow survived him many years; she died May 27th, 1854.

MACNEALE, NEIL, Safe Manufacturer, was born, June 15th, 1826, in Rostrevor, county Down, Ireland. His father was Major John Donald Macneale, 17th Lancers, British army, who served with distinction for twenty years in the East Indies. He passed his early life in England, where he was educated with a view to his following the profession of a civil engineer. He then served four years with his cousin, Sir John Macneale, the celebrated engineer-in-chief who built the earliest railroad in Ireland, that from Dublin to Drogheda. In 1849, when twenty-three years of age, he came to America, and in order to make a beginning accepted a position on the Little Miami Railroad, as rodman, at twenty dollars per month and "not found;" in a few days he rose to a higher place, at fifty dollars per month, and ere the first month closed to one more important and remunerative. The next year he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Iron Railroad, at \$2500 per annum, and thus became identified with the early history of Ironton, Ohio. While there, in the summer of 1851, he married Sarah Ann, daughter of John Loughry, of Rockville, by whom he has a son and a daughter. From 1851 to 1853 he was Engineer-in-Chief of the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, Kentucky; and from 1853 to 1857 of that of the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad, which he located from Nashville to Hickman, Kentucky. The commercial panic of 1857 for a season depressed railroad construction: so in 1859 he formed a partnership with W. B. Dodds, in Cincinnati, for the manufacture of merchants' and bankers' safes. He is now a partner in a successive firm, that of Macneale & Urban, formed in 1868; office, corner of Pearl and Plum streets, Cincinnati. They

employ about three hundred men, and the establishment is one of the three largest in the Union. Mr. Macneale has been Vice-President of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati since its foundation, in 1868. He has taken a prominent part in the investigation and improvement of the facilities for the transportation of freight to and from Cincinnati; especially that of coal by railway, believing that with a continuous cheap supply of this material it would become one of the largest manufacturing cities on the globe.

ROGERS, WILLIAM G., Shoe Manufacturer, was born, November 25th, 1825, in Harrison county, Ohio. His early youth was spent in his father's mill. When sixteen years of age he left his home to learn the shoe trade, working chiefly as an apprentice until his nineteenth year. In the spring of 1846 he arrived in Cincinnati from Pittsburgh, and expended his last penny for a breakfast. With poverty staring at him, he started at once upon a zealous search for work, and before noon found employment at Chapin's shoe factory, and remained one year, during which he had stored by \$500. With this small capital he removed to the west end of the city, and at 190 Hopkins street commenced the manufacture of women's shoes. By careful attention to his business he found its growth very rapid and very profitable, and the necessity for a change to larger quarters became urgent. He then gave employment to 150 hands. He moved to Central avenue, near George street, and erected there a fine establishment, which in 1853 was burned. He promptly fitted up a new place, and remained on Central avenue until 1855, when he migrated to Pearl street. In 1848 he began the wholesale manufacture of ladies' shoes. Ruffin & Hawkes had been for some time in this line of business, but were bought out by Mr. Rogers, who purchased all their stock and fixtures in 1849. He is now the oldest wholesale manufacturer of ladies' shoes in Cincinnati. In 1868 he became associated with Herne, Lee & Pinkard, and in 1869, under the firm-name of W. G. Rogers & Co., contracted with the Trustees of the Workhouse to work seventy-five of the inmates of that institution in the production of shoes. Manufacturers predicted this as a ruinous enterprise, but the experiment became so successful under the careful supervision of Mr. Rogers that the company put in a bid for a contract to cover five years, and for the employment of double the number of hands at an advance on previous wages. They were outbid by Miles Greenwood, and the shoe factory at the Workhouse ceased to exist. Mr. Rogers became sole proprietor of his company's large establishment, No. 121 West Pearl street, Cincinnati, and has since associated with himself his son, W. C. Rogers, an experienced and thorough business man. His factory has now the capacity for turning out four hundred pairs each day, and is stocked with



Neil Macneil

the finest machinery and enjoys rare prosperity. Notwithstanding his losses by fire and the crisis of 1857, he has amassed a comfortable fortune. He is still in the prime of life, and is constantly extending the boundaries of a flourishing trade. He was married in 1847 to Ellen McKiernan, and in 1868 was married to Martha L. Bausar

KING, JOHN, M. D., was born in New York city, his father being of German origin. His mother was the daughter of the Marquis La Porte, who came to the colonies with the Marquis Lafayette to aid them in their struggle for independence. His parents gave him a very liberal education, but intended him for a mercantile career. This did not suit his inclination, and he devoted a few of his earlier years to bank-note engraving, but this occupation injured his health, and failed in other respects to satisfy him. He then entered upon the study of medicine, for which he had always entertained a strong predilection. A few years after his graduation he travelled extensively over the country, for the purpose of investigating the character of the diseases of its different sections, as well as to determine the correctness of some favorite hypotheses concerning these diseases and their treatment, many of which have subsequently been presented to the medical public from time to time in his various writings. At a very early period of his medical life he embraced what is now termed "Eclecticism," and has ever since been one of its most staunch adherents and supporters. While practising his profession he bestowed considerable attention upon various scientific matters, besides delivering many public lectures upon medicine, hygiene, etc. In 1835 he delivered a course of lectures to crowded audiences at the Mechanics' Institute, in the City Hall of New York, upon magnetism and its relations to the earth, to geology, to astronomy and to physiology, which were received with great enthusiasm. A similar success followed a subsequent delivery of these lectures before the New Bedford, Massachusetts, Lyceum. Many novel ideas were advanced and well sustained in these lectures, some of which were entirely in opposition to the general views of scientists, especially with reference to the source of heat and light, planetary movements, origin of comets, the age and final destruction of the earth, etc., and which he still maintains to be correct. In 1846 he was induced to move West, where he finally located in Cincinnati. In 1849 he was called from that city to occupy the chair of *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence in the Memphis University, Tennessee, which position he held until 1851, when he accepted the Professorship of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, which chair he still occupies. In 1844, after having used the article for several years previously, he introduced to the

profession for the first time the resin of podophyllum as a remedial agent, and subsequently the resin of black cohosh, and several other new medicinal preparations that are at this time in high favor with all schools of medicine. Among the several instruments invented by him may be named a very simple and correct pelvimeter; a powder-spray instrument, by means of which a most delicate or profuse stream of finely powdered articles may be thrown upon any part of the body; also a double catheter, for the purpose of applying fluid preparations to any portion of the urethral canal, and of any length, without involving the whole membrane lining this passage. In addition to his voluminous writings upon medical and other subjects, that have from time to time appeared in various journals and papers, the following works are also from his pen: "The American Dispensatory" (1853), which has passed through eight editions; "American Obstetrics" (1855), of which three editions have been issued; "Women: Their Diseases and their Treatment" (1858); "The Microscopist's Companion" (1859); "The American Family Physician" (1860); and in 1866 he published his celebrated work on "Chronic Diseases." He has for several years attended to office practice only in Cincinnati, his residence being at North Bend. He is a member of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Society, also of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and has filled several honorable positions in civil life.

STIFEL, ADAM, Merchant, was born, September 5th, 1809, in Neuffen, Wurtemberg, Germany, and was the tenth of seventeen children, whose parents were John A. Stifel and Susanna Schew. His father followed through life the occupation of a tanner, and died, September 18th, 1847, in Neuffen, having reached the venerable age of eighty-two years. His mother died in the year following, on a steamboat plying on the Mississippi, being then on her way from Germany to see her son in Cincinnati. In his sixteenth year Adam began active life as a cabinetmaker near Wurtemberg, and pursued this trade industriously for a long period. In 1836 he emigrated to America, landing at New York on his birthday. He remained in that city for two years, working at his trade, and then went to St. Joseph, Florida, and thence in a few days to Columbus, Georgia, where he pursued his calling for eight months. The spirit of migration seizing him again, he travelled to Philadelphia, west again to Wheeling, Virginia, and then, having spent a short time in both these cities, he moved to Cincinnati, arriving there in 1839. After working five months here in the manufacture of organs, he went south to New Orleans, where he failed to secure immediate employment at his trade, and commenced to deal in eggs, keeping this business with profit for six months. He now returned to Cincinnati, and spent another half year at carpentering,

and then returned to New Orleans, and for six months at a time lived alternately in these two cities for six years, working as a mechanic in one and merchandising in the other. Since 1845 he has lived, with the exception of a short period, in or near Cincinnati. This exception was during 1850, when the glowing accounts from that Eldorado led him with thousands of others to California. His route to the Pacific coast was by the way of the Ohio and Mississippi, across the Gulf of Mexico and the isthmus, and thence by boat via the Sandwich Islands. His search was unsuccessful, and he soon returned. Since 1852 his business in Cincinnati has been mainly that of a manufacturer and dealer in liquors, and this pursuit he conducted with great energy and success. In 1865 he retired with an ample fortune, and has since resided in an elegant mansion in the Twenty-fifth Ward of Cincinnati. He has been married twice: on the 27th of October, 1841, to Christina Wilhelmina Haller, a native of Germany, by whom he had three children, and who died June 8th, 1846; and to Augusta Louisa Stark, a native of Germany, on the 16th of January, 1848, by whom he had twelve children, and who still lives in the enjoyment of good health. He acknowledges allegiance to no political party, and invariably supports that man for office, high or low, who merits it most. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. His whole life is a chapter of unexampled activity and industry. His undimayed perseverance has triumphed over great obstacles and won for him at last a fortune which he enjoys in his declining years. He at one time worked with Matthias Schwab, the celebrated organ builder, a sketch of whose life will be found in this volume, and during one of his many eventful years had under cultivation a fine vineyard of ten acres.

 CUDDER, JOHN M., Physician, Lecturer on Medicine, Author and Editor, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, September 8th, 1829. Losing his father at an early age he was thrown upon his own resources for sustenance and education, so that the business of his life was not actively commenced until he had reached the age of twenty-six. He was educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and received his professional instruction at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, being appointed to a professorship in the latter in the year following his graduation, which occurred in 1856. Since then he has held a prominent place as a teacher, having filled the chairs of Anatomy, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, of Pathology and Practice of Medicine. As an author he has been extremely successful, having published the following works: "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of Women" (1858); "Materia Medica and Therapeutics" (1860); "The Eclectic Practice

of Medicine" (1864); "On the Use of Inhalation" (1865); "Domestic Medicine" (1866); "The Principles of Medicine" (1867); "Diseases of Children" (1869); "Specific Medication" (1871); "On the Reproductive Organs and the Venereal" (1874); "Specific Diagnosis" (1874). In addition to this large amount of literary work he has edited and published *The Eclectic Medical Journal* since 1862. He has by his unexampled industry accumulated quite a large fortune, and is through it enabled now to retire from the more arduous duties of his exacting profession. He owns the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and is its manager as well as one of its lecturers. He has raised this institution to high position among the scientific schools of the country, and its large and steadily increasing alumni, scattered throughout the land, carry in the thoroughness of their practice the best commendation of its unexcelled excellence. Few writers have accomplished so much in the dissemination of medical lore as Dr. Seudder. His works are regarded as authorities, and have attained a very large sale. He is a member of most of the eclectic societies of the United States, and is still ceaselessly active in the study of the constantly developing science of medicine.

 UMNER, WILLIAM, Capitalist, President and Director, was born in Tolland, Tolland county, Connecticut, April 3d, 1826, and is the son of William A. and Anna Washburn Sumner. His lineage is English. His great-grandfather, Dr. William Sumner, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, settled in Hebron, Tolland county, Connecticut, in 1725, and was the grandson of William Sumner, who came from England in 1636. William A. Sumner, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer, honored and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was of a family of ten children, all of whom lived to old age, the youngest being fifty-seven years of age at the time of her death. The William Sumner whose biography we here present was the fifth child in a family of nine children, all of whom attained their majority, and all, save one, are now living. His opportunities for acquiring an education were confined entirely to the district school near his father's farm, with the exception of a few months in a select school in his native county. At the age of nineteen he began to teach a common school, and during the winter months continued in that occupation for four years. At the age of twenty-one he began business for himself, but was soon obliged to relinquish it on account of ill health. He then entered the office of Hon. Z. A. Storrs, of Tolland, Connecticut, and read law. Soon after his admission to the bar he was appointed to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, which position he continued to occupy and at the same time to practise his profession until the autumn of

1855. In the following winter, feeling a desire for a larger field of operations, he bade adieu to his loved home and visited the States of Wisconsin and Illinois. He remained in the Northwest until the autumn of 1857, spending a large portion of his time in Chicago. Business in that section proving neither pleasant nor profitable, and his health requiring a more active occupation, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and at once entered into business with his brother, Augustus Sumner, who was the real pioneer in the West of the sewing machine business. In the spring of 1858 William Sumner and John R. Wright bought out the interest of Augustus Sumner, and became agents for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company for the States of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, with head-quarters in Cincinnati. They began business under the firm-name of William Sumner & Co., which name was retained to the end of their copartnership. In 1860 the business thus auspiciously commenced was extended by purchase into Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, and Mr. Sumner removed to Pittsburgh, where he remained more than a year, and then, in 1862, settled permanently in Cincinnati. Perhaps in no one thing has Mr. Sumner shown his great executive ability more than in originating and reducing to practice the system of selling sewing machines from wagons, and thus delivering them to the purchaser at his own residence. This plan proved so very successful that it was adopted by most of the other sewing machine companies, and was the means of increasing the business to millions of dollars per year. The firm of William Sumner & Co. had more than five hundred men, a like number of wagons, and a larger number of horses and harnesses employed in thus selling and delivering sewing machines. The plan of reporting every Saturday night through the sub-offices to the principal office in Cincinnati when put into practice, with William Sumner & Co.'s other plan of selling machines, was so nearly perfect that, notwithstanding the large number of men and equipments which were scattered all over the five States above referred to and the millions of dollars which passed through so many hands, the loss was comparatively very small. Mr. Sumner retained the supervision of this great business until January 1st, 1873, although his direct interest ceased one year earlier. He is now President of the Strobridge Lithographic Company, director of the Amazon Fire Insurance Company and of the Cincinnati Savings Society, and one of the twenty-five members of the Committee of Safety of Cincinnati. From his youth he has spent more time in making money for others than for himself. The Young Men's Christian Association, Children's Home, Union Bethel, missionary associations, and the poor, "which he has always with him," are objects of his beneficence. His residence on Walnut Hills, one of the charming suburbs of the city, is noted for its architectural beauty. On December 10th, 1857, he was married to Juliette C. Bishop, of Tolland, Connecticut. Three

children have been born of that union, of which only one, a daughter, is now living.

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MACE, JOHN S., Farmer and Stock Drover, was born, May 17th, 1827, four miles north of Chillicothe, in Ross county, Ohio. He is the youngest of four children, whose parents were the late John and Nancy (Dunlap) Mace. The former was a native of Virginia and a farmer by occupation. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio, having as far back as 1798 located at a spot in Ross county where he resided until his death, October 3d, 1857. During the war of 1812 he was a soldier in the regiment commanded by Colonel James Dunlap, and finally married his daughter; she was a native of Kentucky. She died, July 27th, 1827, leaving her youngest child, John S., an infant of ten weeks old. He was reared on the farm, and has followed his father's calling. His education was only that obtained in the common schools of the district. In addition to his avocation as a farmer he has devoted considerable attention to stock raising. Politically, he is a Democrat, and in 1868 was elected High Sheriff of Ross county, holding that office until 1872, when he was succeeded by his half brother, Felix B. Mace. Isaac Mace, an uncle of John S. Mace, and a successful farmer, who died on July 3d, 1875, was born in what is now Ross county (then a Territory), on October 12th, 1798. He is said to have been the first white male child born in Ross county.

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PARVIN, SYLVESTER H., Advertising Agent, was born at Bridgeton, New Jersey, June 23d, 1815, and is the son of Holmes Parvin (a Methodist minister) and Elizabeth Dare. In 1837 he came to Cincinnati, and finished his education at Old Woodward. On March 27th, 1851, he established an advertising agency at Cincinnati. It was the first agency of the kind ever undertaken west of the Alleghenies. Advertising was then in its infancy, and it was only by uniting with it other sources of support that he could at first maintain himself. The largest merchants then rarely exceeded an expenditure for advertising of over \$200 or \$300; now \$30,000 and \$40,000 are paid by some establishments, the business having attained large proportions. Mr. Parvin still continues in this business, assisted by his son, George S. Parvin, at 168 Vine street, Cincinnati. He is one of the three founders, and the largest proprietor, of Norwood, one of the suburbs of Cincinnati, on the line of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, a place that is destined to become noted from the extraordinary beauty of its location. It is on a high elevation, and on the summit is a curiosity, a large Indian mound, with a noble outlook upon a picturesque country.

PRUDEN, HON. ANDREW J., Lawyer, was born, January 19th, 1818, in Cincinnati, and was the fifth of seven children, whose parents were Ebenezer and Mary Pruden, the maiden name of the latter having been Leonard. Both the latter were natives of Morristown, New Jersey, and went to reside in Cincinnati in 1808. In those early times there were no rapid modes of transit, and they only reached the city of their subsequent residence by lumbering coach and slow flat-boat. Ebenezer Pruden followed through life the occupation of a brick-mason, and became a master mechanic of no inconsiderable reputation. Some of the finest private and public buildings in Cincinnati are adorned by the specimens of his skill and ingenuity. He died in 1863, at the age of eighty-seven years, just two years after the decease of his partner, who had reached the age of eighty-one. The education of Andrew was obtained in the common schools of Cincinnati, and by assiduity he made rapid progress in his studies. In 1835 he commenced work on a farm in Warren county, Ohio, owned by his father, and spent two years upon it. Returning to Cincinnati he entered Woodward College, and pursued the various studies in its curriculum for two years, and then commenced to read law with David Van Matre, for the practice of which he had a long-ling ambition. This new field of scientific thought occupied his attention closely, and when in December, 1841, two years after his commencement of the study, he was admitted to the bar, he was in the possession of a much profounder knowledge of its theory than that which has been won by students of longer years. He commenced practice immediately upon his admission, and with but little intermission has claimed his sole attention and ability ever since. In 1846 he was elected member of the Cincinnati City Councils, and was four times successively re-elected, going out with the close of the year 1849. In October of this year he was by his constituents sent to the State Legislature, and in this capacity rendered conspicuous service in the interests of the city and commonwealth. In the fall of 1850 he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton county, Ohio, and by a re-election in 1852 served in this office until January, 1855, during which time he succeeded in making for himself as fine a record as any man that had ever held that position, and went out of office very popular. In the fall of 1854 the Know-Nothing party had carried the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, by a majority of over 5000 votes, when the Democratic party had small hopes of success, but thought if they could get their late Prosecuting Attorney to accept the nomination that his name would be a tower of strength to them, and he might be elected; therefore he was nominated to the office of Police Judge of the City of Cincinnati, together with James J. Farren for Mayor, and they were accordingly elected by a handsome majority. His fine judicial record on this bench secured his re-election in 1857, and in this capacity he completed his labors in 1859. From his retirement from the bench until November, 1860, he was

prominently identified in labors connected with the construction of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, and upon the completion of this service resumed his practice, which has since exclusively confined his attention. He was married, August 19th, 1841, to Mary A. Powell, by whom he is the father of six children. His life has been one of great mental and physical activity. His record for acute analyzation and cogent reasoning is scarcely surpassed by that of any other jurist. He has been from an early age a member of the Presbyterian Church, and, like his father, has adhered to the principles of sterling Democracy. As a City Councilman he was chiefly instrumental in securing the much-needed change from the soft limestone to the present boulder system of grading the streets of Cincinnati. To his labors in no small degree is due the erection of the House of Refuge, the Hamilton County Infirmary, and numerous other public institutions. He is a man of extensive social and political influence, and is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

ALLEN, WILLIAM H., lately a Wholesale Jeweler, was born in Douglas, Massachusetts, November 10th, 1813, and is of English extraction. When but three years of age his parents removed to Providence, and in the common schools of Rhode Island he received his education. He first served a regular apprenticeship in learning to manufacture high-back combs for ladies. In 1833 the fashion was changed, so that such combs were generally discarded, and, consequently, the manufacturing establishments of such ornaments were ruined, and Mr. Allen found the trade he had been so long in acquiring was of no value whatever. In 1835, being a young man, he resolved to go West; and at once started on his long, and at that time tedious, journey. When he had reached Cleveland he found that he had exhausted his funds, but with the exercise of his "Yankee wit" succeeded in reaching Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became permanently located. In 1836 he joined his elder brother, Caleb, in manufacturing silverware—this being the first manufacturing establishment of the kind in the West. By their great industry, punctuality and devotion to their work, their business rapidly increased, and they became in a very short time wholesale manufacturers and dealers in silver jewelry. This business, which opened so auspiciously, was guarded by the zeal and honesty peculiar to the best religious people of New England; and although these two brothers continued in their wholesale business until 1872—thirty-six years—they never in all that time had a note, check or draft protested. No purer or more conscientious business men have ever resided in the "Queen City of the West." Mr. Allen has ever been deeply interested in all religious matters. Early uniting with the Second Presbyterian Church, he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees in 1865, and continued to serve till 1869. On November 20th, 1860, he

was elected a Ruling Elder of the church, and continues to hold that office. He is one of the Superintendents of the Sabbath-school, which is the largest in the city. He is generous especially in providing for the poor of the church; no one in any way connected with it can want for any of the necessities of life while he is able to relieve their wants. In this he is greatly aided by his lovely and accomplished wife. He is a Director of one or more insurance companies. Mr. Allen was married, March 18th, 1841, to Mary D. Mann, of Boston, Massachusetts. They have no children.

MELISH, REV. THOMAS J., a citizen of long standing of Cincinnati, and although a minister a gentleman of means, invested in real estate and in manufacturing business, was born in Philadelphia on June 14th, 1822. His father, John Melish, was an eminent citizen of Philadelphia, and an author of two volumes of travels and several geographical and topographical works. The subject of this sketch graduated at Bethany College, Virginia, in 1846, and received the degree of A.M. from Bacon College, Kentucky. After leaving college he spent one year in New York city as a stated supply for one of the churches. In 1847 he removed to Cincinnati to take charge of a church, where he was regularly ordained to the gospel ministry, and spent nearly three years as editor of the *Christian Age*, a paper which is still published in Cincinnati under the more ambitious title of *American Christian Review*. In 1849 he was married to the eldest daughter of William Bromwell, a manufacturer of Cincinnati, who commenced business in 1819 and continued with success until 1866, when he retired to private life. From 1850 to 1851 Mr. Melish was in Wilmington, Ohio, in charge of a congregation, and returned to the "Queen City" in the autumn of 1851, when he became a partner with his father-in-law. From that time to the present he has continued a member of the firm, which is engaged in the manufacture of brushes and wire goods. It bears the style of The Bromwell Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Melish is the President and principal owner. It is one of the oldest establishments in Cincinnati, and one of the leading houses in its line in the United States, possessing ample means and of the highest grade of credit. It employs about one hundred hands, with sales approximating one quarter of a million dollars per annum. Its elegant five-story store with cut-stone front, on Walnut street, next door to the Gibson House, forms one of the ornaments of the mercantile portions of the city. Although the subject of this sketch has thus been successfully engaged in mercantile business for twenty-five years, he has never ceased to be interested in the profession for which he was educated. From 1864 to 1872 he edited the *Cincinnati Journal and Messenger*, the Baptist organ for Ohio, and since then for

the last three years he has continued Corresponding Editor of the *Baptist Union*, a paper published in New York city, and devoted to the advocacy of Christian union from the Baptist point of view. To the subject of Christian unity he has been much devoted. His interest in any form of denominationalism has been always subordinate to the highest end of uniting Christians into one body. He has recently been a moving spirit in a practical effort to unite Christians organically. At a Union Convention, held in eastern Virginia, he was elected President, and requested to act as general superintendent of the interests of the movement. Warmly interested in the temperance reform, he has attained the honor by election of Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of Ohio, an office he held during the usual term. He resides in Milford, a suburban village, where he has a most eligible commodious and attractive home.

MITH, HENRY A., D.D.S., Dentist, was born, February 28th, 1833, at Oxford, Ohio, the seat of Miami University, and generally noted for its educational institutions. He enjoyed special advantages in study, and is a gentleman of fine literary culture and rare technical skill. After leaving school he spent a few years in his father's manufactory, where he gratified an inclination for the mechanic arts. Desiring to travel before fixing definitely upon his vocation for life, he left his home and visited many points of interest in the United States, Cuba, Central America, remaining for more than a year on the Pacific coast. Upon his return to Oxford he frequented the office of Dr. George W. Keeley, and by accident rather than by design fell into the dentistry as his pursuit for life. He attended two courses of lectures in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, and meanwhile closely pursued his studies under the mentorship of Dr. Keeley. In 1857 he received his degree of D.D.S., and for one year after this event was associated with Dr. Keeley in Oxford. In 1859 he was appointed Demonstrator of Clinical Dentistry in the college which honored him with its degree, and filled this position for three years. In 1862 he was elected to the chair of Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy in the same institution, and retained it for three years. In the winter of 1859 he located permanently in Cincinnati, and has since devoted his time and careful labors for the advancement of dental science. He is an active participator in the work of many of the dental societies of the country. He has a membership in the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Dental College; Ohio Dental College Association; Ohio State Dental Society; Mississippi Valley Association of Dentists; American Dental Association; and is a member of the Ohio State Board of Dental Examiners. Of some of these organizations he has been presiding officer. In the confirmed opinion that the true mission of dental science looks rather to the preservation of the natural teeth than to

their replacement by artificial substitutes, and that there is quite enough in the surgical, or operative, department to receive the undivided attention of the practitioner who wishes to excel, he has labored industriously to perfect himself in operative dentistry, and takes rank among the best of the day in this special department of practice.

TRUE, BENJAMIN CUMMINGS, Lawyer, was born, June 8th, 1808, in Goshen, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, and was the fourth child of Daniel and Polly Bartlett True. His father was a house-joiner and cabinet-maker, and was a native of Chester, New Hampshire, surviving the birth of this son only five years. Benjamin comes from a family of Revolutionary renown in that State. It was said of them that no male member on either the paternal or maternal side, of sufficient age and capable of bearing arms, failed to take an active part in the historic struggle of the American colonies against Great Britain. Upon the maternal side were the Bartletts and Belknap, who were prominent committee-men, Congressmen, and workers in every field of patriotic effort. They were distinguished in literature also, and particularly as historians. The education of Benjamin was of that necessarily meagre sort to be obtained by a constantly interrupted attendance at a school located in a sparsely populated section. After his sixth year his lot was cast among strangers, and what he subsequently acquired was the hard-won fruit of rugged toil. Until his sixteenth year he was occupied on a farm, and then he removed to Albany, New York, where he lived continuously for twenty-two years. His main employment in that city was gun-making, and for several years he had charge of the State Arsenal located there. He became subsequently a die-sinker, at which he was exceedingly expert, and added to this trade that of engraving. In 1832 he married Mary Thayer, a lineal descendant of the "Mayflower" stock; and in 1846 he left Albany for Cincinnati, where he has ever since resided. He followed die-sinking and engraving in this city for some years. In 1860 he was elected Magistrate, and carefully employed his time in perfecting himself in the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar, April 22d, 1863, and in 1871 was enrolled upon the list of attorneys practising in the United States Circuit and District Courts. Since that time he has followed his profession, varying this practice with the duties of the office of a Magistrate, which he still holds. By close reading and keen observation he has acquired a fair knowledge not alone of the science of law but of general literature, and his many contributions to the various magazines and newspapers show him to be the possessor of a trenchant as well as poetic pen. He has long been an earnest Mason and Odd Fellow, and manifests at all times a deep regard for the interests of these esoteric

fraternities. In politics he is a liberal, and in religion he holds to no particular creed or doctrine. As a note historical, it may be said that he is a lineal descendant of Hannah Bradbury, who was condemned to execution for witchcraft in the early days of Salem, Massachusetts, but who, from some cause which history does not explain, escaped that terrible fate.

PUGH, ACHILLES, Printer, is descended from Ellis Pugh, who came to this country in 1687, two years after William Penn. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 10th, 1805. In 1809 his father, Thomas Pugh, emigrated with his family to Cadiz, in Ohio. In the year 1822, at the age of seventeen, Achilles entered the printing office of the *Cadiz Informant* to learn the art so preservative of many things. In 1827 he went to Philadelphia to perfect himself in the business, and after varied adventures in divers places, all becoming to the young wandering journeyman printer, bred of sober, discreet Quaker parentage, but strangely named Achilles, he came to Cincinnati in May, 1830. On landing there he paid twelve and a half cents to have his trunk carried, twenty-five cents for his dinner, and ending by passing over his last cent for a segar. There was nothing left; even the segar went off in smoke; but he had himself, a stalwart frame, an iron will, industrious habits, firm moral principles, and a genial happy disposition that feared no ill and hoped all good. He at once found employment, and soon became manager of the *Evangelist* periodical, then published by Walter Scott. During this engagement he was married, August 23d, 1832, to Anna Maria Davis, daughter of John Davis, of Bedford county, Virginia. He later established a small office of his own, and in the course of three or four years formed a partnership with Morgan & Sanxay in job printing. It was then that trouble overtook him. The Ohio Anti-Slavery Society was organized in April, 1835. Its business was conducted by an executive committee, who started a newspaper, *The Philanthropist*, at New Richmond, in Clermont county, and after printing a few numbers applied to him to take the press and type and print the paper in Cincinnati. His partners refusing, the connection was dissolved, and he contracted to print it alone. Unable to hire a building for the purpose owing to the obloquy attached to the cause, he erected one in the rear of his residence on Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. He undertook the printing as a matter of business. "If," reasoned he, "slavery cannot stand discussion, then slavery is wrong; therefore, as a printer, it is in the line of my business to print this paper, charging only the ordinary rates" for the work. Soon as the paper appeared it was evident from the attitude of the city press that a storm was brewing, and at midnight of the 12th of July, 1836, a band of men broke

into his office, frightened away a boy sleeping there, destroyed the week's issue, and dismantled and carried away parts of the press. Not to be balked so easily, Mr. Pugh had a new press purchased and was at work at 11 o'clock the next day printing off his weekly issue. A few days after he removed his press to his job office, corner of Seventh and Main streets. At sundown on the night of the 29th a second mob assembled, valiantly broke into his office, pitched the type cases and press into the middle of the street, and were about to set it on fire when his honor the Mayor, Samuel W. Davies, mounted the pile and addressed the mob. He complimented them for having done so well thus far, but advised against the conflagrating process, as it would endanger the adjacent property. Thereupon they hauled the press by a rope and with much noise and shoutings cast it into the Ohio. After the second attack he for a while printed the paper at Springboro', in Warren county, and brought down "the abominable sheet" by canal to the city. In the exciting era he was a marked man, and very much wanted as an object of adornment with tar and feathers; but by keeping in after dark and keeping out of certain parts of the city when it was light, and possessing, moreover, a powerful muscular physique, he escaped being made a subject of "high art." Scowls and cold shoulders were given him in abundance. These he bore with equanimity; and as the cause of anti-slavery gradually advanced many a dollar was privately slipped into his hands by parties, some of them even engaged in the Southern trade. These were applied to aid the flight of colored fugitives by the underground railroad; no questions being asked only for the money, the parties giving seeming strangely incurious as to its application: only as they gave they winked, and smiled and looked queer. Until 1875 Mr. Pugh was closely identified with the printing business in Cincinnati. In 1837 he formed a partnership with Mr. Dodd, and began the publication of the *Weekly Chronicle*, E. D. Mansfield and Benjamin Drake, editors. This paper was afterwards converted into a daily, and continued until 1846 with Mr. Pugh as printer. In 1869, in company with John Butler, he was chosen by the Executive Committee of the Orthodox Friends' Commission, in connection with the duties assumed under the invitation of President Grant, to make a tour of examination through the Indian agencies of the Central Superintendency. One day, while the two were riding alone, and unarmed, in an ambulance in the Indian country, they were overtaken by two wild Indians of the plains, Kiowas, who rode up, one on each side of them, with their bows strung and arrows in their hands, evidently designing mischief. Mr. Pugh resorted to a stratagem to get rid of them. Placing his hands to his mouth he drew therefrom a complete set of false teeth and moved them slowly toward the nearest savage, at the same time dropping his heavy beetling brows in a ferocious scowl, while his mouth being deprived of its support the chin and nose came in close proximity. The Indians were horrified at the approaching grinning teeth, and putting spurs to their

ponies in a twinkling were nowhere to be seen. Mr. Pugh is a member of the Society of Friends; and he is one of the most companionable of men. His memory is retentive, while his sense of the ridiculous is keen to a degree. His conscience is tender, and his sympathies all for the right.

BRASHER, LAWRENCE L., was born, on July 9th, 1819, in Mount Pleasant, Hamilton county, Ohio. He was the youngest of seven sons, whose parents were John Brasher and Keziah Brown. His father was a native of New York, who came to Hamilton county in 1790. He served with General St. Clair in his Indian campaign, and during the Revolution was with Lafayette's division of Washington's army. His death occurred in 1840. His wife was a native of New Jersey, her death occurring in Hamilton county in 1839. Her family, too, was of a patriotic stock, her father having participated in many of the colonial struggles both as soldier and surgeon. Lawrence L. had few advantages for an early education in the common schools, and was compelled to adopt that slower method, which, however, is always substantial, self-culture. As early as sixteen he began life as a mechanic, and subsequently followed the trade of a cooper for twelve years. It was during this period that he managed to acquire an unusual fund of practical knowledge by carefully selected, continuous and well-digested reading. No small portion of his leisure moments was devoted to the study of the law, which materially increased his capacity for the intelligent discharge of duties soon to devolve upon him. He was a Captain of militia under the old militia regime of the State of Ohio. In 1869 he became Deputy Auditor of Hamilton county, and has held that office for six years. Sensible of the loss of time, place and opportunity for education when young, he has taken a deep interest in the question of popular instruction, and the result of his labors and influence is one of the finest and most successful of public schools in Cincinnati. His religious sentiments are the doctrines of the Christian church. He is a Republican in politics, a prominent and zealous Mason, and an eloquent advocate in the cause of temperance. This fidelity to principle cost him an office, for in his canvass for the Legislature in 1873 he was beaten by seven votes in a bitter fight waged against him by the anti-temperance element.

SMITH, WILLIAM F., Master Mechanic and Car Builder of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, was born, December 16th, 1826, in Dover, Massachusetts, and is a son of Ebenezer Smith, a millwright and carpenter of that town. His preliminary education was obtained in the common schools of his native place, and was

completed at the Elliot School, Jamaica Plain, near Boston. When fifteen years old he was apprenticed to J. Coney to learn the machinist's trade, and he served a period of six years in that establishment. In 1847 he was engaged as draughtsman for the Springfield Car & Engine Company, with which he was connected for about two years. In 1849 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, to fulfil a contract on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railway. The line was completed as far as Columbus in February, 1851, and he then received the appointment of Master Mechanic, Builder and Superintendent of the Rolling Stock, which position he held for a period of nineteen years. In 1870, owing to the great increase of labor in these departments consequent upon the consolidation of several railroad companies, he took charge of the car department of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, a position he has held up to the present time. It is estimated that since his connection with this line he has built at least five thousand cars. He was chiefly instrumental in establishing the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, of which he was the first President. This association presented him in 1871 with the following testimonial: "*Resolved*, That the association fully appreciates the value and importance to the railway interest of America of the plan of this association as organized, at Dayton, Ohio, June 10th, 1868, by W. F. Smith and others, and that the Secretary cause the resolution to be handsomely engrossed and a copy sent to each one named in the resolution." He is one of the originators and owners of the Fulton Foundry, in Cleveland, and is also interested in the Wason Car & Foundry Company, at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He is likewise a stockholder of the Delaware Foundry, at Delaware, Ohio. He ranks very high in his craft, and has instructed a score of the best master mechanics in the United States, thoroughly fitting them for the positions they now hold. He has been twice married, and is the father of two children, a son and daughter

BURGOYNE, JOHN, Lawyer, Judge, and President of the National Insurance Company of Cincinnati, was born August 11th, 1801, in Jefferson county, Virginia. In 1814 he removed to Hamilton county, Ohio, landing at Cincinnati, which was then in the infancy of its career as one of the great cities of America. It contained then but thirty-five hundred inhabitants, many of whom, however, were at that time absent in the army and on duty along the northern and western frontiers. The city gave but little promise of its future magnitude and importance. There was not a paved street, the dwellings were in straggling lines, and the river bank was a bluff, precipitous in many places, with a rudely constructed roadway running from the shore to the summit. Here it was that Mr. Burgoyne settled for life, identifying himself at a very early age with movements

which in a large degree raised Cincinnati to a position of eminence as a commercial metropolis. This he did, not only from a laudable public spirit, but from the conviction that the location of the city, which was most happily selected, with industrious enterprise on the part of its citizens, would make it eventually the grand entrepot for a vast section of country. This opinion, which has long since been more than realized, made him an active worker in all the movements for the social and material prosperity of that city. He is a self-educated man, whose studious habits and thoroughness of training secured his steady and substantial progress in legal and commercial acquirements. His varied qualifications—clerical, executive, judicial, and financial—may fairly be estimated from a record of his official career. He has served under no less than thirteen commissions from the Governors of Ohio. Four of these were military. Under three he was invested with the powers and duties of a Justice of the Peace. He was four times commissioned a Director of Longview Lunatic Asylum, once as Probate Judge, and once as Associate Judge of the Common Pleas, having been elected to the bench by the unanimous vote of the State Legislature. For ten years he served as Township Treasurer, and for six years as Sinking Fund Commissioner, fulfilling all the responsible duties with rare fidelity and ability, and to the fullest acceptance of the people who elected him. He was successively elected, for many years, President of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, of which he and his mother were leading members during the ministrations of Rev. Joshua L. Wilson. His excellent qualities as an executive secured his election to many positions of responsibility in business corporations. He filled the Presidency of the Cincinnati Board of Underwriters for five years, and for the past twenty years has served as President of the National Insurance Company, managing its affairs with such skill and irreproachable integrity as to win for it the unbounded confidence of the community. His career has been strangely blended with private, civil, and commercial activities. By a large constituency, which had long esteemed his worth and enterprise as a citizen, he was sent to the Legislature of Ohio for three terms, during which he labored efficiently for the best interests of the general community. He carried the charter of the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company through the lower House, and secured other legislation which greatly benefited the business interests of the city and State. While on the Common Pleas Bench of Cincinnati he secured the appointment of William Henry Harrison as Clerk, and in after years was largely instrumental in securing his nomination and election to the Presidency of the United States. His career on the bench was rendered conspicuous by a decision which gave him no inconsiderable distinction in after life. He it was who first pronounced from the bench the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, a decision which led to one of the grandest displays of justice the world has



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ever known. Mr. Burgoyne has now attained the mature age of seventy-four years, and is still active in business pursuits. He is of rare social traits, affable in all his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, and living in the enjoyment of that profound esteem which his public and private services have secured. The law is the chosen profession of his family, for, in addition to himself, his son, John Burgoyne, Jr., and his eldest grandson, Charles L. Burgoyne, are prominent members of the Hamilton county bar.

TATUM, SAMUEL CANBY, Machinist, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, May 13th, 1827. When he was a mere lad his father and mother—John W. and Mary (Canby) Tatum—changed their residence to a farm near the city, where their son Samuel learned many valuable lessons in agriculture. His education was commenced in the schools of his native city and completed in Haverford College. On leaving his *Alma Mater* he spent one year at his loved home, and then engaged as an apprentice with J. Morton Poole, on the Brandywine, to learn the iron machinist business. That he might be thoroughly master of his trade he remained with Mr. Poole nearly four long years. In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there began for himself the foundry and machinery business, principally the latter. After ten years of energetic efforts, which were not crowned with the success he had a right to anticipate, he relinquished that entire enterprise. Soon after closing his machine shop he opened his present foundry on the corner of John and Water streets, where he has been eminently successful. The remarkable prosperity of his present business, which was organized in 1859, and from which he has derived his wealth and reputation as a manufacturer, is due to the systematic manner in which he learned his trade, the great executive ability which he possesses, his unwavering integrity, and his courtesy to all persons with whom he comes in contact. During the last five years he has had in his employ from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men. He is now a Director of the Hall's Safe & Lock Company, Director of the great manufacturing establishment of J. A. Fay & Co., Director of the Cincinnati Savings Society, and Treasurer of the Children's Home, an institution of which the Queen City may be, as she is, justly proud. In the autumn of 1869 he was a member of the Strangers' Home Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. The committee rented and furnished a building, which was free to all who were without a shelter or a home. Mr. Tatum, with his associates, of whom William Sumner was one, during the ensuing winter lodged and fed 15,624 men. None were more happy to give from their abundance to relieve the necessities of those unfortunate men than Mr. Tatum; nor did the good work stop there, as large numbers of the men, through

the efforts of the committee, found remunerative employment. The following year he repeated the good work of 1869-70, and is now engaged, though more privately, in many works of beneficence to the more unfortunate of his fellow-men. On May 19th, 1849, Samuel C. Tatum was married to Eleanor Bardsley, and by her has four children, three daughters and one son. On May 19th, 1874, their silver wedding was celebrated, their numerous friends participating in the festivities of the happy occasion.

WALKE, ANTHONY, late Statesman, was born September 13th, 1783, in Norfolk, Virginia, and was the eldest son of William and Mary (Calvert) Walke of that city. He is the fourth in descent from the founder of the American branch of the family, who, emigrating from the island of Barbados, landed in Virginia, and in 1692 married Mary Lawson, of Princess Anne county in that colony. From their son Anthony—who was married April 4th, 1725, to Anna, daughter of Captain William Armistead, of Eastmost river, Gloucester county, Virginia—was descended Colonel Anthony Walke. He was a man of wealth and unbounded liberality, who by his large contributions to the church is most favorably noticed by Bishop Meade in his "History of the Church in Virginia." He not only donated lands, but erected a church edifice about twelve miles from Norfolk, and which is yet standing. Colonel Walke was twice married. His first wife was Jane, daughter of William Randolph, of Turkey Island, James River, and the issue were two sons, Anthony and Thomas, the former the celebrated "Parson Walke," and both were members of the Convention of 1788, which met to adopt the Federal Constitution, and both voted in its favor, as also of the Bill of Rights. His second wife was Mary Isham, a daughter of Colonel Edward Moseley, whose family was one of the oldest and most respected in eastern Virginia. By this union were born to him three sons, William, John, and Edward H.; the two latter died young. The eldest of these three, William, was the father of the Anthony Walke whose sketch is now about to be given, and who also died in the prime of life. He was a young man of great worth and promise. After receiving a liberal education he retired to his farm, called the "Ferry Plantation," and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the Legislature at the time of his death. He married Mary, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Thoroughgood) Calvert. This latter was the daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Mason) Thoroughgood, and the last mentioned was sister of the patriot and statesman George Mason, whose statue is in Richmond. Colonel Thoroughgood, brother of Adam, was an officer under General Washington, and was wounded shortly before Cornwallis' surrender. Thomas Calvert, United States navy—Mrs. William Walke's brother

—was First Lieutenant of the United States frigate "Constellation," thirty-eight guns, when, under Commodore Truxton, and after a desperate action, the French frigate "L'Insurgente," of forty guns, was captured. William Walke left two sons and three daughters, none of whom survive save William, who is at present one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Norfolk. All the daughters were married, and among their descendants are some of the most worthy and respectable citizens of Norfolk and of eastern Virginia. In few families of this country has wealth continued so long. A considerable portion of the estate owned by Colonel Anthony Walke is still in the possession of his descendants. Anthony Walke, late of Ohio, was educated at Yale College, and was a fellow-student of the late distinguished John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. Soon after arriving at manhood he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature from his native county, where he was highly esteemed. During Jefferson's administration he was selected as the Agent of the United States government to deliver to the Dey of Algiers the tribute which the Barbary powers exacted from Christian nations for the privilege of trading in Mediterranean ports, and this was the last tribute from the American government, except that which was finally and effectually paid by Decatur in powder and ball. On his return to the United States the vessel in which he had embarked was driven by stress of weather on the coast of France, and as he had no passport, was arrested on suspicion of being a British emissary. After a month's imprisonment he was released through the intervention of Livingston, the United States minister to the French Republic. Having obtained permission to travel through France on his return home, he visited Boulogne while Bonaparte was in the midst of his great preparations for the invasion of England, and where he witnessed a review of the French "Grande Armée." Early in the present century he removed from Virginia to Ohio, but owing to continued ill-health returned to his native State. During the war of 1812, when Norfolk was threatened by an English squadron, he was attached to the mounted patrol organized for the purpose of watching the movements of the enemy; and on one occasion he participated in the capture of a considerable number of officers and sailors who had come ashore on a foraging expedition from the British fleet, then lying in Hampton Roads. A few years thereafter he returned to Ohio and became a permanent resident of the Scioto valley. He ever took a lively interest in questions of State and national policy, and he will be remembered by many as an able writer and speaker. He often represented Ross county in the lower branch of the Legislature, and also in the State Senate; and, as was said of him by the editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, he was in truth a "gentleman of the old school," polite and respectful to all, maintaining through life a high character for integrity, truthfulness, and the faithful discharge of all his duties, whether regarded as a public man, as a private citizen, or as a Christian. For

fifty years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and during a long period was a ruling elder in that denomination. He was married in 1805 to Susan H. Carnichael, of Princess Anne county, Virginia, and who died November 10th, 1874, in the eighty-ninth year of her age, one of the oldest and most esteemed residents of Chillicothe, distinguished for piety, Christian charity, and kindness to all. Five sons and one daughter survived her departure; the latter is the wife of James Dun, of Madison county, Ohio. Of the sons, Rear-Admiral Henry Walke, United States navy, of Brooklyn, New York, is an able and distinguished officer. Dr. Cornelius Walke, another son, resides in New York city during the winter and at Cornwell's Landing (North river) in summer. John Walke is Judge of the Probate Court of Pickaway county, Ohio; Anthony and Thomas Walke are residents of Chillicothe, Ohio, the latter being Judge of the Probate Court of Ross county. Another son, William, died some years before his father. The latter died March 19th, 1865, in the eighty-second year of his age.

TAFT, ALPHONSO, Jurist and Lawyer, was born November 5th, 1810, in Townshend, Vermont, the only child of Peter Rawson Taft and Sylvia Howard Taft. His father, although a farmer, was much in public life. He was for four years a Judge of the County Court of Windham. In his sixteenth year his son decided to obtain a liberal education. To help on with the expenses he taught a country school, commencing with his sixteenth winter. In the following spring he pursued his studies in the academy; worked on his father's farm in the summer, studied in the fall, taught again in the winter, and so on until his nineteenth year, when he entered the freshman class of Yale College, and there graduated with honor in 1833. From 1835 to 1837 he held the position of tutor in Yale College, at the same time pursuing his studies at the Yale Law School, where he graduated in 1838. In 1839 he entered upon the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. In 1841 he was married to Fannie Phelps, of Townshend, Vermont. She, dying in 1852, left two sons, Charles Phelps Taft and Peter Rawson Taft, now both members of the Cincinnati bar and partners with their father. In 1854 he was again married and to Louise M. Torrey, of Millbury, Massachusetts. They have three sons and one daughter. He early identified himself with the material and educational interests of Cincinnati. He served in the Common Council from the year 1847 to 1849. Prior to that period Liberty street had been the north line of the city. While he was a member a proposition came before the Council to remove the line one mile farther north, so as to include the heavy German population and Mount Auburn within the city. The Council was strongly Whig in sentiment and refused their consent, as the Germans were mostly Democratic, and

this would give the rule to the opposition. Mr. Taft, although a Whig in sentiment, thought the public good demanded the annexation. He thereupon introduced and after much opposition carried a proposition through the Council to submit it to popular vote. It was carried by a strong vote, and in consequence no party has since ventured to oppose annexation. On the 22d of January, 1850, Mr. Taft delivered before the Mercantile Library Association a lecture upon "Cincinnati and her Railroads," which being published and extensively read, proved a powerful stimulus to the construction of many railroads in which Cincinnati was interested, material aid being voted by the city to several of these enterprises. Mr. Taft was an active member of the old Whig party, and on its demise a member of the convention of 1856 which nominated Fremont for President. The same year he was an unsuccessful competitor for Congress against George H. Pendleton. This closed his political experience. On the occasion of the decease of Daniel Webster Mr. Taft delivered a eulogy upon his life and services which was regarded by the family of the deceased statesman as the most clear and truthful analysis extant of his intellectual qualities. In 1865 Mr. Taft was appointed by Governor Cox to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and twice subsequently was elected to the same office, the last time by the unanimous vote of both political parties. Among the causes handled by him at the bar during a successful practice of twenty-five years two may be mentioned as illustrating his ability in dealing with critical and difficult questions. The first was the celebrated controversy in which he bore a leading part—that relating to the patent for the steam fire engine. A. B. Latta and Abel Shawk each claimed the invention and obtained a patent for it. Griffin Taylor, who had become the purchaser of Latta's patent, was sued for libel (damages placed at \$50,000) on the ground that he had published in the Cincinnati *Times* that Shawk had obtained his patent by perjury. It was a difficult case to defend, but it was successful. Latta subsequently brought an action for infringement against Shawk, which was concluded in the United States Circuit Court by a judgment and final verdict for Latta. In this case Mr. Taft made the closing argument. The second case was that of *Perrin vs. The Executors of Charles McMicken* and the City of Cincinnati, involving the validity of Mr. McMicken's will giving his estate to the city of Cincinnati in trust for the establishment and the support of a free college or university. The heirs denied its validity and the power of the city to accept such a trust. It was eventually carried to the Supreme Court of the United States and decided for the defendants, their lawyers having been George E. Pugh and Mr. Taft. Judge Taft's printed argument was regarded as a *chef d'œuvre* in that line and was complimented with emphasis by the judges. His management of this case alone was sufficient to show that his professional grade was of the highest. No professional question seems too intricate for his capacity

and learning, and so high stands his general reputation that he has lately been appointed on the Board of Trustees for Yale College, an honor conferred upon none other west of the Alleghenies. He was brought forward in 1875 for Governor of the State. In March, 1876, he succeeded General Belknap as Secretary of War.

KEIFER, GENERAL J. WARREN, Lawyer, was born in Clark county, January 30th, 1836. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Smith) Keifer. His father was a native of Washington county, Maryland, a civil engineer and a farmer. His mother was a native of Hamilton county, Ohio. General Keifer received his education in the public schools of his native county and at Antioch College. He did not, however, pursue the regular classical course, and at the age of seventeen he was withdrawn from school altogether and for two years managed the homestead farm, his father being dead. In 1855 he began the study of law with General Charles Anthony, of Springfield, and being admitted to the bar January 12th, 1858, at once began practice alone in the same city. April 19th, 1861, he responded to Lincoln's first call for troops, and was commissioned Major of the 3d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and mustered into service on the 27th. Without having left the State the regiment was re-enlisted on June 12th for the three year service, and joined the army under McClellan in western Virginia, participating in the battles of Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain, and Elkwater. November, 1861, the regiment was transferred to Buell's army, in Kentucky. February 22d, 1862, he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and with his regiment participated in the campaign against Bowling Green, Nashville, Murfreesboro', and Huntsville, Alabama. September 30th, 1862, he resigned in order to accept promotion to the Colonelcy of the 110th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, joining Milroy's command in Virginia, and during the winter of 1862-63 commanded the post at Morefield. In the battle of Winchester, June, 1863, he commanded the 2d Brigade of the 3d Division of Milroy's army, and received a slight wound, which, however, did not disable him, and on the 9th of July, immediately following the battle of Gettysburg, he was transferred with his regiment to the Army of the Potomac, and in August sent with a brigade of Ohio troops to enforce the draft in the city of New York. He rejoined the Army of the Potomac in September, and participated in the battle of Mine Run, November 27th. On the first day's engagement in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th, 1864, he was severely wounded in the left forearm by a musket ball, the bone being utterly shattered. By this he was disabled until August 26th, when he was ordered to join the army of Sheridan, at Harper's Ferry, for his campaign in the valley of Virginia, and with his arm still in a sling, participated in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek.

At Opequan he received a shell wound in the thigh, but was not disabled, and in the next engagement, at Fisher's Hill, he led the 2d Brigade of the 3d Division 6th Army Corps in the charge on the fortified flank of Early's army, completely routing the whole force and capturing a great quantity of artillery. At the battle of Cedar Creek he commanded the 3d Division of the 6th Corps, and for gallantry on the field was brevetted Brigadier-General. December, 1864, he joined the army in front of Petersburg, and participated in the assault on the outer line of works of that last stronghold of the Confederacy, on the 25th of March following, and on the 2d of April led the 3d Division of the 6th Corps in the final assault which carried the place. Pursuing the retreating hosts, they came up with them on the 6th at Sailor's Creek, where they were posted in force on the left bank of the stream, with perhaps no other hope than to check the advance of the Union troops. Sheridan ordered a charge. The troops had to pass over a swamp and through the stream, swollen by spring rains till the water reached their armpits. This occasioned more or less confusion in the advancing line. The rebels in one desperate rally charged in deep column on the centre, and piercing it divided the line; but, disheartened by successive defeats, the fagged soldiery were not quick enough to take advantage of the situation. The broken line rallied and charged desperately upon either flank, the left led by General Keifer. Nearly six thousand troops surrendered in a body, including several of the most distinguished generals of the Confederate army—Lieutenant-General Ewell, Major-Generals Kershaw, Curtis, Lee, and Pickett, besides a number of brigadiers. In the confusion and exhaustion succeeding the desperate engagement and surrender, word was brought to General Keifer that a considerable body of rebels were concealed in a wooded ravine to the right. None of his staff happened to be by, and disbelieving the statement, he rode off alone to reconnoitre. He had hardly gone three hundred yards till he came upon a long line of troops lying upon the ground and concealed by the dense thicket. He was upon them. The smoke of the battle hung in the woods. The light was imperfect. They saw him, but had not discovered his identity. To attempt retreat would insure discovery and death, as a horse could not be forced with any speed through the thicket. Comprehending the situation at a glance, and relying on the dimness of the light, he had the coolness to save himself by a *coup de main*. Halting, he gave the command "Forward!" and turned toward the scene of the battle. It is probable they were not apprised of the result of the engagement, and supposed they were being led up to sustain their comrades. The more he hurried his horse through the underbrush to get in advance the greater seemed the urgency for their presence on the field. When he emerged from the woods they were at his side. The clear light discovered his uniform. Instantly a dozen muskets covered his form, some almost touching his person. The puzzled

officers about him shouted "Stop!" and the commander rushing forward saved his life by throwing up the muzzle of a discharged gun with the blade of his sword. General Keifer dashed away, and before they could recover from the embarrassment of the situation charged down upon them with his own command. Throwing down their arms, they surrendered without a struggle. It proved to be the Marine Brigade, formerly employed in naval service on the James. Not less than thirty-five naval officers of rank, including Commodore Tucker, formerly of the United States navy, and afterwards Admiral-in-Chief of the Peruvian navy, and Captain John D. Simmes, surrendered their swords to General Keifer. In gratitude to Commodore Tucker, who had saved his life, he refused to accept his sword, and afterwards used his influence with the War Department to obtain the parole of Simmes and several of the other officers who claimed to have restrained their men from firing, but who had deserted the United States navy to join the Confederacy, and were therefore not entitled to the usual consideration of prisoners of war. After Sailor's Creek he participated in the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, and for gallantry in the campaign was brevetted Major-General. In command of the 3d Division he was ordered to join Sherman, in North Carolina. Leaving his fagged army at Danville, however, he was only able to make his way with his staff to Greensboro' in time to witness the surrender of Johnston. On the 27th of June, 1865, he was mustered out of service and resumed his practice at Springfield. In the following October he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army upon the recommendation of General Grant, but declined to serve. In 1867 he was elected to the Ohio Senate on the Republican ticket. In 1868, while Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, he organized the Board of Control to establish the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at Xenia, of which the State assumed the support in 1870, making General Keifer one of the Trustees. March 22d, 1860, he married Eliza S. Stout, of Clark county. He enjoys an extensive practice and a high standing at the Springfield bar.

M OULTON, CHARLES WILLIAM, Lawyer, was born at Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, December 16th, 1830. His parents were of New England origin. He was educated at a high school at Medina, and after this went to Cleveland and passed some five or six years there in a retail dry-goods store. He then studied law in that city with the Hon. Samuel W. Treat, and was admitted to practise law at Columbus in the winter of 1856-57, before the Supreme Court. On May 9th, 1855, he was married, at Mansfield, Ohio, to Frances B. Shuman, daughter of Judge Shuman, late of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He entered upon the duties of his profession at Toledo, Ohio, in the spring of

1857 or 1858, and was thus engaged until the opening of the rebellion. In June, 1861, he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. He served in the Quartermaster's Department through the war, having been transferred to the regular army and promoted to a Colonel. In October, 1865, he resumed his profession at Cincinnati, where he has now a large practice.

TOMS, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born at Bridgeton, New Jersey, December 20th, 1811. He was the eldest of the four children of Jacob Stoms, a descendant of the Holland Dutch, and who determined in the spring of 1818 to remove to what was then the "Far West." Father, mother and children, with all their household goods and other possessions, were stowed in an old-fashioned, four-horse wagon, and after many farewells the long and tedious journey through a wild and unknown country was commenced. The country was sparsely settled and the roads in bad condition, which, added to the discomfort of the rude conveyances of that period, rendered the trip exceedingly slow and monotonous. They arrived at Pittsburgh one bright morning in early June, and after a period of rest embarked, with all their goods, on a flatboat which the father had purchased, and slowly floated out upon the bosom of the "La Belle" river. They floated with the current down the Ohio, and on the morning of July 4th, 1818, rounded the bend of the river and first gazed upon the Queen City. They landed amid the booming of cannon, the beating of drums and the huzzas of the people, who had gathered upon the public landing to celebrate the natal day of our great republic. Flags were flying and processions of patriotic men were forming, and among the latter were some who had taken an active part in the achievement of American independence. It was an epoch in the history of our subject that left an indelible impression on his mind, and from which he dates all the important events of his life. He attended the common schools of Cincinnati, colleges and universities being then almost unknown west of the Alleghenies. At the age of seventeen years he became a clerk in a grocery store, and for three years devoted himself by night and day to the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches. He became clerk and salesman in the large wholesale and retail grocery house of Gorham & Dair, at the northwest corner of Sycamore and Lower Market (Pearl) streets, January 12th, 1831, being then under twenty years of age. His application and business qualifications won such recognition that upon the death of the senior partner, in 1835, he was admitted to a partnership, and the firm-style changed to John F. Dair & Co. This firm in time relinquished the grocery business and gave their whole attention to seeds and agricultural implements, for which branch our

subject, William Stoms, had great natural taste, and the firm speedily became one of the most widely known of any in that line throughout the South and West. In 1865, after a harmonious and profitable association of over thirty years, John F. Dair retired, and Mr. Stoms associated with him his two sons, under the firm-name of William Stoms & Sons. After getting his "boys" fairly started, he relinquished mercantile life and retired to the enjoyment of the legitimate fruits of his years of energetic and unceasing application to his business, and has since lived in quiet retirement. Many events of his public life are worthy of historic note. He has been for twenty-five years an honored member of, and for two years presided over, the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, an association as old as the Queen City herself, and which has enrolled the names of very many such men as Nicholas Longworth, Robert Buchanan, Dr. J. A. Warder and Henry Probasco. He was a delegate from the First District of Ohio to the National Republican Convention, which convened at Chicago, May 20th, 1868, and nominated General U. S. Grant for the Presidency. In April, 1870, he was elected as the first representative of the First Ward in the Board of Aldermen of Cincinnati, which had just been created, and served his constituents faithfully and efficiently for two years. He was appointed Park Commissioner, April 27th, 1872, by Hon. S. S. Davis, then Mayor of Cincinnati, and unanimously confirmed by the Common Council. In 1875, though an avowed and earnest Republican, he was the recipient of the unusual honor of a reappointment by the Democratic incumbent, Hon. George W. C. Johnston, and was again unanimously confirmed by the Council, a majority of which belonged to the opposite political party. The Park Board is composed of the best and most respected citizens, and has done much to increase the attractiveness and comfort of the city. He was one of the jury in the condemnation cases of the property upon the site of the new Post Office and Custom House building, which occupied the United States Court for thirty-nine consecutive days and involved about \$1,000,000. The awards of the jury were awaited with the greatest anxiety, and the event was one of great interest to the city. His son, Captain Horace G. Stoms, was appointed Internal Revenue Assessor of the First Ohio District, by Andrew Johnson, and continued in that office by reappointment of U. S. Grant until March 1st, 1871, when he was removed by the intervention of Jesse R. Grant, the father of the President, who was then Postmaster at Covington, Kentucky. The questions in dispute were fully discussed in the public press, and are properly a part of the history of Grant's administration. Jesse R. Grant, though an old man and unfit for active business, insisted upon making the appointments of gaugers in Mr. Stoms' district, and was for a time allowed to make suggestions, and his reasonable demands granted; but when he came from an applicant for a certain position, with an offer of \$500, which he actually proposed to accept and

divide with the assessor, he was peremptorily and indignantly refused. The quarrel which followed was full of bitterness, resulting in the removal of Captain Stoms and the estrangement of the principal actors; but Jesse R. Grant, upon his death-bed, expressed his regret that the quarrel had taken place, and expressed a desire to see his old friend William Stoms. He was married, October 12th, 1837, to Eliza L. Mears, a lady of rare culture and refinement, and who has proved a devoted wife and mother, and who sprung from one of the pioneer families of the Miami valley. Seven children, six sons and one daughter, have been born to them, all of whom survive except the eldest, William G. Stoms. The others are spared to add comfort and peace to the declining years of the estimable pair. In great measure self-made and self-educated, he ranks among the most prominent and respected denizens of the Queen City, and well deserves to have his name enrolled in the history of his adopted city as "one of its builders."

ASTLE, MARSHALL S., Lawyer, was born in Essex, Chittenden county, in the State of Vermont, on April 21st, 1822, and came to Cleveland with his family in 1827, being then five years of age. He remained in the various schools of the village until 1834, when his father, a then prosperous builder, died of the cholera, leaving him, at the age of a little over twelve, with several brothers and sisters a burden and charge upon a vigorous and energetic but proud and ambitious mother. He immediately sought employment. Many remember him as a boy-clerk in the dry-goods store of the late Solomon L. Severance, with whom he lived for about a year, when he entered upon the trade of a watchmaker with David E. Field, now of New York. Here he evinced the taste and inclination which led him to the profession of the law. Early in April, 1841, he left for the city of Tremont, then called Lower Sandusky, and entered the office of the Hon. John L. Greene, as a law student, where he pursued his studies until June, 1844, with his brother-in-law and most watchful and attached friend, when he was admitted to practise law. It is worthy of note in this connection that in this county the avenues to education are open to effort and energy, and that its highest branches may be attained by ardent labor and persistent zeal. For nearly five years Mr. Castle, then a boy and pursuing his daily occupation, having attracted the notice of several gentlemen of learning and education, among whom were General Calvin C. Waller and Francis A. Burroughs, received regular and steady teaching and instruction from them. General Waller was a lawyer, and encouraged young Castle's ambition to enter upon the profession. Mr. Burroughs was a gentleman of leisure and of great ability, and watched his young friend's opening intellect with an interest only excelled by his love.

In June, 1844, he returned to Cleveland, formed a partnership with George W. Lynde, and entered upon the practice of the law. Few men have spent a busier life or had from the beginning more varied professional engagements than he. He has credit at the bar for clear and sound judgment, for plain and concise opinions, for great generosity and liberality in the bestowal of his services, and for an unchanging courage and persistency in the attainment of an end he believes just. But he is most conspicuous and far the best known as a jury lawyer. It is here that he best evinces the peculiar powers of his nature, and here the brilliant talents which have long distinguished him as an advocate shine most conspicuously. It is not alone the richness of his flow of language and choice of words: nor is it in the inimitable beauty of his fancy, nor the glowing figures his imagination paints and hands over to his listeners, like old memories from real life. It is in an electric thrill born of all these, with an added sense of his earnestness, his naturalness, his own conviction, and his personal and spiritual identity with his theme. Wonderful and effective as this power is in man, he has it in a marvellous degree, and exercises it at the bar and on the rostrum. As a criminal lawyer, he has few equals and no superiors. He has had great experience in defences, and has officially prosecuted for Cuyahoga county from 1865 to 1867. He has defended in some of the cases of homicide most known and best remembered at Cleveland for the very long and learned conduct of the trials. The State against Spooner he defended on the plea of insanity, and successfully, making one of the best arguments of his life. He defended Dr. Hughs for the murder of Miss Tamsen Parsons, a trial which lasted about twenty days and in which also the plea of insanity was interposed, and in which his argument for the defendant was over seven hours in length. He defended Mrs. Victor for the poisoning of her brother, and in her case held the court and jury for twelve days over the evidence and the facts on the question of her sanity. In politics he was originally a Whig, but supported Douglas in 1856 and after. But on the breaking out of the late war he joined the ranks of the Northern defenders of the nation, and all through stood by his country in every emergency, aiding by every means to fill up the ranks of the Federal army. Well is remembered the day, April 28th, 1865, when the body of the murdered Lincoln lay in the park in Cleveland. Well remembered also, on being called to speak to the sad and grief-stricken populace, the words of eloquence and power with which he clothed his thoughts on that gloomy and solemn day. It will be seen that Mr. Castle has been at the bar for thirty-one years. He has been for the most part in good health, and has industriously followed his profession. He has been engaged in many cases of that exciting character which leave a lasting recollection, and in all of which he has made a very conspicuous mark. He is a younger-looking man than he really is, is in the very strength and vigor of his manhood, and bids fair

to fulfil the hopes and expectations of his friends. *He married Helen M. Beaugrande in September, 1844, and has had three children: Nellie M. Burt being the oldest and Maggie Castle the youngest, his only son, Marshall H., having died at sixteen years and three months of age. Personally, he is stoutly built, about five feet eight and one-half inches high, with a brilliant dark gray eye and dark brown hair. His love of his country and reverence for the Constitution are known to all men who know him, and enter into and patriotically color every act and principle of his life.

BROWN, WILLIAM E., Lawyer and Banker, was born at Xenia, Ohio, November 13th, 1825. His parents were Edward and Anne (Mitchell) Brown. They were both natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio only a year previous to the birth of their son. In the way of schooling Mr. Brown enjoyed only very meagre advantages, and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to the trade of shoemaking. Having, however, a taste for books and an ambition to better his condition, he so much improved his education by private study that by the time he was eighteen he was able to teach school. At nineteen he began the study of law, and supported himself by his trade until he was admitted to the bar, in 1849. He soon after started the practice of his profession in the city of Hamilton, where he still resides; and after the usual term of penury and disappointment, which marks the opening of most professional careers, he acquired a fair patronage and began to form that reputation for sound judgment and integrity which the subsequent course of his life has so distinctly confirmed. Butler county from time immemorial having been the unassailable stronghold of the Democracy in Ohio, and Mr. Brown being an unflinching Republican, the professional career he chose was not the open sesame to public life with him as with the average lawyer in American country towns. But he is not of the throng who live to repent the sacrifice of their principles and at the same time mourn the disappointment of their hopes, for, with the best qualifications for public usefulness, he has been singularly free from political ambition. The failure of his health long ago compelled him to relinquish his profession and engage in pursuits that permit greater physical exercise. For a time he retired to a farm and gave his attention to agriculture. Later, he engaged in the insurance business, and in 1870 was made President of the Second National Bank of Hamilton. In the confidence which his management has inspired the deposits of the institution have increased from \$111,000 to \$350,000, and he has erected an elegant stone bank building, four stories in height, and one of the most tasteful architectural efforts in the town. For many years he has been actively engaged in the real estate business, and his dealings have been very

successful. Having recited the struggles of his early life, it may be quite superfluous to add that he is a self-made man; and the plane to which he has gravitated may likewise be inferred from the honorable and responsible position which he has been called to occupy. He was married, January 22d, 1852, to Mary, daughter of Robert Beckett, one of the pioneers of Butler county. He has had eight children, six of whom survive, three sons and three daughters, a son and a daughter having died.

CROSBY, GEORGE, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21st, 1817, and is of English and Irish descent. His father died when he was but six years of age, and he was in consequence of that event obliged to leave school at the early age of thirteen to go into business. Five years later, when eighteen years of age, by great perseverance and industry he was enabled to enter Marion College, in Missouri. But his dearest hopes were soon blasted by ill-health, which compelled him to relinquish the object almost within his grasp, and on which his heart was wholly centred—a classical education. When but a youth he was admitted to membership in the Mercantile Library Association of Philadelphia, and being a great reader improved all of his leisure time in acquiring a knowledge of books, of which he had been deprived by a combination of circumstances. Ere he had attained his majority he allied himself with the American Sunday-School Union, and has been one of the most efficient workers and organizers of that great home missionary enterprise. That which has rendered him most conspicuous is his great executive ability. In 1841 he organized in his native city the Young Men's Temperance Society, and made his first public speech; from that society sprang, under his manipulations, the first and largest Division of the Sons of Temperance in Pennsylvania. It was organized in the spring of 1844, he being one of the charter members. In the autumn of the same year he was elected Grand Scribe of the State; in 1845 Grand Worthy Associate; in 1846 Grand Worthy Patriarch, being the recognized head of the order throughout the State. At the Third Annual Session of the National Division, in New York city, in 1846, although the youngest member of that body, he was elected Most Worthy Conductor; and in 1856, at Lexington, Kentucky, he was elected to the highest office save one in the National Division of North America. In 1855 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and opened a book store, which has since been, and is now, the head-quarters of the American Sunday-School Union and of the Sons of Temperance. Mr. Crosby is a steadfast, earnest and sincere advocate of every reform which is destined to improve society; a true and sympathizing friend of every unfortunate person within the circle of his acquaintance; a genial and

valued companion of all his associates. In 1840 he united with the Fifth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. He is now an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati. He has been married twice: first, in 1840, to Martha J. Northrop, of Philadelphia, and lastly, in 1868, to Clara A. Hewitt, of Cincinnati.

CORWIN, THOMAS, Lawyer and Statesman, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, July 29th, 1794. In 1798 his father with his family removed from Kentucky to Ohio and located at Lebanon, Warren county, where his distinguished son lived, and where his remains now repose.

Matthew Corwin, the father, was a representative man in the legislative halls of the State and on the bench, and died in 1829. During the war of 1812 Thomas Corwin, then a lad of seventeen, won the title of "The Wagoner Boy" by driving his father's team to the frontier, carrying supplies to our almost famished armies. He commenced reading law in 1816, and was admitted to the bar in 1817; was appointed to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, March 24th, 1818, and performed the duties of that office till 1830. In 1822 his public career commenced; in that year he was elected a member of the lower House of the General Assembly of Ohio. Soon after his election, on November 13th, 1822, he was married to Sarah Ross, sister of the late Hon. Thomas K. Ross, who served three terms in the lower House of Congress. The nuptials were celebrated in the same house in which he lived at the time of his death, and in which his widow, Mrs. Corwin, now eighty years of age, resides. Having served his term in the General Assembly, he resumed the practice of his profession until 1829, when he was again elected to the General Assembly. In 1830 he was elected a Representative to Congress, and continued to represent his district till 1840, when he was nominated for Governor at Columbus, on February 22d, and that year was elected to that office; he resigned his seat in Congress, to take effect the following May. In 1842 he was a candidate again for Governor, but was defeated. In 1845 he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1850 he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Fillmore. In 1858 and in 1860 he was re-elected to Congress. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him Minister to Mexico, and he sailed for that country on April 11th, 1861, one day before the firing on Fort Sumter. He returned to the United States in 1864, when, at the age of seventy, he again commenced the practice of law in Washington City. On the evening of December 15th, 1865, while attending an evening party given by James C. Wetmore to the distinguished men of Ohio, among whom were Chase, Wade, Sherman, Schenck, Bingham, Ward and others, Governor Corwin was stricken down with apoplexy, and in two hours was unconscious, and thus lingered until the 18th instant,

when he died. On the 19th instant a meeting was held in the large reception room of the Senate chamber, for the purpose of giving expression to the deep sorrow of his many friends. At this meeting Chief-Justice Chase presided. Many elegant but merited tributes were there paid the honored dead. Among the speakers were Chase, Seward, Sherman, Davis and others. A committee consisting of Hons. R. B. Hays, Benjamin Eggleston, Samuel Shellabarger, J. A. Garfield and Major Swain was appointed to accompany his remains to Ohio. They reached his home on the 22d instant. The casket containing all that was mortal of Ohio's favorite son lay in state in his library until the 26th instant, where it was visited by large numbers of his numerous friends and admirers. On that day, as the sun was descending the western hills, the last funeral rites were performed, and the sorrowing multitude bade a final adieu to their eloquent orator, great statesman and dearly beloved friend.

RAMBLE, DAVID D., M. D., was born, December 11th, 1839, at Montgomery, Hamilton county, Ohio. His parents were among the early settlers of the county, and of English origin. He attended school some little, and worked until his fourteenth year, when, having gathered a little money, he entered Farmers' College, at College Hill, Ohio. After completing his college course he entered the intermediate school at Montgomery as a teacher. At the expiration of a year and a half he was appointed principal of the same school. This position he held for two years and a half. During the time he was engaged in this school he lived and studied medicine with Dr. William Jones, of Montgomery. At the age of twenty he entered the Ohio Medical College as a student. He attended two courses of lectures, and graduated in the spring of 1862. Immediately afterward he was appointed House Physician in the Commercial Hospital, and served for one year. In 1863 he located on Broadway, Cincinnati, in general practice, and was at the same time appointed District Physician in the Thirteenth Ward. In the fall of the same year he was appointed Physician of the Pest House. This position he resigned, after holding it for three years and a half. In 1866 he accepted the chair of Anatomy in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. During this time he served as Treasurer of the college. This professorship he held until 1872, when he was transferred to the chair of Surgery and made Dean of the college. These two positions he still occupies. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, the Cincinnati Medical Society and the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. He is one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati *Medical News*, an able medical monthly, and is one of its editors. A large private practice is now enjoyed by



Fig. 10. A. H. Ritchie

W. Corwin

W. Corwin, 1850

him, and to it, the college and the *Medical News* he devotes his entire attention. He has a fine healthy physique, is in the prime of life and has doubtless yet before him a valuable career.

ROWEKAMP, F. H., Lawyer and Magistrate. For all practical purposes the workings of a free government and free institutions are sufficiently illustrated by the career of Mr. F. H. Rowekamp. It clearly demonstrates that energy and real worth need not fail of recognition even without money or friends as a basis. He is one of those who, while he never despised the day of small things, was ever on the alert to create circumstances by which he could not only better his condition in life but raise himself morally and intellectually above the standard fixed for the illiterate and indigent under the tyrannical governments of Europe. He is the son of John and Margaret Rowekamp, of the county of Diepholz, in the kingdom of Hanover, where he was born April 24th, 1817. Having the misfortune to lose his father, while still a child, he was under the necessity of supporting himself and the rest of the family at a very tender age; and could only attend the winter school during the winter months. In the summer of 1831, his mother together with his uncle and his family determined on going to America. They embarked on a vessel at Bremen in October of that year, and after a tedious voyage of fourteen weeks they landed at Baltimore in the beginning of January, 1832. From Baltimore the party walked over the mountains to Pittsburgh, and from thence proceeded to Cincinnati direct by river, it being the time of the great flood. Arriving at Cincinnati in the month of February without friends, with but little money, and a very limited knowledge of English, our readers will agree that their circumstances were not of the most auspicious character; but not being afraid to work he might very soon have been seen going from house to house inquiring of the ladies in his imperfect way, "If she wanted to saw that wood?" when the door would often be slammed in his face with a "No." His persistency, however, was soon rewarded, and he earned his first money in that way. Having worn out that job, he was next employed to drive a team of oxen. In November, 1832, it was his misfortune to lose his beloved mother by cholera; after which he moved to what is now called Avondale, where he was engaged during the winter at chopping wood, and during the summer at brickmaking. He was principally employed in this way until 1838, when he moved to the city and commenced work at the saddle-tree business, for Bassett & Kendle, on Ninth street. But although during the previous six years he had seldom been absent from his post during working hours, he had been a diligent student of the English language; the mode of procedure being as follows: he would read a chapter in the German Bible, and then read and reread the same in English, until he in that way

became familiar with the words, and at last able to read any passage, and to this fact, unimportant as it may first appear, all that he has been or to-day is; for it being known that he could read both English and German, he was one day sent for by Mayor Davis to translate the evidence of a German witness who had been called upon to testify on some case before him. This brought him into notice and inspired him with confidence in his own ability to improve his mind and become somebody and do something, although he was fearfully abashed at first in the presence of the chief magistrate in his working clothes. After working at the saddle-tree business for about one year he was married to Sarah Jane Feeldon, and from that time forward worked at anything that offered, grading streets and other laborious work. But after a while he obtained the position of boss of a squad of navvies who were grading the first mile of the Little Miami Railroad. Not content with this he conceived the idea of commencing the trade of a mason; and suiting his action to the thought he went to work with a will, and in a short time had so perfected himself that he was able to draw a journeyman's wages. Still he was not satisfied, and it was well it was not so, for it induced him to take jobs on his own account, and among other pieces of work erected by him we may mention the Race street canal bridge. But as already intimated he was always on the outlook for something better while making the most of what he had. And having a consciousness that he was not yet in his element, he was ready in April, 1844, to accept the office of Constable of the Ninth Ward, to which he was then and in 1845-46-47 elected. He was a member of the City Councils from the same ward in 1848-49-50. In April, 1848, he was also appointed Deputy-Sheriff. During his term in the council he studied law in the office of Furguson & Hodge, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. From December 2d, 1850, to 1865, a period of fifteen years, he was elected and re-elected a magistrate. He was elected a member of the School Board in 1855, and in that unthankful but responsible position he labored with untiring devotion for ten years. Having suffered enough for want of early advantages to make him appreciate them, he did everything in his power to perfect the system of the city schools; in fact many of the excellent rules now in force owe their paternity to him. In 1872 the confidence and esteem of his many friends were again manifest by his election to the magistracy. Having lost his first wife, Mr. Rowekamp was married the second time in 1852 to Ellen Miller, daughter of the late William Miller, of Greene township. The frequent re-elections to the same office which have characterized the public career of Esquire Rowekamp is the best mark of appreciation that a generous public can bestow, and when we contemplate the piecemeal educational discipline to which he was compelled to subject himself, long after he had become of age, in order to qualify himself for the responsible positions he has held, we are at a loss to know which most to admire, the high aims, the energy, and the untiring pursuit of an object

in the man, or the institutions of a broad, free and noble country which permits one to pass for all he is worth. We leave our readers to compile a mental analysis of the subject of this notice from the salient points of his history, and only add that all through his busy career he has found time to attend to religious as well as secular duties; and never fails to range himself on the side of the moral and the right. He is a man of strong common sense, and is one of those practical men who make few mistakes because they first make sure they are right and then go ahead. He forms very strong attachments, and has gathered about him a host of warm friends.

WILLIAMSON, PAUL H., Recorder of Hamilton county, Ohio, was born, May 28th, 1837, in Cole-rain township, in the same county, and was the second of four children whose parents were David Williamson and Elizabeth Huston. The former, a native of New Jersey, at the age of nine months, was brought by his parents to this township in 1811, and there he has since resided. A sketch of his interesting life will be found in its appropriate place in this volume. His wife was a native of Hamilton county, her family having been among the earliest pioneers to the West. Paul, their son, was liberally educated, and perfected his studies at Farmers' College. His first occupation was that of teaching, for which he had an unusual aptitude not only in manner but in method as well, and for nine months the duties of this position confined his attention. In May, 1857, he went to Iowa and found employment in agricultural pursuits, and in the fall of that year, with three friends, travelled by wagon through the greater part of this State, Missouri and Kansas. Reaching Aviston, Illinois, the same year, he was selected as teacher of a flourishing school, and remained here during the ensuing winter. In April, 1858, in company with a friend he started overland to California, meeting at Leavenworth an emigrant train which he accompanied to the same destination. Their route was via Santa Fé and the thirty-fifth parallel, Lieutenant Beale's route across New Mexico, and while on this wearisome journey the party were attacked on the Colorado river by Indians and eight were slain. They lost their wagons and stock, and through a gruntlet of hostile Indians, and suffering the most exquisite privations, were compelled to return east, a distance of seven hundred miles, to Albuquerque. At Albuquerque Mr. Williamson left the party, taking his way to El Paso, Mexico, remaining there two weeks, and then joining a Mexican wagon train to San Antonio, Texas. In a short time he left this place for Sequin, Texas, where for nine months he taught school. In the fall of 1859 he made the journey to Columbia, Arkansas, on horseback, where he again became teacher, and filled this station with great success until the breaking out of the civil war. Thence he proceeded to New Orleans, again north to St. Louis, arriv-

ing at this place shortly after the capture of Fort Sumter, and then returned to Cincinnati, where he has since resided. From February, 1870, until 1874, he acted as Deputy Clerk of the Probate Court of Hamilton county. In October, 1873, he was elected County Recorder, and still retains that responsible office. He was married, November 1, 1870, to Ada Jack, a daughter of a pioneer of Clermont county, Ohio, and is the father of two children. He is a Democrat. His life has been one filled with startling incidents and romantic episodes.

STALLO, JOHN BERNARD, Lawyer and Author, was born March 16th, 1823, at Sierhausen, in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, where his father was a school teacher. After receiving his elementary education he was carefully trained in the ancient languages and mathematics. In 1839 he emigrated to the United States, and at first took up his abode at Cincinnati, where, after having charge of a private school for a few months, he became a teacher in St. Xavier's College, then recently established. There he devoted all his leisure hours to the study of mathematics, physics, and chemistry, and in the fall of 1843 was appointed Professor of Physics and Chemistry in St. John's College, New York. In this capacity he served until the end of 1847, when, after publishing his "General Principles of the Philosophy of Nature" (Boston, 1848), he entered upon the study of the law, and returned to Cincinnati. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and in 1853 was appointed by Governor Wood to fill a vacancy in the Court of Common Pleas and District Courts of Hamilton county, Ohio. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the same position by the people, but resigned in 1855 and resumed the practice of the law, in which he has been engaged ever since, having never sought or held any office other than the judicial one above referred to, except that he was for a number of years a member of the Board of Examiners of the Public Schools, and is now one of the Trustees of the University of Cincinnati. In 1870 he was of counsel for the Board of Education, in the city of Cincinnati, in the case of Minor and others vs. The Board of Education, involving the question whether or not a resolution passed by the board to prohibit the reading of the Bible and other religious exercises in the public schools, supported by the general taxation of all the inhabitants of the State, without distinction of creed, was valid. His argument, with those of his colleagues and opponents, may be found in a volume, entitled "The Bible in the Public Schools," published by Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati. Judge Stallo is also an occasional contributor to the scientific and other monthlies, such as the "Popular Science Monthly," writing chiefly on scientific subjects. He has but rarely taken any part in political movements. Originally a Democrat, he advocated the election of General Fremont in 1856, and continued to act with the Republican



Engraved by W. A. Phillips

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party until 1872, when he sympathized with the reform movement which culminated in the Cincinnati Convention; but being dissatisfied with the action of that convention, retired, after delivering a speech in St. Louis, in which the grounds of his opposition to General Schurz and others were stated.

WOLFF, CHARLES H., Wholesale Dry-Goods Merchant, was born in Lippe Detmold, Prussia, in 1824. His parents, who were well educated and highly respectable people, emigrated with their family to America and settled at Windsor, Canada, opposite Detroit, Michigan, where Charles enjoyed the advantages of a good classical academy, and was also for some time under the instruction of a private tutor. He made rapid progress in his studies, and laid a good foundation for the thorough knowledge he afterwards gained through self-culture of the English, German, and French languages and mathematics; for, although at the head of a great business establishment from a very early period of his life, he has always found time by a judicious use of spare moments to prosecute scientific and literary studies. In biblical learning especially, embracing history, chronology, geography, and doctrines, few laymen have made such progress. For twenty-five years he has taught and is still teaching one of the largest Bible classes ever organized in the State, and with such marked success and wide reputation that he was three times in succession elected President of the Ohio State Sunday-School Association, an organization embracing all the evangelical denominations of the State. In this position Mr. Wolff gained a most enviable reputation as a presiding officer. His firmness, promptness, and great executive talents, together with a thorough knowledge of rules of order, combined to make him remarkably successful and efficient as the chairman of a large deliberative body. Under his lead, during this period of three years, the work of organization for the promotion of Sunday-school interests was carried on with an enthusiasm throughout the State unknown before or since. At the age of fifteen he came to Cincinnati and was employed as a clerk in a dry-goods house, where he rose so rapidly in the confidence and esteem of his employers that, at the end of two years, the firm honored him with their power of attorney, and from that time he conducted the entire business correspondence of the house. In his twentieth year he was admitted as a partner, and soon after laid the foundations of what is now one of the leading wholesale dry-goods houses of the West. The firm is now composed of the brothers Charles H., George H., Alfred, and William F. Wolff, 131 and 133 Race street, Cincinnati. In 1850, when but sixteen years old, Mr. Wolff became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the denomination, especially in educational and Sunday-school work. As a leading representative layman

of that communion he has been much before the public as a lecturer on Sunday-school and other moral and religious topics. He has also written largely and with marked ability for various periodicals of the church. His contributions of illustrated black board lessons for Sunday-schools, with original designs by himself, to the early volumes of the "Golden Hours" will be remembered as a leading feature of that magazine as long as they were continued. In 1846 he was married to Sarah A., daughter of Rev. L. Swormstedt, widely known as Senior Agent for many years of the Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati. Three sons and two daughters are the fruit of this happy and congenial union. Their home is at Mt. Washington, one of the beautiful suburban villages for which Cincinnati is so justly celebrated. The family residence is a noble mansion surrounded by a charming park of many acres of very great natural beauty, but which, under the liberal and artistic cultivation of the proprietor, has become a most charming and elegant villa. Not the least attractive feature of the establishment is the library, an unusually large and well-selected one, embracing a very wide range of subjects. Here Mr. Wolff delights to spend his leisure hours, being still an enthusiastic student of the sciences, languages, and general literature; a fact which goes far to account for the freshness, elasticity and vigor of his mental faculties at an age when many business men begin to show symptoms of decline. He has been throughout his life a warm, earnest friend to young men who were struggling to make their way in life and carve out their own fortunes. His own example, however, carefully studied, is worth far more to such than any pecuniary assistance could be. It illustrates what energy, pluck and perseverance can accomplish in a country in which there is no royal road to eminence in any department of life. It shows how a stainless character tells in the long run on even business success. It proclaims aloud in the ears of young men especially the importance of good personal habits—habits of temperance, regularity, frugality. It also proves that Christian activity is no hindrance but rather a help to diligence and success in business. It shows how a life devoted to well-doing in earnest labors for the good of mankind may be one at the same time of great enterprises. It is in short an example that may well inspire in young men increasing faith in the Divine saying, "Them that honor me, I will honor;"—a law as absolute and unvarying as that which regulates the rising and setting of the sun.

WILLIAMS, ELKANAH, A. M., M. D., Ophthalmologist, was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, December 19th, 1822. His father, Captain Isaac Williams, was a soldier under General Jackson in the war of 1812. He was one of the early settlers of the State of Indiana, and one of her most esteemed and wealthy farmers. His mother was a

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woman of rare traits of character, many of which Dr. Williams inherited. Very early in life he took a fancy for the study of medicine, and urged his father to put him in school that he might begin his preparation for that profession. Accordingly at the age of ten he entered the seminary at Bedford. Here he laid the foundation of his collegiate education. Until his twenty-first year his time was passed in school, in teaching, and in working on his father's farm. He then entered college, and after four years of hard study graduated in 1847 at Asbury University, at Green Castle, then under the Presidency of Bishop Simpson. After graduation he immediately returned home and began the study of medicine according to his boyish fancy. After a year's study with the leading physician of Bedford he was married to Sarah L. Farmer, and removed to Louisville, Kentucky, in order to attend the lectures in the university there; at the same time remaining two years under the private tutorage of Professor T. G. Richardson; also deriving no small assistance from Professor S. D. Gross, who enjoyed a widespread surgical reputation. In the spring of 1850 he graduated and received the degree of M. D. from the university. He now returned to Indiana and commenced the successful practice of his profession. In the course of two years, his wife dying, he again went to Louisville, and attended a third course of lectures at the university; this time enjoying the office instructions of Professor Gross. Inspired by Dr. Gross's eminent example, he conceived a strong taste for the study of surgery, and ophthalmology especially. In the spring of 1852 Dr. Williams located in Cincinnati, and in the fall of the same year crossed the Atlantic in order to pursue his medical studies in the great schools of Europe. This was a step in his early plan, and to prepare for this partly he made himself master of the German language before leaving this country. He first visited Paris in order to study French. By laborious study and daily attendance at the hospital clinics, he was soon able to speak the French and fully comprehend the medical lectures in that language. His chief object being the thorough study of ophthalmology, he was for eighteen months a daily attendant at the clinics of the distinguished Desmarres. During this time he lost no opportunity of improving his general medical and surgical knowledge. In 1854 he crossed over from Paris to London, and faithfully devoted himself to his special study under Bowman, Critchett, Dixon, and others in the London Royal Ophthalmic Hospital. About this time the wonderful ophthalmoscope was discovered by Helmholtz, at Heidelberg, and Dr. Williams had become thoroughly acquainted with its use at the clinics of Desmarres, in Paris; yet it had not found its way to London, and to Dr. Williams was left the rare pleasure of introducing it to the profession in that city. This fortunate circumstance, and his professional enthusiasm, secured for him a warm reception and the valuable instruction and lasting friendship of the leading ophthalmic surgeons of London. Leaving London in 1854, he

went to Vienna, where ophthalmology had first been taught as a separate branch of medical science by the famous Beer, who defined amaurosis as a "disease in which the patient sees nothing and the doctor sees nothing." Then there was no ophthalmoscope. In Vienna Dr. Williams enjoyed the advantages of the instructions of Rosas, Jaeger, and Stellwag von Carion, men distinguished in his specialty. From Vienna he went to Prague to profit by communication with Professor Arlt, who now fills the chair of ophthalmology in the university at Vienna. After a few weeks' stay in Prague he was attracted to Berlin to attend the most popular clinics in Europe—those of Albrecht von Graefe. Here he remained several months, and a warm personal friendship sprang up between himself and this great ophthalmologist. Finally returning to Cincinnati in the spring of 1855, he opened an office for the exclusive treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. This was against the advice of his professional brethren, who predicted failure for any specialist. Dr. Williams is the pioneer ophthalmologist in America, and Cincinnati, therefore, has the honor of introducing this new science to the western world. Notwithstanding the confidence reposed in him by the medical profession, his progress was at first necessarily slow; and the remarkable fact may here be recorded that the first six months of professional career in Cincinnati brought him but one patient and five dollars in money, not paying his expenses the first two years. In 1856 he was invited to conduct the eye clinics in the Miami Medical College. Now his private practice began to increase. The pioneer chair of ophthalmology was established in this country in the Miami Medical College. This chair in the college Dr. Williams has always filled. All respectable medical institutions of the country have followed the example of this one. To the writings and labors of Dr. Williams must be put the credit of this advance of medical science in America. For twelve years he was ophthalmologist to the Cincinnati Hospital. This position his growing private practice compelled him to resign. During the war he was Surgeon for the Marine Hospital; but in 1862 he again visited Europe for the purpose of attending the Ophthalmological Congress at Paris. Before this assemblage he read an important paper which was published in its proceedings. In 1866 he made his third trip to Europe to meet the ophthalmologists. Dr. Williams has contributed largely to American and foreign journals, and is now arranging the materials for a work to embody the results of his research and vast practice. Dr. Williams' success has gone far beyond his most sanguine expectations, his reputation extending over the entire nation, and his private practice being simply immense. In 1872 he made another trip to Europe to assist at the Ophthalmological Congress held that year in London. Out of deference for Dr. Williams, who has done so much for this great cause, and other American ophthalmologists attending that Congress, it was decided to hold the next meeting of that august body in New York city, in



R. M. Bishop

1876. This, of course, will be its first meeting in America. Dr. Williams is a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, the Universal Ophthalmological Congress, the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, the Cincinnati Medical Society, and the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. In April, 1857, he was married to Sallie B. McGrew. The history of ophthalmic science in America is largely embraced in the life of Dr. Williams. Few American surgeons enjoy, so deservedly, such a widespread reputation, and yet no man bears more unaffectedly and quietly such distinction. The accompanying portrait depicts a character without a line of vanity, nor vaunts a word of all the man has done. It is the face of a Christian.

ALLEN, MARSTON, Merchant, was born at Barnstable, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, May 11th, 1789. His father, John Allyn, was descended from a Welsh family who emigrated to America some two hundred years previous to the birth of our subject. His educational advantages were limited. His native place afforded little scope for the exercise of that inherent energy so characteristic of his later years, and at the age of fourteen he went to Boston, where he obtained a situation in a hardware store. He subsequently became salesman in the store of a leading paper hanger of that city, and while there devoted his evenings to the acquirement of a practical knowledge of the business from one of the journeymen. By 1812 they had saved between them a sufficient sum to warrant the formation of a copartnership, and they engaged in business on their own account. He married in Boston and there united with the Baptist Church; but he afterward became familiar with the writings of Swedenborg, warmly embraced his doctrines, and was brought under the discipline of his church. Upon his refusal to recant, that body pronounced the sentence of expulsion; his former pastor, Rev. Dr. Sharp, acquiescing in the decision on the ground that under the church rules it could not do otherwise, but earnestly soliciting the preservation of the close personal intimacy which had existed, and which was continued with the utmost cordiality until 1818, when Mr. Allen left Boston to explore the western El Dorado. He was so favorably impressed with Cincinnati that he removed his family—consisting of wife and two sons—thither the following year, and in addition to his regular business, engaged successively and with limited success in dry goods, pork packing, and manufacture of nails. Several of his outside speculations, notably that of a tobacco merchant, proved unsuccessful, and he learned therefrom a useful lesson. Having finally prepared himself by a long-continued, extended, and thorough course of reading and study, he embarked in the drug business in 1824. The terrible fire of the winter of 1826 swept away his all; but he was not overwhelmed by this catastrophe,

and upon the ruins rose another warehouse in which for many years the firm of Allen & Co. carried on the drug business in connection with paper hanging. This firm founded the Cincinnati Laboratory, and in 1840 the business was divided, Mr. Allen taking the drug store at Fifth and Main streets. Shortly after this he suffered from another disastrous fire, but the same indomitable energy triumphed over adversity, and from the ashes sprang another structure more complete in all its appointments than its predecessor. As the years rolled on he reaped the just rewards of integrity, perseverance, and an intimate knowledge of human nature, and he lived to enjoy the abundant fruits of his labors. He was blessed with two other sons after his removal to Cincinnati, and of the four three survive and succeed him in business at the old stand, all known as men of culture, integrity, and true benevolence. Marston Allen was a man of sterling integrity, decided and independent, but as unassuming as he was benevolent. He never aspired to nor accepted political office, but devoted his energies to business pursuits, the training of his sons for usefulness in life, and the promotion of those charitable objects commending themselves to his judgment. Being a practical mechanic, he became one of the originators of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute. Subsequently, when it was financially embarrassed, he and Miles Greenwood, by munificent donations, saved it for its future career of usefulness. The institute proposed to recognize this spirit of true philanthropy by placing his portrait in the proscenium at Greenwood Hall, but it was only after a long and persistent solicitation that he yielded a reluctant consent, and it there stands to remind young and old of the value and durability of the lessons inculcated by pure hearts and noble lives. He was long an active member of the New Jerusalem Church, and for some years previous to his death lived in retirement at Glendale, surrounded by his family and a circle of devoted friends. He passed away August 12th, 1868, mourned alike by rich and poor. His deeds of love are green in the memory of all who knew him and appreciated them for their unostentatious performance. He was honored by the great, and loved, revered, and deplored by those in the humbler walks of life.

BISHOP, RICHARD M., Wholesale Grocer, was born November 4th, 1812, in Fleming county, Kentucky. His parents were from Virginia, and of German and English lineage. He was bred to merchandising, and for many years carried on business in his native State. In 1848 he removed to Cincinnati and commenced the wholesale grocery business at No. 8 Public Landing, under the style of Bishop, Wells & Co., which, on the retirement of Mr. Wells, in 1855, was changed to that of R. M. Bishop & Co. The firm is now composed of himself (Richard M.) and three

sous, viz.: W. T., R. H., and J. A. They are now doing business at Nos. 85 and 87 Race street, and it is one of the most extensive grocery houses in the West, their sales some years amounting to nearly \$5,000,000. It is rarely that a merchant with such heavy business interests devolving upon him has been so largely in public life. Honors and responsibilities have been thrust upon him, not sought. In 1857 he was elected to the Common Council, and in the succeeding year his fellow-members chose him their President. In 1859 he was elected Mayor of Cincinnati, which office he held until 1861, when he declined a renomination successively tendered him by each of the political parties. During his administration many remarkable events occurred, and it was characterized by wisdom, courage, and an active interest in everything that looked to the material and social prosperity and upbuilding of the city. In January, 1860, when the Union was threatened by the leaders of the rebellion, the Legislatures of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee visited Cincinnati to encourage each other to stand by the old flag. At the grand reception given them at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop made an address of welcome amid a storm of applause. In the September ensuing His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Cincinnati at the invitation of the Mayor, and received from him a cordial welcome. In February, 1861, when President Lincoln was passing, on his way to his inauguration, through Cincinnati, he was received in a speech by the Mayor. Mayor Bishop presided at the great Union meeting held in Cincinnati the same year. During his administration the laws were rigidly enforced, of which the Sunday ordinance and those against gambling houses were notable examples. Liquor selling and various other forms of Sabbath desecration were in the main suppressed. He inaugurated amid much opposition most important reforms in the management of the city prison, work-house, and police. Mr. Bishop has become widely known for his liberality and devotion to the Christian Church, of which he has long been a most conspicuous and honored member. From 1859 to 1869 he was President of the Ohio State Missionary Society, and was the successor of the late Dr. Alexander Campbell in the Presidency of the General Christian Missionary Convention, which office he held until 1875. He is President of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University; is also one of the Curators of Bethany College; was for many years Trustee of the McMicken University; is Director of the First National Bank and several insurance and other business as well as philanthropic institutions. He was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1873-74. He was President of the Great National Commercial Convention, held at Baltimore in 1871. He was one of the prime movers in that great enterprise, the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, which is being so successfully managed, having been a Trustee from the beginning. The laborious work of obtaining charters for the road was largely his. Few men in the State can point to so many

substantial benefits conferred upon society as the results of their single labors. Prompt decision, constant industry, sound judgment, and a desire to benefit his fellow men, accompanied by a frank, hearty address, are his great characteristics.



CHATFIELD, WILLIAM HENRY, Paper Manufacturer and Merchant, was born July 16th, 1828, at Middlebury, Summit county, Ohio. His parents, Leonard Chatfield and Nancy P. Clark, were from Waterbury, Connecticut. When he was in his fourth year the family removed to Cincinnati, where his father engaged in the occupation of master of a steamboat in the New Orleans trade. At thirteen years of age, having been left an orphan, he entered as an errand boy in the Fireman's Insurance Company, and thenceforth entirely supported himself. In his leisure hours, by close application, he remedied the deficiencies of his education. From the age of seventeen to that of twenty-five he was engaged in the Cincinnati Post-Office, rising in the interim from an inferior position to one wherein he was given the entire charge of the delivery department, with the salary of \$1200 per annum. In 1853, on the advent of Dr. J. L. Vattier as Postmaster, he was offered a higher position, with a salary doubled. Wishing to learn the mercantile business, and feeling that the remaining a mere government official would prove the grave of his ambition, he refused, and accepted the position of clerk in the paper warehouse of Nixon & Co., at \$600 per annum. By the end of the year he became Bookkeeper and General Manager. The next year the firm was reorganized, the business trebled, and he shared in the profits. In 1857 he became a full partner, the firm-name Nixon & Chatfield. In 1860 Mr. William Woods, a native of Maryland, a brother-in-law of Mr. Chatfield, entered the firm; and in 1865 the present firm of Chatfield & Woods was formed, and is now doing business at No. 25 West Fourth street, Cincinnati. When Mr. Chatfield entered the paper business, in 1853, it was a small branch of manufacture. Now it is second only to that of iron; the capital involved in paper mills alone in the country being \$60,000,000. Their establishment is the heaviest in the West. They have two mills, and their sales as manufacturers and dealers amount annually to about \$1,500,000. The manufacture of paper bags is a heavy item with them. They were the first to introduce machinery in the West for the purpose, being the sole lessees under the Rice Patent. They were the first, also, in the West to manufacture paper from straw. In 1857, rags for paper manufacture having become so scarce that it threatened the annihilation of this industry, they began experiments with straw as a substitute; the late far-seeing M. D. Potter, of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, for the printing of his sheet, agreeing to take all the straw paper they could manufacture. They expended in experiments about \$75,000.



Engraving by H. K. Philadelphia

A. Shauk.

Now so successful have been these efforts that there is scarcely a daily sheet in the country but what prefers the straw paper. Cincinnati and vicinity is now the great paper centre of the West, supplying largely Chicago, St. Louis, and the South with the finest book and writing papers as well as the commoner article. On November 23d, 1854, Mr. Chatfield married with Mary A. Disney, daughter of William Disney, of Cincinnati. She died December 31st, 1869, leaving two children, Albert H. and Mary K.



STRAUCH, ADOLPH, Superintendent of Spring Grove Cemetery and the Public Parks of Cincinnati, was born, August 30th, 1822, at Eckersdorf, near Glatz, in the Prussian province of Silesia, his parents being natives of that country, where they died. At the age of sixteen he entered zealously upon what has since been his favorite study, the art of landscape gardening. This he pursued in the Austrian dominions for six years, under prominent masters in the imperial gardens at Vienna, Schoenbrunn and Laxenberg. In 1845 he started on a tour of inspection through Germany, Holland and Belgium, spending about six months in Berlin, Hamburg and Amsterdam. At the conclusion of this profitable tour he remained for about three months in the celebrated horticultural establishment of Louis Van Houtte, near the city of Ghent. Paris, that great centre of taste and refinement, was now his objective point, and here he spent three years in the culture and perfection of his professional taste. At the breaking out of the Revolution of 1848 he went to England and passed three years in the vicinity of the world's metropolis, being last employed in the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, London. At the expiration of this period he started for America, and landed at Galveston, Texas, November 5th, 1851. During the winter succeeding his arrival he travelled through the western portion of that State, stopping at San Antonio and other places, and in the spring following went North by way of New Orleans to Cincinnati, where he made an engagement with the late R. B. Bowler, a gentleman of great taste, and an enthusiastic admirer of arboriculture and landscape gardening. During the two years he remained at Clifton he inaugurated the lawn system, which continued by others has made the environs of the Queen City the rival unrivalled of any in the world. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited this spot during his travels in the United States in 1860, and expressed himself much delighted with the Bowler Place, as it reminded him of old England. In 1854, after making a tour of the United States and Canada, he returned to Cincinnati to take charge of Spring Grove Cemetery, where he has continued to reside, and where his genius has enabled him to present the noblest effects of landscape gardening as applicable to the adornment of rural cemeteries. His courteous manner, united

with the refinement of his education, has won for him the highest esteem. To him is due the honor of having originated the landscape lawn method for the development of rural cemeteries in this country. It is a curious and interesting circumstance that this idea may be traced to the Chinese, dating back to a period long anterior to the Christian era, and that its application and modification in its present form was suggested to Adolph Strauch by no less an intermediary than the celebrated natural philosopher, Alexander Von Humboldt, in whose "Cosmos" every page may be found pleasing and instructive. In 1863 Adolph Strauch crossed the Atlantic on a tour of inspection to most of the principal public and royal parks, zoological gardens, agricultural college grounds and rural cemeteries, a description of which was given by his travelling companion, Charles L. Flint, in his eleventh annual report as Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, and also in the "History of Spring Grove Cemetery," compiled by Adolph Strauch and published by Robert Clarke & Co. in 1869. For twenty years he has devoted much of his own time and money to the importation of rare and useful birds and water-fowls, which, having been successfully acclimated and reared, can now be seen in large numbers by every visitor to the cemetery, and from which he has donated many specimens to various parks and public institutions throughout the country. The services of this master have since been called into requisition by many cities of the American Union, viz.: Nashville, Hartford, Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland and others. Judge Walker, of Detroit, in delivering the inaugural address of Woodmere Cemetery, near that city, used the following flattering comment: "No man has done more for the correction and cultivation of the public taste in this particular than Adolph Strauch, Superintendent of Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati." What Spring Grove has done for that place was well expressed by the Hon. Lewis F. Allen at the dedication of Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, in 1866, from which the following is an extract: "Were I, of all cemeteries within my knowledge, to point you to one taking precedence as a model, it would be that of Spring Grove, near Cincinnati." . . . Again: "Intrusted with its superintendence, and guided by his genial taste, during the time of his administration hundreds of individual lot enclosures, with their forbidding gates and locks, have been voluntarily swept away by their proprietors; and in their places broad undulations of green turf, stately avenues and tasteful monuments, intermingled with noble trees and groups of shrubbery, now meet the eye, conferring a grace and dignity which no cemetery in our country has yet equalled—thus blending the elegance of a park with the pensive beauty of a burial-place." Nor should its financial success be overlooked. Since the adoption of his plan of improvement the current expenses have all been paid from the sale of lots; about 400 acres of additional territory have been added, for which over \$330,000 have been paid, and an improvement fund of over \$100,000 still remains in

the treasury, which it is Strauch's intention to increase to a sum the interest of which will suffice to keep Spring Grove Cemetery in perpetual order after all lots shall have been taken up. Thus a system of improvement is established by our subject which will last through all time, and under which the dead may rest secure while the living enjoy its purifying and refining influences.



STRAUB, WALTER FERRY, Lawyer and Judge, was born on the 13th of February, 1834, at Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. This town was founded by his grandfather, Andrew Straub, in 1791. Here also were born his father, Isaac

Straub, and his mother, Anne Straub. They survive

still in the enjoyment of a green old age, living a few miles from Cincinnati, in Kentucky. In April, 1838, the family went to Cincinnati to live, where the subject of this sketch has ever since resided. At an early age Walter entered one of the district schools of the public school system of Cincinnati. When the "Central School" (the nucleus of the present High School of Cincinnati) was established he was one of the boys selected, after a rigid examination, to enter upon the advanced course there. He remained a pupil there until 1848, when, at the age of fourteen, he found it necessary to commence work for a living. From that time until 1853 he was, by turns, errand boy, clerk and bookkeeper. During 1853 he was engineer at his father's factory. He had early developed a taste for writing and considerable ability in the expression of his ideas, and by this time had become a contributor to the newspaper press of his city. During all this time he was a devoted student at nights, which, he has told the writer of this sketch, "yielded good fruit." In 1854 he took the first important step of his life, entering the office of Hon. Henry Stanbery as a law student. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and remained at it until the war of the rebellion broke out, when he entered the Union army as Aide-de-Camp to General McCook. He was compelled to leave the service, however, in about a year by reason of ill health, which was brought about by an attack of typhoid fever, contracted on the march to Shiloh, in which action he participated. He returned to Cincinnati, where several months of home nursing restored him to comparative health, although he has never since been physically rugged. In the spring of 1863 he was elected City Prosecutor by the Republicans. At that time the writer's acquaintance with him commenced. He discharged the onerous and important duties of this position with such ability and fidelity that he was re-elected for two years in 1865. In 1867, on the expiration of his second term as Prosecutor, he was rewarded for his fidelity and manly course in that place by election by the Republican party to the office of Judge of the Police Court, which he held for three terms—of two years each—retiring in 1873. Judge Straub distinguished himself on the bench of the Police Court in the midst of the daily annoy-

ances of an average of fifty cases a day the year throughout for six years—by almost unerring judgment and never-failing truthfulness to his trust. He was severe where severity was demanded; but he could and did temper justice with mercy when there was a fair chance that the result would be better for society. His mistakes were very few, if any, in disposing of cases. His record as Judge of the Police Court is a bright paragraph in the history of the Queen City of the West, no other person having remained in that office so many years and given such universal satisfaction. Since his retirement from the bench Judge Straub has pursued the practice of his profession.



MEDLEY, ANDERSON, M.D., was born, July 31st, 1810, at Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, a spot which in that early time bore the name of Durhamtown. He began life at sixteen as a cabinet-maker, and worked at this trade until his twenty-third year. His father, Aaron Smedley, was a prominent tanner, and died in 1819 at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio. He was an early settler in that section, and stood in high estimation for his purity of character and for his public spirit. His wife was Joanna Southard, a daughter of Ezekiah Southard, and was born at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, when her father with his family was moving from New Jersey to Flemingsburg, Kentucky. She became the mother of eight children, and is still living at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The early education of Anderson was of that limited quantity and narrowness of range obtainable in a log school house; but during his apprenticeship he made valuable use of all his leisure moments, and acquired at these odd moments a profound knowledge of the science of medicine. In 1833 he entered upon its practice in Fairfield, Indiana, where he remained two years, and then made his residence in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, and thence, after three years, he went to Carthage, Hamilton county, Ohio. He is now a resident of Cummins-ville, Cincinnati, and has continued with general success in that profession which he acquired by persevering energy. In 1844 he began a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and from this institution he took a high degree in 1846. For three years he was Physician-in-Chief for the Hamilton County Infirmary. In 1831 he was married to Caroline Penton, a native of Pennsylvania, and the fruit of this happy wedlock was eight children. His career, crowned now with distinction, is that of a self-made man. He was always a close student, and avoided all political affiliations and associations that tended to hinder him in his progress towards perfection in medical science. He has at all times manifested a philanthropic spirit, and has especially interested himself in the cause of popular education. He has served repeatedly as a Controller of the public schools. He was an earnest advocate and supporter of the war against

rebellion, and gave one son to his country. This son was Daniel P. Smedley, a Surgeon of the Ohio volunteer infantry, who died from disease contracted while in service.

HICKENLOOPER, ANDREW, Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, was born, of mixed German and Irish ancestry, at Hudson, Ohio, August 30th, 1836. In 1846 the family removed to Cincinnati, where Andrew ended his school education at old Woodward, afterward entered the counting-room of the *Weekly Despatch*; was then for a time in an insurance office; and at the age of seventeen entered the City Civil Engineer's office as rodman. In 1857 he received the appointment of City Surveyor, which office he held at the outbreak of the war. He recruited an artillery company, originally known as Hickenlooper's Cincinnati Battery, which first saw service under Fremont at Jefferson City. On March, 1862, the battery was transferred to General Grant's army at Pittsburgh Landing, and did such excellent service there that three days after the battle its commander was promoted to division commander of artillery. He served in this capacity until after the battles of Iuka and Corinth, when he was especially honored in the official report of the latter battle, and on the 26th of October ordered by General Grant to report for staff duty to General McPherson. He was at first made Chief of Ordnance and Artillery, and then in February, when about to start down to Vicksburg, he was made Chief Engineer of the 17th Army Corps. In the siege of Vicksburg he conducted the siege operations in front of the corps with such signal ability as to win the warmest approval from McPherson himself, whose own abilities as an engineer were of the highest order. He wrote of him as exhibiting "untiring energy and skill in conducting reconnaissances, making maps of the route passed over, and superintending the repairs and construction of bridges, etc., and exposing himself constantly night and day." In this siege the first mine that was made and exploded under the enemy's works was made under Hickenlooper's directions. After the fall of Vicksburg the "Board of Honor" of the 17th Corps awarded him the gold medal with the inscription, "Pittsburgh Landing, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg." When McPherson took command of the Army of the Tennessee he was made Judge Advocate on his staff, and a little later Chief of Artillery for the Department and Army of the Tennessee. In this position he accompanied his chief through the Atlanta campaign. After the death of McPherson he returned to his duties as Judge Advocate, and a little later accepted the position of Assistant Inspector-General of the 17th Army Corps, which carried with it the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In the spring of 1865 he was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned to the command of the oldest brigade in the Army of

the Tennessee, composed of the 11th, 13th, 15th and 16th Iowa Veteran Volunteers, with which he served until the close of the war, when he returned to Cincinnati and formed a partnership with R. C. Philips, civil engineer. In the following year he was appointed United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio. Generals Grant, Sherman, Howard, Logan, Leggett and Belknap, when his application was made for this office, gave the very highest of testimonials; Leggett said, "McPherson regarded him as his model officer;" while Howard wrote, "As a military engineer I never knew his equal." In January, 1871, he resigned the office of Marshal, and in May was appointed City Civil Engineer; served one term, was unanimously re-elected for a second, but shortly resigned to accept the Vice-Presidency of the Cincinnati Gas Light & Coke Company. The career of General Hickenlooper has been remarkable. He was in eighteen distinct battles and many skirmishes, and received not a mark; and this war record closed in his twenty-ninth year.

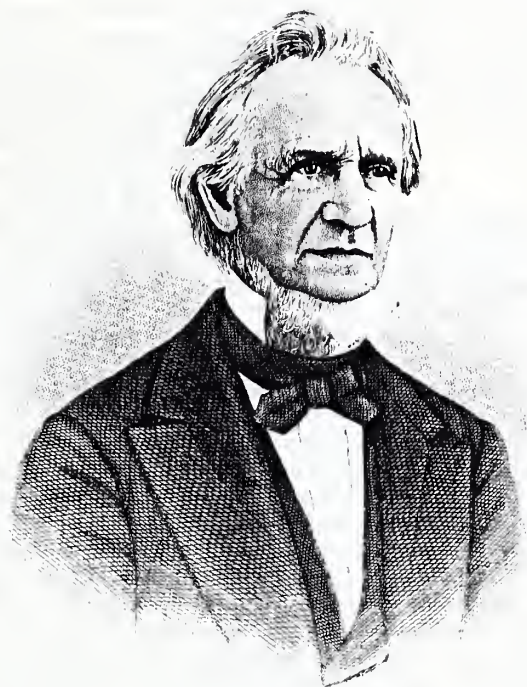
ACHEY, JOHN H., Banker, was born in Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, on September 1st, 1802. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Hoover) Achey, people in moderate circumstances, who followed the quiet pursuit of farming. After receiving a good rudimentary education in English and German, Mr. Achey was apprenticed to the trade of carpenter, which he followed for a short time after the expiration of his indenture, and then engaged in the lumber business, and also in mercantile trading. In the spring of 1838 he moved to Ohio, settling at Dayton, where he engaged for twelve or fifteen years extensively in the lumber business. He became a Director in the old Dayton Branch of the Ohio State Bank, which in 1865 was converted into the Dayton National Bank. He has been a Director in the new institution, and for the last three years its President. Soon after settling in Dayton he joined the Masonic order and passed all the degrees. For twenty-two years he was Commander of the Knights Templar in Dayton, and for two years, 1857 and 1858, Grand Commander of the State of Ohio. He has taken a lively interest in the cause of Masonry, and has been a delegate to most of their conventions. A strict Methodist in his religious belief, he has taken a special interest in the degree of Knights Templar, which none but those accepting the orthodox view of the Christian religion can take. This degree he conferred on nearly four hundred Masons during the twenty-two years of his commandership in Dayton. He has also been active and liberal in establishing lodges throughout the smaller rural towns. He married Mary Rife, of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, with whom he has had three children, one son and two daughters. Only one now survives, a daughter, the wife of Dr. Thomas L. Neal, of Dayton. In his seventy-third year Mr. Achey is still a man of great vitality and enjoys excel-

lent health. He is found every day at his place of business, and his step is as light and his form as straight as most men's at fifty.

ANTHONY, GENERAL CHARLES, Lawyer, was born in Richmond, Virginia, March 31st, 1798. His parents were Joseph and Rhoda Anthony, both members of the Society of Friends, who removed to Clinton county, Ohio, in 1811, and engaged in the occupation of farming. Their son was carefully educated and sent to Cincinnati to study law, where he was admitted to the bar about 1820. In 1824 he removed to Springfield, where his superior acquirements soon gave him position at the head of the bar. He was especially distinguished as a jury advocate. He was three times a member of the lower branch of the Legislature, and was chosen Speaker. In 1833 he was also elected to represent his district in the Senate, where he served one term. He was a Grand Master in the order of Free Masons, and from an early period of his life a devout and active member of the Presbyterian Church. While a member of the Legislature he succeeded in reforming the policy of the State in the management of its prisons, securing all the reforms and committing the government to humanitarian and reformatory principles in its treatment of the criminal class. He derived his military title from his connection with the State militia. General Anthony was twice married; on March 23d, 1820, to Elizabeth Evans, of Cincinnati, who died in 1841, leaving four children and having lost five; in 1844 he married Mary E. Hulsey, of Springfield; with her he had seven children, four of whom, together with their mother, survived him. He died in Springfield, May 10th, 1862, and was buried with distinguished honors by the Masonic fraternity and the Clark county bar.

CURTIS, ALVA, A. M., M. D., son of Chauncey Curtis, a soldier of the Revolution, was born in Columbia, Coos county, New Hampshire, June 3d, 1797. His mother was Mary Anne Burnside, daughter of James Burnside, of Northumberland, same county. He received from his parents an efficient primary education, and by unusual industry and economy paid for his own boarding and tuition in later years. In 1815 he became a teacher on Great Neck, Long Island, where, in performing the duties of his position and in personal research into literature and the sciences, he passed three years. During this time he acquired a good knowledge of the Latin language and the higher mathematics. Though poorly paid he saved enough money there to carry him through a two-years' course in Union College, but was deprived of this long-desired benefit by the illness of his brother Abner, a student of the institution, with whom he

travelled until the death of the latter in Trenton, New Jersey. The learned Dr. John McKelway having decided that this brother had died from the "abuse of mercury," Alva was attracted towards the study of medicine. But, wanting means, he accepted the charge of the female department of the Trenton Academy. In 1819 he was raised to the position of teacher of the higher English branches in the male department. During his occupancy of this post he pursued in his leisure hours the study of medicine under the mentorship of Dr. McKelway. While thus studying he saw what he considered well-founded objections to the allopathic principles and treatment. In 1820 he attended a course of lectures on botany; and acquired a good knowledge of the French language by studying it himself and teaching the English to two of Bonaparte's generals. In 1821 he was compelled to travel to recover his broken health. On falling and fainting one day he discovered a simple method for the prevention or the relief of syncope, viz., simply to lay, on the discovery of the first symptom, his head much lower than his body. To defray his expenses while travelling he procured subscribers to "Burritt's History of the United States." In September he went to Richmond, Virginia, in the hope that a warmer climate would prove beneficial to him. There he united to teaching in Mrs. Broome's Female Seminary and to tuition in private families the labor of aiding in the publication of the *Southern Religious Telegraph*, and the preparation of the astronomical calculations for the "Franklin Almanac." In 1827 he opened a Female Seminary, which he successfully conducted until 1832, when the ravages of the cholera rendered its closing a prudential measure. He treated this disease on the Thomsonian plan, which proved unusually effectual. Having married in 1829 Harriet Ann Charter, of Richmond, whom he afterward rescued from death by the same treatment, after allopathy had completely failed to relieve her, his practice in that system and his superior success arrayed against him a large antagonistic medical fraternity, a part of whose policy was the withdrawal of their daughters from his seminary. He then closed it and devoted his attention exclusively to the practice of medicine, in the interest and upon the merits of which he delivered in Baltimore in 1834 two lectures. These being published in *The Georgia Federal Union* made converts of Dr. Deloney and many others, and led to the establishment of the present Botanic Medical College at Macon. In 1835 he was invited to become the editor of the *Thomsonian Recorder*, in Columbus, Ohio, to establish an infirmary and to instruct others in the new practice. Meeting with unusual encouragement, he obtained from the Legislature in 1839 a charter for a new college, but not without bitter opposition, which he speedily swept away. In May, 1841, he was made by Professor John P. Harrison the subject of a bitter attack at the close of the session of the Ohio Medical Association, but he successfully repelled it in a discourse delivered the next evening to an immense assemblage (see *Botanic Medical Recorder*, vol.



A. Curtis

x., no. 1). In the same year the Legislature transferred the Botanic-Medical College to Cincinnati, where in 1848-49 the institution had a faculty of 6 professors and 83 students in the winter session and 30 in the spring, and the *Recorder* had 2250 subscribers. From the commencement of the college to that time Dr. Curtis had been the sole proprietor of the institution; had furnished all its means and facilities for its operations, and obtained the aid of its professors by paying them seven-tenths of the proceeds of the tuition. By their promise to aid him all they could in conducting it according to his plans, the professors persuaded him to sell to each of them a sixth of the property of the college, and the right to an equal power with him in conducting its affairs. Though they failed to pay for those rights, they resolved to request him to leave the buildings, the infirmary and the paper to the management of the other professors, and to travel and lecture for the benefit of all. Believing also that they could prosper better elsewhere, they left in 1851 the building on his hands, and commenced their lectures in another part of the city. Thus deprived of the means to pay the balances due on his property, Dr. Curtis leased it to K. Winne for a hotel, on terms which would have enabled him to retain it and sustain the college. But two severe fires, the failure of Winne, and of his successor, Young, to pay the rent, and the closing for a year by the sheriff of the building till the seized furniture of Young should be sold, caused the failure of Dr. Curtis to save the building, and to prevent the loss of so much other property that he has never been able to recover his pecuniary condition. But the before-named professors totally failing, Dr. Curtis resumed lectures in the old Cincinnati College, on Walnut street, above Fourth, employing professors as at first, and paying all expenses, till October, 1855, when the number of students was forty-two, and of professors four. Having given to these professors, on their promise to harmonize with him, as he had given to others, the balance of power in the institution, for the purpose of devoting his spare time to the labor of endowing the college on the scholarship plan, he soon had the mortification to see it sinking as before. In 1858 he resigned his professorship and accepted a position in the Ohio Female College as teacher of physiology, physical geography, astronomy and the French language. In 1859, the professors of the college having had some trouble in their operations, several of them resigned their positions and set up another school under a different name. Whereupon Dr. Curtis resumed the practice of his profession and the instruction of students in the Physico-Medical College, as at first, and has secured an enviable reputation as an educator and practitioner. In addition to editing the *Recorder* for twenty years, he has published a work entitled "Medical Discussions;" one on "Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children;" two on "Theory and Practice of Medicine;" one of "Criticisms on all the Popular Systems of Medicine;" also, "The Provocation and Reply;" and "The Philosophy of Lan-

guage, Grammar and Composition;" and has issued many volumes of reviews, tracts and lectures. He has educated about 1000 men and scores of women for the practice of medicine, in which many of them have been eminently successful. June 23d, 1875, completing his seventy-eighth year, he closed his last regular course of lectures to students, and consecrated the remainder of life that may be allotted to him to the careful revision, correction and improvement of his regular books, the gathering up and preserving in *The Good Old Recorder*, and other receptacles, of some of the best of his scattered reviews, criticisms, lectures and essays; and securing to them a perpetual publication and distribution. At the close of two lectures which he had been invited to deliver at the commencement in 1854 of Knox College, Illinois, the faculty of that institution conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts.

DE CAMP, HARVEY, Builder, was born in Westfield, Essex county, New Jersey, November 25th, 1807. He came with his parents, Ezekiel and Mary De Camp, in the fall of 1812, to Butler county, Ohio, where they opened a farm from a dense forest. Mr. De Camp came in the spring of 1825 to Cincinnati, learned the carpenter's trade of Ezekiel Ross, and at the age of twenty-two years began business in that city on his own account, taking apprentices to assist him. He followed it steadily for thirty years, building more houses than almost any other man of his day, and he was especially instrumental in designing and superintending St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church and Wesleyan Female College. For many years he was engaged in the manufacture of paper at Lockland. He was for five years a member of the City Council. He has been for forty-three years prominently connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, holding all the offices in church and Sabbath-school; and holding also directorship in various charitable and educational institutions and business companies. In 1829 he was married to Rebecca A. Wright, by whom he has seven living children; and in 1874 to Mrs. Sylvia A. Willis. The family of Ezekiel and Mary De Camp consisted of five girls and twelve boys, seventeen in all; one son dying, Ezekiel put his eleven surviving boys to trades, ten as builders and the eleventh to the business of millwright. They taught their children to revere the Bible, and gave them two leading ideas as guides through life, "honesty" and "industry." Consequently all have been prosperous. Nine of the eleven brothers married and settled in Cincinnati, and never had a family jar. A month before the assassination of President Lincoln Judge William Johnson, of Cincinnati, introduced to him David, Walter, Hiram, Harvey, Joseph, Daniel, Lambert and Job, as "eight brothers from Ohio who all voted for him, and who daily prayed to the Almighty that he might be guided by wisdom and the Union

preserved. On June 1st, 1870, about 300 members of the De Camp family had a reunion at the old homestead in Reily township, Butler county. All gathered around one table, with vacant chairs for the absent and the dead. Had all been living they would have numbered 363, and including the 93 added by marriage, 456 persons. A huge cake occupied the centre, crowned with a sugar emblem of clasped hands. It weighed 100 pounds, was cut into 300 pieces, which gave to each person a third of a pound.

RUST, RICHARD SUTTON, A. M., D. D., is one of the most energetic, enthusiastic, and successful ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and in the varied official positions to which he has been called has rendered valuable service and exhibited rare executive ability in the administration of affairs intrusted to his care. He was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, September 12th, 1815. His mother, from whom he inherited many of his traits of character, was a woman of deep piety and superior attainments, the daughter of Richard Sutton, distinguished among his townsmen for integrity, independence, and intelligence. He was left an orphan, his father dying when he was eight years old, and his mother when he was ten, leaving him no patrimony but a parentage spotless and revered. One of his uncles gave him a year's schooling, where he first formed a taste for study which never forsook him. Another uncle gave him a home till he was fourteen, during which time he was compelled to work hard upon a farm, with only three months' schooling each winter. He was then apprenticed to learn a cabinet-maker's trade, and at the end of three years, yearning for school and more congenial pursuits, purchased the balance of the apprenticeship, and entered Phillips' Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, to prepare for college. While at Andover the distinguished abolition lecturer, George Thompson, of England, visited Phillips Academy and lectured to the students on slavery. With his wonderful eloquence, wit, and logic the students were charmed, and a large number of them became abolitionists and formed an anti-slavery society. The teachers were displeased at this action, and required the students to leave the anti-slavery society or the academy. Nearly one hundred of them, rather than give up their principles and rights, left the school; some went into the anti-slavery field as lecturers, and others to institutions where freedom of thought and speech could be enjoyed. Young Rust, with several others, went to Canaan, New Hampshire, where an academy had been established upon liberal principles, and where young men and women of color were allowed to enter and enjoy the advantages of culture. So bitter was the opposition to this school, because it extended its privileges alike to all without distinction of color, that the mandate went forth that it must be broken up, and the farmers

in the vicinity, with a hundred yoke of oxen, drew the academy more than a mile out of town into the woods and broke up the school! Our young friend finished his preparatory studies at the Wilbraham Academy, and in 1837 entered the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, where he was graduated in 1841, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1844. In 1859 he received the honorary degree of D. D. from the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. While in college he paid his expenses by teaching and lecturing winters. He was one of the first anti-slavery lecturers in Connecticut, and in New Haven county was mobbed repeatedly for his lectures against slavery. He aided the ladies in organizing the First Anti-Slavery Fair at Hartford, and published for that occasion "Freedom's Gift," a little annual of anti-slavery poems and prose. The great anti-slavery struggle reached its height as he came to his manhood, and he did valiant service in the good cause, and was a pioneer in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this grand conflict. In 1842 he was Principal of Ellington School, Connecticut; in 1843 Principal of Middletown High School; in 1844 he joined the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was stationed at Springfield, Massachusetts; and in 1846 was stationed at Worcester, Massachusetts. During the next five years Mr. Rust passed through one of the most interesting periods of his life. He originated and published the "American Pulpit," was transferred to the New Hampshire Conference, was Principal of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College, and was State Commissioner of Common Schools for New Hampshire for three years. He delivered popular lectures on education all over the State, awakened the deepest interest in the schools, assailed with wit, sarcasm, and invectives the miserable old school-houses, and did a grand work in introducing into New Hampshire good school-houses, teachers' institutes, and an improved system of common school education. In 1859 Dr. Rust was transferred from the scenes of his early struggles and triumphs to the Cincinnati Conference. The name and character of the man preceded him in the West, and he was at once welcomed to active service in the leading enterprises of the church. He was for four years President of Wilberforce University, at Xenia, after which he became pastor of Morris Chapel, Cincinnati, when he was elected President of the Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati, where he remained until the old college was sold and vacated, and the school was suspended until the new college could be erected. He was Corresponding Secretary of the Western Freedmen's Aid Society, and in connection with Bishop Clark and the Rev. Dr. Walden, aided in the organization of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for the last eight years has been its Corresponding Secretary, and has discharged its duties with such marked efficiency and ability as to meet the highest commendation of the whole church. This society, under the administration of Dr.



Adm. Phil. C. Philadelphia

Swiss Hoffman

Rust, has established and sustained in central locations in the South twelve institutions of learning, styled seminaries, colleges, or universities, for the training of teachers and preachers for the elevation of this long-neglected race so lately admitted to all the rights and duties of American citizens. For the successful management of this important educational work the subject of this sketch, by his deep, long, life interest in this people, his attainments as a scholar, his previous experience as an educator, and shrewd business habits, was pre-eminently fitted, and the results achieved by this society have exceeded the highest anticipations of its friends. Dr. Rust was successful as a pastor, a fine writer, and an impressive preacher; pre-eminent as an educator, possessing great power over the young of awakening them to high and noble purpose; and there are but few men in this country who have aided in educating so many of her youth who now fill important positions in society and wield so great influence for Christ and the right. In his boyhood he espoused the cause of the slave, labored for his emancipation; and his mature life, attainments, and ample means are consecrated to the preparation of this emancipated people for the appropriate discharge of the important duties imposed upon them by freedom, so that liberty may prove a blessing rather than a curse to them. As a Christian philanthropist he has done his noblest work, and for this by a grateful people he will be held in remembrance.

HOFFMAN, SILAS WRIGHT, City Auditor of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born at Hoffman's, Schenectady county, New York, October 6th, 1846. His father, John Hoffman, was a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States when he was about thirteen years of age; while his mother, Elizabeth Wheaton, was born in New York. He was educated in Schenectady, New York, and at the Albany Mercantile College, whence he graduated in January, 1863. He then removed to Dunkirk, New York, where he was engaged in the office of the Erie Railroad until December, 1863, when he resigned his position. He arrived in Cincinnati January 28th, 1864, and there became entry clerk for Dickson, Clark & Co., wholesale hardware merchants. After a service of one month he resigned to accept the position of Bookkeeper for H. J. Montgomery, a wholesale hat and cap merchant. Here he remained until April, 1870, when, on account of his election to the City Council by the citizens of the First Ward, he resigned his position and opened a family grocery and provision store. His ward was strongly Republican, and he was the first Democrat who had been elected for ten years. During his term as Councilman, in 1871, he was nominated by the Democratic Convention for County Auditor, though only twenty-five years of age. Although he ran about fifteen hundred votes ahead of his ticket, he was defeated by

about six hundred majority; but in April, 1872, he was elected City Auditor for a term of three years. In April, 1875, he was unanimously re-elected for another term, receiving flattering recognition of his efficiency and faithfulness as a public officer. He was married on June 20th, 1867, to Amanda M., daughter of J. C. Thompson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and this union has been sealed by the birth of a son and a daughter. Though still in the early prime of manhood, he has attained a position in public and social life rarely achieved, and of which his friends are justly proud.

GILMORE, JAMES, of the banking house of Gilmore, Dunlap & Co., Cincinnati, was born September 21st, 1814, at Bridgehampton, Long Island, New York. His father, Gordon R., was a native of Bailiboro', county Cavan, Ireland. His mother, Phoebe Sandford, was of Bridgehampton. In 1821 his father, Gordon R., and father's brother, John, emigrated to Cincinnati, and established the earliest private banking house in the history of the city, under the firm-name of J. & G. R. Gilmore. It was on the west side of Main street, a few doors north of the present Madison House. His father, October 21st, 1832, fell a victim to the Asiatic cholera, it being its first visit to our country. James Gilmore entered Yale College in 1830, graduated in 1834; studied law but never practised; and January 1st, 1840, founded his present banking house. On July 18th, 1842, he married Mary Jane Stubbs, of Cincinnati, by whom he has five children. His second son, Virgil G., is an active partner in his father's business, and was married September 5th, 1872, to Bessie Smith, of Cincinnati. They have one daughter, Geneva.

MOLFE, N. B., M. D., belongs to the fourth of descending generations which were born in or near Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The roots of his family stock came from England and Germany about the beginning of the last century; his maternal ancestor, Mary Hudson, being one of the Quaker colonists who accompanied William Penn in the voyage of "ye good ship 'Canterbury,'" which anchored before Newcastle, Delaware, in the winter of 1699. The doctor was born in Columbia, on Christmas, 1823. His father, who was an architect, died in the preceding summer of yellow fever, while superintending the construction of the capitol buildings at Jackson, Mississippi. His mother was left to provide for the necessities of her little family without means, save such as her own industry could supply. But she managed to bring them up, as the doctor facetiously puts it, "fat, ragged, and saucy." She succeeded in giving to all her children such education as enabled them "to read, write, and cypher." As a youth

the doctor was full of fun and adventure. At the age of thirteen he began to make a living for himself as boat driver on the Pennsylvania Canal. He made one trip, and when he got up to the mountains of Huntingdon county he left the canal and engaged as a boy of all work with Robert Speer, of Cassville. For two years he was engaged in this way, and attending two full winter sessions of the Cassville Academy. At the age of fifteen he returned home and assisted his brother Henry during the plastering season. In 1839 he entered the office of the *Columbia Spy*, where he displayed ability in learning the art of printing. While serving in this capacity he was prominent in organizing the Franklin Debating Society and Library, and was active as a speaker in its discussions. Eli Bowen, who became distinguished as a Pennsylvania geologist, was a talented member of this little society. In 1840 young Wolfe was elected Captain of the Junior Washington Rifles, a military company which he commanded two years. In 1842 he started on a journey from Columbia to Ohio. He crossed the Allegheny mountains two hundred miles from home, and brought up at Ebensburg in a footsore and impecunious condition. Here he stopped and engaged at plastering during the summer season, and in winter taught school. A slight accident while teaching gave a new direction to the after life of young Wolfe. While raising a window his hand slipped and forced itself through the glass. A small artery was cut, and to arrest the bleeding surgical aid was required. While dressing the wound the surgeon—Dr. Aristide Rodrigue—said: "I will take you as a student, and assist you with means to graduate, if you will render me certain services." The conditions were accepted, and Wolfe entered regularly as a student in medicine in his office. Dr. Rodrigue soon after moved to Hollidaysburgh, Blair county, where for two years Wolfe closely applied himself. It then became apparent to him that his preceptor was not able to fulfil the conditions of the contract; so he accepted propositions from Dr. Wallace to go to Canada, who promised to assist him through a course of lectures at Dr. Rolph's Medical School. This time the quasi preceptor performed more than he promised; for after crossing the lake he stole Wolfe's trunk and left him penniless at the Black Horse Tavern, in Toronto. As soon as Wolfe comprehended his situation fully he started on foot down the Kingston pike with neither "purse nor script." The day was bleak and chilly and omened a wintry night. He took shelter in a wayside cottage till morning. At noon on the following day he entered a public house in Millville and declared his intention to settle and practise medicine in that place. The landlord was delighted with the honor of having a doctor in his house, and gave him his best room. Wolfe prospered in his new location; but in a few months moved north to Cartright, in the vicinity of an Indian reservation on Lake Skugog. He became a favorite with the red men, and with them hunted and fished; at one time accompanying a party for that purpose through a wilderness

of woods several hundred miles away. The chief of these Indians offered Wolfe his daughter "Fawn Eye" in marriage; but Wolfe, not desiring to re-enact the drama of Pocahontas, respectfully declined. He returned to his home in 1850, having first travelled through the Western States of the Union. Soon after he passed an examination by the professors of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, and received the degree of Medical Doctor. He now became interested in politics, and represented his county in a State Gubernatorial Convention; was an admirer and friend of James Buchanan. He soon, however, lost his party standing in consequence of a disagreement with his political friends in regard to the practical operations of the fugitive slave law. An old black man was shot down in the streets of Columbia for resisting arrest by a slave hunter from Maryland, who claimed the negro as his property. The doctor ever afterwards absolved himself from all political parties in a partisan sense. Notwithstanding this defection, however, Mr. Buchanan, who was then Minister to England, offered him the position of private secretary, which he declined. This unaccepted offer was supplemented by another in the form of a commission from Washington, authorizing Wolfe to travel through Farther India, Thibet, Persia, and Arabia, to gather information respecting the medical botany of those Oriental countries. Also to travel through China to make observations upon the cultivation of the tea plant, with the view of introducing the same into the United States. Wolfe accepted this commission; but before the vessel sailed, in which he had stored his trunks, from Boston harbor for Calcutta, the Southern rebellion broke out and put an end to the enterprise. He now devoted himself to his profession, and began to make the pathology and treatment of diseases of the pulmonary structure a special study. To succeed the better in this purpose he returned to Canada, and settled in St. Jacob's, Waterloo county, in the upper provinces. Here he rapidly built up a lucrative practice, and after several years married and returned to the United States. He opened an office in St. Louis, Missouri, with the special purpose of treating diseases of the nose, throat, and lungs; but after a residence of two years in that city, he changed his location to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1857, where he still remains. He has published several medical works on the pathology and treatment of diseases of the pulmonary structure. The one by which he is best known, however, is his "Common Sense Book." He began the publication of this work in 1857, since which time he has printed and distributed gratuitously more than three million copies. These he has sent into every hamlet in the United States and Canada. The cost of this publication has been over \$300,000: \$60,000 has been paid to the government alone for postage. In his Cincinnati practice Dr. Wolfe has written more than two hundred thousand professional letters. He has had twenty thousand patients, and has kept a full record of each case. His professional fees have exceeded \$1,000,000. He is

estimated to be the wealthiest physician in Cincinnati, but lives in a very unostentatious manner. He is a firm and outspoken believer in modern spiritualism, and quite recently has written a most remarkable book on that subject, detailing his experience with spirit media. This book has passed through a second edition in the United States, and has been republished in England and Germany. In reviewing this work a writer in the "Human Nature," which is published in London, says: "Dr. Wolfe's opportunities have been remarkable; but the book is more indebted to the author than to his surroundings. In it we have not merely a literary production, but the soul of a true man fully developed in the manifold phases of his character. With the tenderness of a woman there is exhibited the stern discipline of a general; the reverence of the highest adoration is strengthened by the boldness of the iconoclast; an intuitive faith, reaching up to loftiest secrets of existence, finds a sure footing in a form of skepticism—if that be a true term for it—which will have facts alone as a basis for deductions; and to the burning enthusiasm of an investigator who in two years devoted thirty weeks to close experimentation, with one medium, is well supplemented by a scrutiny which left no test unemployed which ingenuity could devise to attest the truth of the phenomena he records."

 ERKE, JOHN, ex-Treasurer of Hamilton county, is the eldest son of William and Elizabeth Gerke, of Meppin, Kingdom of Hanover, and was born January 19th, 1822. His parents were poor, which compelled him to bear part of the burdens of the family at an early age. This he did at every available kind of work. Thus he worked to support his father's family until his twenty-first year, when, growing weary of such life, he determined to go to America to seek his fortune. In April, 1843, he landed in New York. Making a brief stay in New York, he came West and located in Fort Wayne, Indiana. There he engaged to work in a brick yard, at moulding, at \$30 per month and board included. In the winter, not being able to work at brick-making, he chopped cord wood at twenty-five cents per cord. At the commencement of the second year he started the brick-making business for himself, in connection with six of his countrymen. This, however, soon was abandoned, not proving as remunerative as was desired. After trying various other expedients to get on, and not being at all successful, the currency of Indiana then being in such an unsafe and valueless condition, Mr. Gerke began to think he had not much bettered his chances on the road to fortune by coming to America. He still kept trying, and among other things actually went to knitting woollen stockings with his own hands at fifty cents a pair. Of course, while currency was so depreciated and wages so low, provisions were correspondingly low, and consequently he was

enabled to live along tolerably smoothly; and even save a little money, although he was married and had the care of a family. After two and a half years spent in this manner he became disgusted and started to St. Louis to try his fortune there. Here he was unsuccessful, and in less than a year started back to Fort Wayne. Arriving in Cincinnati, and finding the canal frozen up, he managed to remain and struggle through the winter, some days working at twenty-five cents per day. His little family now consisted of three persons. In the spring following he obtained employment in a brick-yard at \$40 per month, at moulding; but choosing to work double time, he made much more than that sum. He was now soon enabled, with one of his countrymen, to start a brick-yard of his own west of Freeman street. This was his first start in life. They soon opened another yard on Laurel street. From this they moved their business into Storrs township, across Mill creek. Their business increased to a very great extent, making tens of thousands daily, and supplying many large buildings. He was all the time clerk, superintendent, and workman. This business was carried on very successfully for more than eight years. On January 28th, 1855, he bought the distillery of George W. Skaats, for \$15,000, without paying down a cent of money. He was to pay for it in five yearly instalments, his personal honor only being required as security. In this new adventure he commenced very successfully; but in the course of six months the whole establishment, together with a large amount of corn and other material, including seven hundred fat hogs, was consumed by fire; the entire loss not being less than \$80,000, not over one-tenth being covered by insurance. One hundred men were the next day put to work to clear away the rubbish. In less than a month a three-story brick building was ready for the machinery. But at this time a great storm sweeping over this part of the country levelled his new building to the ground. Still the man turned not from his purpose. In eighty-five days from the fire his works were in full operation. But hard times now set in. With a great debt upon him, borrowing from numerous sources, and receiving the invaluable services of his two friends, David Gilson and George W. Skaats, he finally came out triumphant. During the war his business became enormous, and he accumulated a vast amount of money. In 1866 his business had assumed such dimensions that during the year he actually paid a government tax of over a million and a quarter of dollars. During all this time he was his own bookkeeper and manager. What is remarkable, too, Mr. Gerke had never been in school a single day, and had hardly acquired the simplest rudiments of an English or German education. In 1864 he purchased one-half of the Eagle Brewery of Joseph Schaller. In 1868 he built the Union Distillery, No. 9, still in operation. He was three years Trustee of Storrs township, was the first Alderman of the Twenty-first Ward, and has served two years as Treasurer of Hamilton county. The duties of these posi-

tions he has filled with peculiar faithfulness. So great was his popularity that he ran 2200 votes ahead of his ticket in the race for the Treasurership. Previously to starting to America (in 1843) he was married to Margaret Konnon, of Neppen. Of eleven children in his family only three are now living. George is now engaged in his father's business, and in a way highly gratifying to his father. At the time of his marriage Mr. Gerke was without money, but his wife had \$300, on which they came to America and started life at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Although Mr. Gerke belongs to more social and secret orders than any Western man, when he is sick, or money is otherwise due him from them, he receives none, but orders his dues to be paid to the orphan or other benevolent institutions. Few men have been so characteristically liberal in all their dealings. Being a Catholic, he does not adhere to the strict formulæ of the church; believes in the power of the great God, and not that of the priest; supports all churches and believes in them. He pays regular fees to thirty-eight secret, social, and benevolent organizations. He has paid more business taxes than any man in Cincinnati in his business, and defrauded no man out of a cent justly due him. This is a remarkable career, having many examples of pluck, perseverance, economy, industry, and honorable dealing worthy of imitation. Mr. Gerke possesses most of the true elements of success in life, with great force of character, business integrity, benevolence of disposition, and all those qualities that gather friends without respect to party. He thinks America the best country in the world for a poor man, and considers himself one of her best Democrats, as he holds no bonds, but turns his money into channels beneficial to his government and useful to his fellow-men.

HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, of Cincinnati, was born June 16th, 1802, in Dublin, Ireland, and his baptismal register may be found in the parish church of Clontarf. He was the fourth of five children, whose parents were Isaac Humphreys and Elizabeth Montgomery. His father, a native of Ireland, came to America before the Revolution, was raised and educated in Philadelphia, was occupied as a farmer through life, and died in 1850 at Marietta, Ohio. He settled in Marietta previous to Burr's conspiracy, and at one time represented Washington county as a Senator in the Ohio Legislature. The mother of Joseph was a native of Philadelphia, dying in that city in 1826. His facilities for obtaining an early education were limited; but his progress, necessarily slow for the want of advantages, was by his industry made thorough and of practical use. At the age of fifteen he began life for himself as a clerk in the clerk's office of Washington county, Ohio, and this position he held for five years. This he left to accept a desk in the Ohio Land Company's office, and

after a year's service was taken as clerk on an Ohio river steam packet. From 1824 to 1829 he was in the office of the County Clerk of Hamilton county, Ohio, and during the last year he was Secretary *pro tem.* of the Cincinnati Municipal Council. The three subsequent years were spent by him as assistant to the County Auditor of Hamilton county. From 1833 to 1849 he engaged in farming in Sycamore township of same county. From 1849 to 1863 he engaged and continued in service as an assistant in the Auditor's office of Hamilton county, Ohio; and from 1863 to 1865 he filled a responsible post in the First National Bank of Cincinnati. From 1865 to 1873 he again served as assistant in the office of the Hamilton County Auditor. In 1873 he was elected Auditor of Hamilton county, Ohio; his term of incumbency ending November 10th, 1875. He has therefore spent no small portion of his life (forty-two years) in positions of public trust and responsibility. He was married in March, 1833, to Martha L. Pendery, a daughter of Alexander Pendery, who settled in Hamilton county in 1805, and is the father of eleven children. He was whilom an old-line Whig, and during the civil war a Republican. He is a man of fine social qualities and a conscientious churchman.

STRONG, HON. ROBERT O., City Solicitor of Cincinnati, was born in that city August 2d, 1846. He is the son of D. E. A. Strong, and his family were among the earliest settlers of Hamilton county. He was educated at the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, whence he graduated with honor in 1867. He then engaged in the study of the law with E. A. Ferguson, of Cincinnati, and pursued the regular course at the Law School of the Cincinnati College, whence he graduated in the spring of 1869, and was then admitted to the bar. He at once devoted himself to a vigorous prosecution of his professional duties. In recognition of his ability he was placed in nomination for the State Legislature by the Democratic party of Hamilton county, in 1871, and triumphantly elected. Having been elected Prosecuting Attorney for the county in the fall of 1872, he resigned his seat in the Legislature to enter upon the duties of that office. He fulfilled the duties thus devolving upon him so acceptably that he was elected City Solicitor for two years, in April, 1875. He died January 18th, 1876.

WOODENOW, HON. JOHN MILTON, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, was born in Westmoreland, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, in the year 1782. He was of Puritan ancestry, and bore the name of one of the most renowned that adorns the history of that wonderful people. His education was the best attainable in the public schools of

that early day. He embarked for a time in mercantile pursuits, but was unfortunate. He next commenced the study of the law at Canton, Stark county, Ohio, in 1811. After his admission to the bar he practised at Steubenville, Ohio. He was elected to Congress in 1829, but before the close of the first session he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. Owing to ill-health he was compelled to resign. In the spring of 1832 he removed to Cincinnati, where, in 1833, he was appointed President Judge. He died July 20th, 1838, leaving a disconsolate widow and two daughters to mourn his loss. As a lawyer he was well-read, skilful, quick, and adroit in seizing a point of law and in confusing his antagonist, and he was an able jurist. He was twice married, leaving one daughter by each union.

ALLOWAY, REV. JOHN SMITH, the son of John and Margaret (Smith) Galloway, was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, August 5th, 1806. He belonged to a good old Presbyterian stock. His father was a ruling elder in the church of Gettysburg, under the pastorates of Rev. Drs. William Paxton and David McConaughy, and his ancestors on the maternal side for three generations were also ruling elders in the Presbyterian Church in this country and in Ireland, from whence they emigrated to the United Colonies early in the eighteenth century, and were then recognized as connected with that portion of the people usually designated as "Scotch-Irish." The character of their ancestors may be learned by the coat of arms which is to be seen engraved on the ancient marble which covers their graves in the beautiful cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. With such a lineage it was reasonable to expect corresponding results. The subject of this sketch, after a careful academic training, entered Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, then under the Presidency of Rev. Dr. Brown, and graduated in 1826. During his college course he was led to seek the Saviour, and his parents' hearts were gladdened by his giving himself to God in the work of the ministry. To this holy work they had dedicated him from his infancy. He entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, under the Presidency of the elder Dr. A. Alexander, and graduated in 1829. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Carlisle in 1828. After leaving the seminary he preached for a time in Chambersburg and Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and also at Frederick, Maryland; and then leaving the home of his nativity and turning his face westward, took charge of the united congregations of Newton, in Muskingum county, and Somerset, Perry county, Ohio. Instead of settling in these churches, as he was desired to do, he accepted an appointment as agent of the Board of Education, in which he continued until invited to the church of Springfield, Ohio, where he began his labors in April, 1832. He accepted

the call of this church, and was ordained and installed as pastor by Miami Presbytery on October 3d, 1832. October 9th, 1832, he married Belinda Gardner, of Chillicothe, Ohio. His charge at Springfield was his only pastoral charge, and was one of the most useful in the history of the Presbyterian Church. Brother Galloway was among ministers "the beloved disciple." Though highly impulsive and emotional, he was never known under the influence of evil passion. The cross and life of Christ was the constant theme of his effective ministrations. He never took part in controversy in the spirit of a partisan, yet was ever ready to take a decided stand on all important questions. The church of Springfield was held together during the disruption of 1837-38 by his wisdom, the prudence of his course, and the power of his personal influence. He was an industrious and uniform laborer. His church at Springfield had a constant increase. The additions from year to year, mostly on examination, amounted in all to 553 during his pastorate. Before he resigned the charge in Springfield he had felt himself seriously disabled in his ministry by impaired hearing, which continued to the end of his life. This, however, did not hinder his labors or usefulness to any great extent. Soon after the pastoral relation was dissolved he accepted an agency for the American Bible Society, and entered this service at the beginning of the year 1851, in which he continued with great zeal and success for eleven years. A more acceptable and unblamable public servant for such a field could not be found. About a year before his decease he took charge of Cooper Female Academy, at Dayton, Ohio, and in his first year he had made substantial progress in restoring the patronage and character of the institution to its former high degree, when he was suddenly called away from his labors. He died August 25th, 1862, and his mortal remains were taken to Springfield, Ohio, and buried in the cemetery at that place, with four of his children who preceded him and one since; leaving a beloved wife and three children to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father. Dr. Thomas E. Thomas, lately deceased, wrote of him as follows: "Brother Galloway was a man of strong natural sense, of an amiable temper, and warm affections. He was distinguished by simplicity of character, purity, frankness, and earnestness of purpose. His piety was unquestioned, uniform, consistent, ardent. Modesty, humility, and love were among his characteristic Christian excellencies. As a preacher he was simple, sincere, scriptural, practical, and affectionate."

REED, W. J., Manufacturer, the son of A. D. Breed, and a member of the firm of Crane, Breed & Co., was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, in 1835, and received a thorough common school education in New England. He was nearly prepared for a regular collegiate course at Phillips' Academy, Andover, but impaired health prevented

his entering college. In 1854 he came to Cincinnati, but stayed only a short time, returning to New England. In 1855 he went back to Cincinnati and was employed by the firm of Crane, Briel & Co. in various capacities. In 1860 he purchased the interest of John Mills, of Marietta, Ohio, and became a member of the firm, and has since been connected with it in that capacity. He is, like his father, a gentleman of decided energy, of fine business tact and of unimpeachable integrity. He was married in April, 1869, to Laura Adams, of Boston, Massachusetts.

DOUGLAS, ROBERT L., Life Underwriter, was born of Scotch ancestry, September 4th, 1831, in Oneida county, New York. He was educated at the Clinton Liberal Institute, New York; from 1848 to 1850 was a clerk in a wholesale and retail dry-goods store in Buffalo; from 1850 to 1855 in a wholesale dry-goods house in New York; from 1855 to 1857 was associated with the largest wholesale liquor establishment on the Pacific coast, in San Francisco; from 1857 to 1861 was a salesman again in a wholesale dry-goods house in New York. In 1862 he entered into the business of life insurance, and has been constantly employed as General Agent from that time in New York and Ohio—since 1865 in the latter State for the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, the reputation of which he has ably sustained, his place of business being 73 West Third street, Cincinnati. He has been twice married: first to Maria, daughter of the Hon. A. Billings, of Oneida county, New York, on the 29th of October, 1857; second to Margaret, daughter of D. S. Drake, Esq., of Marion county, Ohio, on June 1st, 1869. The life insurance business in Ohio owes a very great reform to the exertions of Mr. Douglas for his sagacity in conceiving plans for, and his exertions in, founding a Life Underwriters' Association. For years he had felt the necessity of a reform in the agency work. Life insurance agents, from a want of appreciation of the inestimable value to society of their business, had become so aggressive as to bring contumely upon themselves as a class, and consequently to degrade it in the public estimation. To correct this and other abuses, which had engrafted themselves upon the workings of the agency system of life insurance, Mr. Douglas and four other gentlemen called a meeting of the agents in Cincinnati, in 1872, which proved to be the nucleus of a Life Underwriters' Association for Cincinnati, Mr. Douglas writing the original constitution and by-laws. The success of this was so surprising in accomplishing the purposes for which it was designed that six months later a State association was formed, of which Mr. Douglas is President. The movement so happily begun in Ohio has extended over the Union, the constitution and by-laws of those of Ohio being essentially adopted by the organizations

of other States. The good effects of the system in elevating the reputation of the business, promoting harmony and kind fellowship among agents of different companies, is a matter of general rejoicing with them, and Mr. Douglas as the founder of this reform has become widely and pleasantly known. He is a free contributor to the insurance literature of the day, and alert in attacking any abuse, no matter how elevated or powerful its source.

BECKWITH, S. R., M. D., was born in Bronson, Ohio, on November 22d, 1832. His parents were William W. Beckwith and Annie Herrick. His father, one of the first settlers of Huron county, Ohio, died in 1860, on the farm on which he had lived for more than forty years. The subject of this biography received such an education as is usually given to the sons of farmers. At the age of fourteen he entered the Norwalk Academy, and continued his studies until he was eighteen, when he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John Telft, a prominent physician and surgeon of Norwalk, Ohio. After completing his medical education in the colleges of Cleveland and New York he commenced practice with his preceptor, and in a few months married his daughter, Laura L. Telft. During the year he remained in Norwalk he performed several important surgical operations, which attracted the notice of the trustees of the Cleveland Homoeopathic College, and he was appointed Professor of Surgery in that institution. He removed to Cleveland after delivering his first course of lectures, and commenced the practice of surgery. In a short time he was appointed surgeon to the different railroads entering the city, and in connection with the roads established a private hospital known as the Surgical Retreat. He has always taken an interest in the education of poor young men; he makes it a rule to take one student annually in his office and assist in his education. As a reward for this generosity he now has the pleasure of knowing that all thus assisted are prominent medical men; several of them are teachers in medical colleges. In 1870, on account of Mrs. Beckwith's health, he removed to Cincinnati, and commenced the practice of his profession in a new field, devoting his time mostly to medical consultations and operative surgery. The physicians of his school availed themselves of his experience and skill as a surgeon, and he now has a more lucrative practice than before. One portion of his practice is worthy to mention. He has operated fifty-eight times for ovarian tumors with a loss of but four patients; his success is attributed to the beneficial action of the medicines given by physicians of his school, more than to any peculiarity in operating. In 1872 he resigned his professorship in the Cleveland College, and with a few others organized the Pulte College, where he still holds the chair of Surgery. Although his time seemed to



Cutler, Pub. Co. Philadelphia

L R Beckwith

be fully occupied, yet he has written a work on surgery of more than 800 pages, ready for the press; and two years since he purchased the large property and organized the incorporation known as the Sanitarium, for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases. He brought this institution into existence to prove that insane people could always be treated without mechanical restraint, and their delusions cured by kindness and amusements to occupy their minds. His expectations have been more than realized. There have been more than three hundred patients admitted, with a ratio of ninety per cent. of cures of acute mania.

DUIME, HERMANN, Manufacturing Jeweller and Merchant, of the house of Duhme & Co., Cincinnati, was born, June 14th, 1819, on a farm in the Dukedom of Osnabruck, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany. In 1834 he came with his father (who led a band of emigrants) to Springfield, Ohio.

He soon became a clerk in a wholesale jewelry and fancy store in Cincinnati, and in 1842, when twenty-three years of age, was enabled by close economy and industry to start the business there on his own account. Shortly after the opening of the war of the rebellion he established the manufacturing of jewelry in connection with his other business, an especial feature of which was that of diamond-setting. Designing was introduced; alchemy was added, steam power used in every department, and nothing was left undone until a complete diamond-setting and gold and silverware manufacturing establishment was perfected. It finally became, as it yet remains, the only establishment of the kind of magnitude in the West. It has over two hundred workmen constantly employed, and its salesrooms, on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, with a frontage of fifty and a depth of one hundred feet, are the most extensive of the kind on the continent. Its wholesale and retail customers are numbered by thousands, while its goods find their way into every State of the Union.

COMSTOCK, THEODORE, Manufacturer, was born, May 1st, 1818, in Sharon township, Franklin county, Ohio. He is the son of Buckley and Margaret J. Comstock. The family had settled for many generations in New England, and in 1811 Mr. Buckley Comstock removed to Ohio and settled in Franklin county. He was a very extensive and successful farmer, and was also largely engaged in the commission and forwarding and pork-packing businesses. Theodore Comstock was educated in such schools as were common in the days of his boyhood, and worked on his father's farm till eighteen years of age, when he entered a dry-goods store at Worthington. At the expiration of two

years he became clerk in the commission house in Columbus, of which his father was part owner. In 1849 he commenced the commission business on his own account, and his industry and enterprise in a few years added pork-packing, the manufacture of lard oil and flour-milling. In these pursuits he was actively and profitably engaged till 1858, when failing health compelled him to retire for a few years from business life. On his restoration to health he again devoted himself for several years to business, being extensively engaged in the lumber trade and various manufacturing enterprises. He has also invested largely in many other manufacturing interests in Columbus; he has been a stockholder and director of the Hocking Valley Railroad from its commencement to the present time. From 1852 for twenty-one years he has been a member of the City Council, and President five years, and has greatly interested himself in the material prosperity of the State capital; for three years he was County Commissioner. He was appointed, by Governor Chase, Trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for three years. Governor Dennison appointed him for three years Director of the Ohio Penitentiary. Mr. Comstock has carried into his public life the same energy and business sagacity that have marked his more private enterprises. He was married in 1841 to Catharine E. Styles, of Worthington; his family consists of five children.

STROBRIDGE, HINES, Lithographer, was born, November 28th, 1823, in Solon, Cortlandt county, New York. His father, James Gordon Strobridge, was by profession a contractor on public works, a native of Claremont, New Hampshire, and the fourth in descent from William Strobridge, born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1687. His mother, Nancy Maybury, was a native of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. In his infancy the family emigrated to Hamilton, Canada. In 1843 he came from Canada to Cincinnati, and engaged in the dry goods business with his brother and on his own account. From 1848 to 1854 he was bookkeeper for the Methodist Book Concern. In 1854 he formed a partnership for the carrying on of lithography with E. C. Middleton and W. R. Wallace. The latter-named soon withdrew, and Mr. Middleton in 1861. In 1868 the firm of Strobridge & Co. was formed into a joint stock company, with William Sumner as president and Mr. Strobridge as manager. When the latter first engaged in lithography it was a comparatively small interest in the country, the entire value of work then annually done in the city not amounting to \$50,000: the printing was entirely by hand-presses. Within a very few years the lithographic power-press has been introduced, which has revolutionized the business and rendered lithographic printing perhaps nearly, if not quite, as cheap as book printing fifty years ago. The amount of business has more

than tenfolded in Cincinnati since 1854. It exceeds annually half a million in value. The establishment of Strobbridge & Co., on the corner of Fourth and Race streets, is the most extensive west of New York. All varieties of lithographic work are executed. The house is noted for its exquisitely beautiful chromos. Its corps of lithographic artists are capable of anything within the domain of the art. From the presses of this house first originated the series of Middleton's celebrated national oil portraits, Washington, Martha Washington, etc. The head of John Wesley, issued by it in 1858, was the first successful chromo-portrait in the country.

BURDSAL, JAMES S., Wholesale Druggist, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, November 4th, 1827, to which locality his parents, Aaron and Nancy Burdsal, emigrated from New Jersey in 1804. The first ten years of his life were spent upon his father's farm, and in the discipline of parental care and the labor of farm work he acquired a strength of character and vigor of physical system which have proven to be of inestimable value in his maturer years. Though small of stature, he was exceedingly active and strong, and his schoolmates well remember the superiority he enjoyed in all athletic exercises. He was very fleet of foot, and had the reputation of being the strongest youth of his size and weight in Cincinnati. At eleven years of age he entered the employ of his brothers in the drug business, at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, Cincinnati, and with the exception of two terms at the old Cincinnati College, previous to its destruction by fire, he has been in the same business ever since. His tuition then was paid for by the services he rendered at the store out of school hours, and notwithstanding this tax upon his time he always kept well up with his classes. His studying had to be done after the store closed, at ten o'clock at night. It was his desire and intention to pursue a full course at this or some other institution, but his brothers found his services so valuable to them that he felt it a duty to yield to their wishes and give his entire time to business, though he still did not neglect his studies after the day's business duties were done. By such a course of training and study Mr. Burdsal prepared himself for the active and untiring business life to which he has devoted himself. In 1850, with his brother, Colonel H. W. Burdsal (now deceased), he purchased the stock of George H. Bates & Co., and began business at their old stand, corner of Main and Front streets, Cincinnati. On this corner, it is said, the first drug store in Cincinnati was established, seventy-five years ago, and it has been used for the same business ever since, Mr. Burdsal himself having occupied it for the last twenty-five years. At first the firm occupied but one storehouse, but with increasing business they have been

compelled to enlarge their accommodations until now they use the three stores, Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Main street, besides a large warehouse and an extensive chemical laboratory, at the corner of Eighth and Broadway, capable of supplying an almost unlimited quantity of chemicals and other manufactures in their line of trade. The well-known firm of James S. Burdsal & Co. has a business reputation co-extensive with the West and South, where their business is principally transacted, and to all the details of this vast business Mr. Burdsal gives his immediate personal attention, having his desk located right in the midst of his employes and where all can have direct access to him for advice and instruction. In 1850 Mr. Burdsal married Mary E. Wood, eldest daughter of William Wood, Esq., of Cincinnati, and they have been blessed with a considerable family of sons and daughters. For about thirty years Mr. Burdsal has been an earnest and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has occupied in that denomination many important and influential positions, having been at various times trustee, steward, class-leader, member of the Board of Council of the Church at large, trustee of the Home Mission organization, etc., etc. Probably his most vigorous efforts have been given to the department of Sunday-school work. In this field he has been for a score of years past one of the most prominent laborers, and he was one of the earliest advocates of system and thoroughness in the teaching of Sabbath-schools. To this cause he contributes the same energy and enthusiasm that characterize him in his secular business pursuits. As a Sabbath-school superintendent he has long experience and few equals, and as a speaker to children his services are eagerly sought for in all directions where his Sunday-school acquaintance extends. Though still a young man, well inside the mark of fifty, he has made for himself a business character and a reputation well worthy of the ambition of all young men, and by his success he gives new evidence of the truth, that the power to gain an enviable and honorable position in life lies within the reach of any young man who will with singleness of aim and purpose devote himself to business and to the acquisition of practical knowledge.

BURSEL, SMITH, retired Farmer, was born, May 30th, 1804, in Union township, Ross county, Ohio. His father was a Virginia farmer, who removed to Ross county about the year 1800, and was among the pioneers of that section. He settled in Union township, where he resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. He was one of three of the original Democrats of the township. His wife was a native of Delaware, who, with her father and five brothers, came to Ohio at a very early day with General Massie and located at Station Prairie, near Chilli-

cothe. Her brother, Samuel Smith, was the first justice of the peace that held the office in Ross county. Smith Pursel obtained his education in the ordinary log cabin school of those primitive times, and from an early age was trained to labor on his father's farm. When he arrived at man's estate he continued the same avocation, which he followed until 1874, when, having attained the age of threescore years and ten, he retired to take his ease and enjoy the fruit of his labors in Chillicothe. Faithful to the traditions of the family he has ever been a consistent Democrat, but has steadily refused to accept office, content to do his duty as a citizen, who ever takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the honor, glory and welfare of the country. His religious views are not circumscribed by the doctrines of any particular church, but he is a sincere believer in the Christian principle of charity toward all. He has passed through life quietly, without making any display, but is esteemed by the community among whom he resides as a man of unimpeachable integrity and honest purpose. He was married, September 28th, 1828, to Phoebe Clark, of Ross county, and is the father of eight children.

FOLLETT, MARTIN DEWRY, Lawyer, Marietta, was born in Enosburg, Vermont, on October 8th, 1826. His ancestors were of Scotch and English descent, and in this country the name has appeared often on the roll of honor. His grandfather, uncle and his father served in the war of 1812. In 1836 John F. Follett, the father of the subject of this sketch, moved to Ohio and settled at Johnstown, Leibring county, bringing with him his entire family, consisting of his wife and nine children. He first attended the common school, and on leaving school, up to the time he was twenty-one years of age, lived with his father on his farm, when he left his home for Granville Academy, and was at Granville College two years, completing his education at Marietta College, all of which he paid for by his own efforts; and when he graduated it was at the head of his class and with the highest honors. On leaving college he began teaching school, first at Marietta for one year, then at Newark, Ohio, then for one year at Marietta College; he was then made Superintendent of the Public Schools of Marietta for two years. Having during this time studied law, on leaving his last position he began the practice, locating in Marietta in 1859, since which time he has practised continuously. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and in 1866 was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Congress. In 1868 the same compliment was tendered him. The district has always been largely in favor of the dominant party; so success was not expected, yet the large vote polled in his favor shows the great esteem in which he is held. He was married on

December 19th, 1856, to Harriet L. Shipman, of Marietta, Ohio; and married a second time, on January 6th, 1875, to Abbie M. Bailey, of Lowell, Massachusetts.

HAMILTON, JOHN A., Lawyer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on August 2d, 1847. His father was Dr. David Hamilton, a well-known medical practitioner of that city, of which also his mother, Ruth Allen, was a native. The family removed to Marietta, Ohio, in 1853. John A. attended the public schools of Marietta for his preliminary education, and completed it at the High School in that city. On leaving school, in August, 1863, he at once entered the army as a private, joining the 2d Ohio Artillery, with which he served until February, 1864, when he was detailed as Private Secretary to General Hugh Ewing, then commanding the 2d Division, District of Kentucky. This position he filled until August, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. He then returned to Marietta, and engaged in mercantile business until 1867, when, having a preference for the law, he commenced its study with Colonel David Alban, and in due course was admitted to the bar, in the spring of 1871, by the District Court then in session at Gallipolis, Ohio. Immediately thereafter he became a member of the firm of Knowles, Alban & Hamilton. From this copartnership Colonel Alban retired in December, 1874, but the remaining partners continued under the firm-name of Knowles & Hamilton until the fall of 1875, when Mr. Knowles was elected to fill a vacancy on the Common Pleas bench. He then formed a partnership with Judge L. W. Chamberlain, which last-named firm are now engaged in practising at the Washington county bar. He has always been a Republican in politics, though in 1872 he espoused the Greeley cause, and made a vigorous canvass of his county for that cause. He was married in 1872 to Mary M. Martin, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

HILL, COLONEL WILLIAM H., General Business Agent of the Ohio Patrons of Husbandry, was born, January 21st, 1826, in Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and is of German descent. His father was a merchant, having a store of general merchandise, and died in the East when William was quite young. His mother, a noble woman, moved with her family to Winchester, Indiana, where she gave her children the best education in her power, that afforded by the common schools. His first step after leaving school was to learn the carding and

spinning business, in which he was engaged until he began for himself the mercantile trade and milling business, which was prosecuted with the great energy so characteristic of Colonel Hill. In 1862, when the great war of the rebellion was fully inaugurated and all the loyal sons of the United States were preparing to defend our flag, he was among the first to settle his business and enroll his name in the 81st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was chosen Captain of Company A. On the 12th day of August, 1864, in an engagement in front of Atlanta, Colonel Hill received a gunshot wound in his left hand, and was sent to the hospital in Cincinnati. Before he had sufficiently recovered to return to his regiment he was assigned to duty on a court martial. As soon as he was relieved from that duty he immediately returned to his regiment, and remained with it until the war had closed with the surrender of General Lee. He was then with his regiment mustered out of the service at Camp Dennison. He entered the service at the commencement of the war and attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. His war record is so good that he and his friends are justly proud of it. Very few men who drew their swords at the commencement of that terrible struggle served their country with greater devotion through the entire rebellion than did the gallant officer whose name stands at the head of our biographical sketch. On returning to civil life he found thousands of poor soldiers who had not yet received the money due them from the United States, and on their solicitation he opened in Cincinnati a war claim and real estate office, and was enabled to greatly aid the noble defenders of the country he loved so well. It is safe to say that no claim agent in the State had a larger business. In the spring of 1868 he removed to a farm in Butler county, where he remained till 1870, when he removed to his valuable farm in Sycamore township, Hamilton county. During the last seven years he has been largely engaged in farming. Without doubt Colonel Hill grew and harvested more wheat on his farm last summer (1875) than any other farmer in his township. In August, 1873, he assisted in organizing Eden Grange, No. 97, Patrons of Husbandry. When the Hamilton County Council was instituted, Colonel Hill was chosen for its special Business Agent. On the 29th of July, 1874, after the County Council had become thoroughly organized, he was appointed Business Agent of the State, the locating office being at Sharon; but, business increased so rapidly, it was necessary to open an office in Cincinnati, which was accomplished on April 1st, 1875, with local agents in various parts of the State. On the 1st day of October, 1875, the business had become so extensive that a large warehouse was opened at No. 63 Walnut street, Cincinnati. He has now (November 12th, 1875) several assistants, with business increasing so rapidly that more clerical force will soon be employed in his counting-room. The following advertisement from the *Cincinnati Daily Commercial* shows the manner in which all purchases are made:

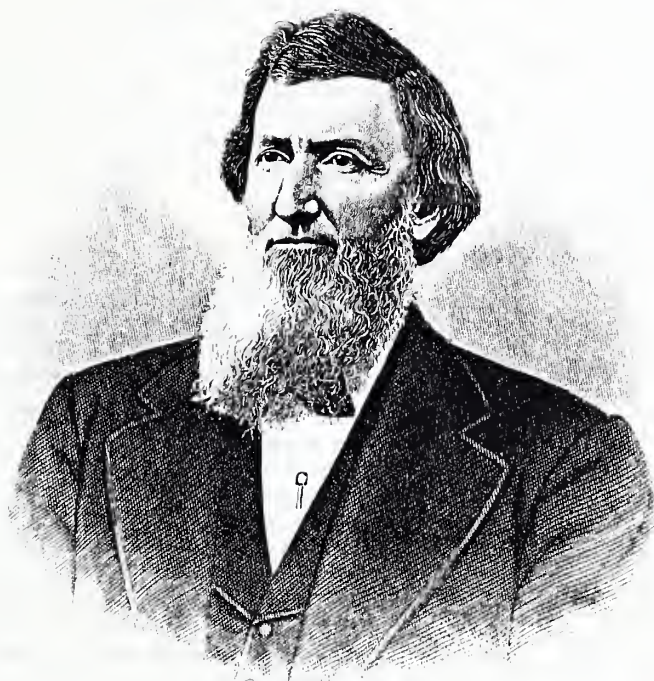
Proposals will be received at the Business Office of the Ohio State Grange, 63 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio, until the 15th day of November, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing on the cars, at the place of manufactory, 500, 750 and 1000 or more first-class, two-horse sulky corn-cultivators, in lots of not less than one car-load at a time, and at such times as the Business Agent may direct, said cultivators to be paid for on or before July or August, 1876, each bidder to furnish a sample cultivator on or before the day of letting. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Enclose in envelopes "Bids for Cultivators," and direct to the undersigned, Box 50, Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. H. HILL,

Business Agent Ohio State Grange.

In 1874 Colonel Hill was a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, and although he was not elected, his popularity in his own township was so great that he received almost the entire vote. On September 8th, 1849, he was married to Charlotte L. Kelley, at Winchester, Indiana. Nine children have been born of this union, of whom only six are now living.

APPLY, JOHN P., Furnishing Undertaker, was born at York, Pennsylvania, January 9th, 1818. His grandparents were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. They emigrated to America about 1760, and settled in York county, Pennsylvania, where his parents were born. In 1830 his father purchased a large farm and mill property about five miles south of Gettysburg, upon which in 1863 General Meade rested his army during the night preceding the opening of the celebrated battle of Gettysburg. The family removed thither, and John was engaged in the labor incident to this farm until 1836, when he became an apprentice to the house carpentering trade. In November, 1837, he arrived in Cincinnati with a cash capital of \$1.50 in his pocket. He found work at once at the carpentering trade at \$1.25 per day, and commenced then to lay the foundation of a substantial education, by attending night schools and employing all his leisure moments in study. In April, 1848, he engaged with P. Rush & Son, undertakers, as bookkeeper and assistant, and continued in this capacity until 1851, when he found his cash capital, gathered from scanty earnings, to be \$100. With this he resolved to start in business on his own account, with the determination to make up in energy and enterprise what he lacked in ready cash. In 1853 he constructed the first glass hearse in the United States, and some years after he purchased in New Haven and introduced into Cincinnati the first Clarence coach used in that city. About the same time he secured the first oval glass hearse known to that section of the country, and by enterprises of this character acquired a business surpassed by none of the kind in southern Ohio. He was the first to bring into use the metallic burial case, and is the only undertaker in Cincinnati who has kept up a regular supply



John L. Epply

house for undertakers' goods. He has the credit alone of success in producing a perfectly air-tight wood case and casket. In addition to the manufacture of his own style of cases, he has for a long time constructed his own hearses and carriages, in an establishment which is one of the most complete in all its mechanical appointments. Rendered peculiarly susceptible to the taint of disease from the nature of his business, he had the good fortune to pass unharmed through the dreadful cholera scourges of 1849-50 and 1866, and the ravages of the small-pox in Cincinnati. He was a member of the old fire department of that city, and contributed largely towards raising that important municipal institution to its present excellent condition. He is a man of liberal impulses, and an energetic supporter of public improvements. He takes little interest in politics, has no aspirations for civil office, and gives his entire attention to a business which, developed from a small beginning with enterprise and care, is now the largest of its kind in Cincinnati, or any point in the United States.

FISHER, SAMUEL WARE, D. D., LL. D., Clergyman and College President, was born at Morristown, New Jersey, on April 5th, 1814. His father was an eminent Presbyterian minister, for many years in charge of the church at Morristown, then one of the largest in the State; and afterward for twenty years the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Paterson. He was the first Moderator of the General Assembly of the New School body after its separation from the old, and was long recognized as one of the most earnest workers in the church, to whose welfare his life was consecrated. To the example and counsels of such a father was naturally owing something of the tastes and tendencies of the son. Dr. Fisher was early initiated into the modes of thought and action common to the great body with which he was connected. Its traditions were all familiar to him from boyhood. The choice of a profession to a young man is sometimes difficult; the result of anxious deliberation, the conclusion reached through much doubt and conflict. To him it was easy; a profession to which his life had been naturally and divinely shaped; the most satisfying and best, he thought, which can be chosen by man. His desires and wishes, his purposes and ambitions, if I may use the word in its better sense, opened out in the direction of work for and through the Presbyterian Church. Here was ground ample and noble, whose every hillside and vale were familiar to him, and it is perfectly natural that he should always have felt himself most at home with the congregations and presbyteries, the synods and assemblies of this powerful body. He was graduated at Yale College in 1835, spent a year in Middletown, Connecticut, pursued his theological studies at Princeton for two years, and completed them afterwards at Union Theological Seminary in New York. Immediately after leaving the seminary he became the

minister of the Presbyterian church in West Bloomfield, New Jersey. During his ministry of a little more than four years in this place his fidelity was crowned with two revivals of religion. From there he removed in 1843 to a larger and more trying field of labor, being installed on the 13th of October in that year as pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany. This position was one of unusual delicacy and difficulty. The church was probably, at that time, the largest in the whole denomination, having more than nine hundred names upon the roll of its communicants. The important work of his predecessors he supplemented by other work quite as important in forming a complete and sound Christian character, and a vigorous and active Christian church. The work that he did there has not lost its value by the lapse of years, nor is the estimation of its importance in the judgment of the most judicious observers less than at first. The extent of his reputation as a vigorous and effective preacher may be indicated by the fact that, in October, 1846, he was called to succeed the most popular, the most widely known, and the most powerful preacher of the New School body, in the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, Dr. Lyman Beecher, and entered on the duties of the service in April, 1847. It was not a small thing then for a minister still young, comparatively unknown, to follow in pulpit ministrations the most renowned pulpit orator, the most powerful controversialist of the West; not an easy task, with prudence, skill, commanding vigor, and above all, with Christian fidelity and with a view to the broadest Christian success, to maintain his position, to secure the confidence, the good-will, the sympathy of a large and unusually intelligent congregation, of various political affinities, trained to vigorous and discriminating thought. There was not only opportunity but imperative demand for large and exhaustive labor. There were conflicting opinions to harmonize, critical minds to satisfy, plans for Christian labor to be formed, machinery to be organized and put in motion, new evils to be met by new methods, the life and vigor of the church itself to be maintained in the midst of peculiar temptations, and so a larger and completer Christian household gathered and inspired. This was the work which he performed. The difficulties of his position stimulated his energy. He was in the full vigor of every faculty. The field of labor was broad and full of encouragement. His words were not spoken to the empty air, but came back laden with the murmurs of approving voices. He became an intellectual and moral power in the city. The young gathered about him, and he prepared more than one series of discourses particularly adapted to their tastes and wants. One of these series, "Three Great Temptations," published in 1852, went through six editions. In no other place did he labor continuously so long as in Cincinnati, and to this period he afterward looked back as on the whole the most successful and fortunate of his life. He was in his chosen employment, his manly energies at their highest vigor; a working church, trained and stimulated by large foresight,

in full sympathy with him, accepting his leadership, and cheerfully co-operating in Christian word and work. His ministry in this church was eminently successful—one hundred and seventy-eight persons having been added to the church by profession and two hundred and forty-eight by letter during the eleven years of his pastorate. His character was a rare combination of mildness and energy. He possessed the faculty of discovering the capabilities and most valuable characteristics of those with whom he associated, and of infusing into them the ardor and zeal which animated his own heart. He developed the latent energies and abilities of the Second Presbyterian Church and congregation in a remarkable degree, and by his skill in organizing and combining individual talent into congenial association for Christian work, accomplished great results for the cause of his Master. Thus quietly operating, he put in motion various plans and organizations in the church which resulted in great and lasting usefulness. Among them was the Young Men's Home Missionary Society, so successful in establishing Sabbath schools, providing for vacant churches, and other works of a similar character. He awakened an unusual interest in Foreign Missions by appointing different members of the church to make reports at the monthly concerts on the condition of the important foreign stations. He held regular meetings at his own house of the younger members of the church for devotion, consultation and advice. In numerous ways he was constantly leading on the church in matters of Christian enterprise. During the eleven years of his service in the great commercial city of Ohio, his mind had not been growing narrower, nor, engaged as he constantly was in duties most important and exacting, had he forgotten the claims of science and letters, or failed to meet the demands upon his time and talents necessary to their encouragement. The schools, colleges and professional seminaries of the State, and of neighboring States, heard his voice and felt his influence whenever he could say a word or lift a finger for their help. It was natural also that, occupying so prominent a place, he should have been called upon for various public services, and become of influence in the larger assemblies of the church. In 1857 the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met at Cleveland. Of this learned and able body Dr. Fisher was chosen Moderator. The subject of slavery had been discussed in more than one General Assembly, and the system strongly condemned. The southern members had as frequently protested against these deliverances, and in 1856 did not hesitate to acknowledge that their views in respect to the evil of slavery had materially changed, and they openly avowed that they now accepted the system, believing it to be right according to the Bible. This position the assembly at Cleveland pointedly condemned, while yet expressing a tender sympathy for those who deplore the evil, and are honestly doing all in their power for the present well-being of their slaves and for their complete emancipation. These ideas of the

two parties were too radically antagonistic, too deeply held, too frequently and publicly affirmed to allow fraternal co-operation. The southern synods thereupon withdrew, and formed themselves into a separate body, called the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church. It was in reference to this secession that, in the sermon before the General Assembly of 1858, in Chicago, with which, as retiring Moderator, he opened the sessions of that body, Dr. Fisher used these strong and generous words: "Fathers and brethren, ministers and elders, we assemble here amidst the brightness of scenes of revival, scenes such as the church of Christ, perhaps, has never enjoyed so richly before. But as my eye passes over this audience, a shade of sadness steals in upon my heart. There are those who have been wont to sit with us in this high council, whose hearty greeting we miss to-day. Taking exception to the ancient, the uniform, the oft-repeated testimony of our church, as well as to the mode of its utterance, respecting one of the greatest moral and organic evils of the age; deeming it better to occupy a platform foreign, indeed, to the genius of our free republican institutions, yet adapted, in their view, to the fuller promulgation of the Gospel in the section where they dwell, they have preferred to take an independent position; and while we cannot coincide with them in their views on this subject, while we know that this separation has been precipitated upon us, not sought by us, yet, remembering the days when, with us, they stood shoulder to shoulder against ecclesiastical usurpation and revolution, when in deepest sympathy we have gone to the house of God in company, and mingled our prayers before a common mercy-seat, we cannot but pray for their peace and prosperity. We claim no monopoly of wisdom and right. If in our course hitherto we have been moved to acts or deeds unfraternal or unbefitting our mutual relations—if in the attempt to maintain our ancient principles and apply the Gospel to the heart of this gigantic evil, we have given utterance to language that has tended to exasperate rather than quicken to duty, we claim no exemption from censure, we ask the forgiveness we are equally ready to accord." From the delivery of this able and weighty discourse on the "Conflict and Rest of the Church," of the style and spirit of which the above brief extract may give us an imperfect notion, Dr. Fisher went directly to Clinton, New York, having been already consulted respecting the presidency of Hamilton College. He entered upon his duties at the opening of the fall term of 1858, the ceremonies of the inauguration not taking place until the 4th of November. The college had risen far above its earlier difficulties, and under a wise administration had for many years enjoyed an honorable reputation for thoroughness of instruction and discipline, but its resources were still insufficient, and its appeals for aid had not been quite loud enough to reach the ear of the wealthy and the liberal. To the period of his presidency dates the growth of a greater confidence in the college, the endowments of its professorships and charitable foundations, and prizes for the encour-

agement of good learning, bearing honored names in this and in neighboring communities, never to be forgotten. From this period dates also the effective enlargement, almost the new creation of the general funds of the college, and an impetus and direction imparted to the liberality of the generous and noble-minded which has not ceased, but has yielded but the first fruits of an increasing harvest. During his presidency the efficiency of the college instruction was increased. Under his influence and in accordance with his wishes the Bible assumed a more prominent place as a part of the regular curriculum, a place which it has ever since retained, for the advantage of all. Dr. Fisher's views of the ends and methods of education are contained in several addresses which he delivered at different times, and which were afterwards collected and published. The very subjects of these are suggestive of broad and careful thought. They are such as "Collegiate Education," "Theological Training," "The Three Stages of Education" (by which he discriminates child-life, the school and society), "Female Education," "The Supremacy of Mind," "Secular and Christian Civilization," "Natural Science in its Relations to Art and Theology." These addresses are eloquent and sound. The most complete of them, perhaps, is his inaugural, in which he endeavors to develop his idea of what he calls the American collegiate system. The whole address is an argument for breadth and loftiness of culture. The scheme which it defends and enforces is noble and generous to the last degree. In 1862, in the midst of our civil war, occurred the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of Hamilton College, a memorable occasion, marking the age and progress of the institution as with a tall memorial shaft visible from afar. The address of Dr. Fisher is an admirable sketch of the college history, portraying in picturesque language the events of its early and later life, with enthusiasm and faith commending it to the good will of its alumni and friends, and predicting its future prosperity. "It was," he said, "amid the smoke and thunder of war that, fifty years ago, the foundations of this college were laid; and when they passed away, lo! on the hill top had sprung into being a power mightier than the sword, more glorious than its triumphs. It is amid the heavier thunder and darker clouds of this dread conflict, when all that to us is most precious is in peril, that we celebrate our semi-centennial jubilee. This thunder shall roll away and the cloud disperse before the uprising patriotism of twenty millions of freemen and the red right arm of the Lord of hosts." That was indeed to the nation an hour of darkness, when the light was as darkness, but he never "laid one jot of heart or hope," or failed to act up to his patriotic faith. After a service of eight years in Hamilton College, Dr. Fisher was solicited to accept again the position of pastor by the Westminster Church of Utica, New York, and was installed as pastor November 15th, 1867. For nearly four years of active and progressive work the church enjoyed the ministrations and stimulating energies of this able, active, and

untiring pastor. There was yet one other occasion not to be forgotten in which Dr. Fisher bore a prominent part in a great and memorable public service whose influence is incalculable; viz., the measures which led to the reunion of the separated branches of the Presbyterian Church. There was no object, perhaps, nearer his heart, none which more moved his enthusiasm. The disruption had taken place in 1837, just before he entered upon his ministry. His father was the first Moderator of the New School Assembly. The doctrines and the men, the causes and the consequences, he had heard discussed from his boyhood, and in the reunion of the two branches of the church he was relied upon as among the most judicious counsellors in the very delicate and difficult questions that impeded its progress and threatened to prevent its consummation. He was one of the able committee of conference appointed by the two assemblies, which reported the plan of reunion in 1869. Nor does he seem to have doubted the beneficent result. In behalf of the joint committee, he proposed the resolution for raising \$1,000,000, immediately afterward raised to \$5,000,000, as a memorial fund. His last work to which he gave himself with all the confidence and enthusiasm of his nature was to prepare a paper for the General Assembly of 1870, an assembly which he was never to see. Dr. Fisher received the Doctorate of Divinity from Miami University in 1852, and the Doctorate of Laws from the University of the city of New York in 1859. As a preacher, Dr. Fisher must be held to rank among the ablest of the Presbyterian body. With all that may be said by way of detracting criticism, it must still be allowed that our religious communities move along a pretty high level of intellectual experience and of religious feeling. To satisfy the reasonable demands of our congregations requires a continuous intellectual exertion, which, when we come to measure its force, is something startling. It is not a wonder that so many poor sermons are preached, but rather that there are so many good ones. But Dr. Fisher moved above, far above the common level. Within the ample dome of that forehead, you felt, at sight, there dwelt a powerful brain. He brought to his discourses a mind well stored and well disciplined. There was a fullness and richness of thought which left you little or nothing in that direction to desire. An intellectual hearer could not fail to be attracted by his vigor. His style was often bold, sometimes picturesque, almost always clear and direct. His words were well chosen and exuberant. Thus full and weighty in matter, affluent in language, with no ambiguity in expression, fertile in imagery and illustration, with a voice clear and penetrating, and a manner somewhat authoritative, it is not surprising that he was constantly sought for to address public bodies on important occasions, a duty which he always performed with dignity and to the satisfaction of his hearers. The subjects of his discourses were various, and as his mind was mainly occupied with grand and lofty themes, so there was a certain nobleness, freedom, and power of development, the natural and necessary fruit of his

general studies and habits of thought. No man could ever listen to Dr. Fisher when engaged upon those great themes with which his soul was filled, without a persuasion that he spoke from absolute conviction of the truth and an overwhelming sense of the importance of the message he bore as an ambassador of Christ and a "legate of the skies." His ordinary discourses were full of thought as well as of feeling. Those who heard the course of sermons on the "Epistle to the Hebrews," and on the "Life of Christ," need not be told that a more remarkable series of discourses has seldom been heard from an American pulpit. There were public occasions also when he discussed great topics with a fulness and a power that left nothing more to be said, and with results of conviction in the minds of his auditors that nothing could shake, nothing even disturb. There are several discourses of Dr. Fisher that would alone make a distinguished reputation for any man, and that are to be ranked among the highest efforts of the pulpit of his day. But not in the pulpit only did he shine. So unusually is marked excellence as a preacher combined with an equal excellence as a pastor, that it would not have been strange if Dr. Fisher had proved comparatively inefficient in pastoral work. Nevertheless he did prove to be an exceptionally good pastor. He gave living demonstration that one man may be both great preacher and good pastor. In all the families that made up his congregation, his name was a household word. Carrying everywhere an atmosphere of cheerfulness and sunshine, no one ever met him in social life without feeling the charm of his manners and conversation. Slow to condemn and quick to sympathize, shrinking instinctively from wounding the feelings of any, and prompt in all offices of kindness and love, he won the hearts of his people to a most singular degree. Never was any pastor more universally beloved. The minister most covetous of the love of his people might well be satisfied with the measure of affection accorded to Dr. Fisher. A prince he was, not by virtue of any patent of nobility bestowed by an earthly monarch, but by the direct gift of Heaven, with the royal signet of the giver legibly impressed thereon; a prince in intellect, a prince in large and liberal culture, but over and above all, a prince in active sympathies, warm affections, and a great human heart going out impulsively toward all that pertained to man, however lowly, or sin-stained, or despised, and devoting his best powers and faculties to the good of the world and the glory of God. It was in the practical and persistent consecration of the gifts and graces with which he was endowed to these large and beneficent ends, that he earned the title, secured the honors and obtained the rewards of a prince and a great man in Israel. Such, most imperfectly, and in the merest outline sketched, was Dr. Samuel Ware Fisher up to the day and hour when, at the flood tide of his influence, and apparently in the meridian fulness of his intellectual and moral powers, he was, by the mysterious stroke of an unseen hand, suddenly struck down, leaving him with the bounding pulse of life faintly flutter-

ing, the bright eye dimmed, the eloquent tongue mute or incoherent. His half-executed plans, his high expectations, his large purposes arrested, nothing remained for him but with childlike trust and sweet patience to await the final summons, which, January 18th, 1874, at Cincinnati, Ohio, came in kindness to call him home. The temporary torpor of his faculties was at once dispelled, the clouds and the shadows that gathered about his setting sun have all been dissipated, the darkness has passed and light perennial and eternal beams on him, for, in his own beautiful words, "Another Teacher, infinitely wise and good, is now leading him up the heights of knowledge, and in a moment he has learned more than men on earth can ever know."

CHENCK, JAMES F., Rear Admiral United States Navy, son of William C. and Elizabeth (Rodgers) Schenck, was born in Warren county, Ohio, January 11th, 1807. Upon the death of his father in 1821, he was appointed to the United States Military School at West Point by his guardian and namesake, General James Findley, then member of Congress from Cincinnati. There was no naval academy at that time, but having a disposition for sea service, his guardian procured him an appointment as midshipman in 1825. March 1st of that year he sailed in the "Hornet," on his first cruise, and continued in the service till retired on the superannuated list, January 11th, 1869. He passed successively through all the grades up to that of Rear Admiral. During the Mexican war he served in the Pacific squadron on the staff of Commodore Stockton, and did military duty in common with the whole naval force in seizing California. After the conclusion of that struggle and the discovery of gold, the government subsidized a private line of steamers to carry the mails via the Isthmus of Panama, upon the condition of appointing the commanders from the officers of the navy, and Mr. Schenck was detailed Captain of one of the vessels of the line, a position he held till 1855. The breaking out of the great Rebellion found Mr. Schenck in China, Commander of the "Saginaw." As soon as he could be called home, which was not until 1862, he was promoted to Captain and ordered to the western Gulf squadron, on the frigate "St. Lawrence." Here his duty was simply blockading, and he saw no very active service. In 1864 he was promoted to Commodore, and in the two attacks on Fort Fisher commanded the third division of the fleet, consisting of seventeen vessels, the "Powhatan" being his flag-ship. In both engagements he was in the hottest of the fight, and lost a third of his men and four officers of a party of one hundred with whom he landed, but escaped untouched himself. His son, Caspar Schenck, paymaster at the time on the "Junia," was wounded on the opening of the first engagement, and afterwards promoted for the gallantry he displayed in the battle. After the close



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of the war, Mr. Schenck was for some time in command of the United States naval station at Mound City, Illinois, and in September, 1868, he was raised to the rank of Rear Admiral United States Navy, and upon reaching his sixty-second year, June 11th, 1869, was regularly retired on the superannuated roll. July 24th, 1829, he married Dorethy A., daughter of Woodhull Smith, of Suffolk county, Long Island, and for many years made his home there. In 1836 he brought his family to the West, and took up his home in Dayton, where he now resides in his retirement. He has had four children—Sarah S., who married Col. Joseph G. Crane, of Dayton, murdered in 1869 while acting military mayor of the city of Jackson, Mississippi, under the provisional government; Jane, married to A. Burr Irwin; Caspar, pay-inspector United States Navy; Woodhull S., chief of the imperial maritime customs of China at Shanghai. Such a life as that of Admiral Schenck there is no need to praise. The facts speak for the man. Laudation could only taint. He has spent his life in the service of his country, and he still lives to enjoy that country's confidence, and partake of the freedom he has helped to preserve.

CHENCK, HON. WILLIAM C., Member of the Ohio Legislature, and General of the State Militia, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, January 11th, 1773. His parents were Rev. William and Anna (Cummings) Schenck. He was one of nine children. The family are of Dutch origin, but have been in America for nearly two hundred years. Mr. Schenck graduated from Princeton in 1793 or 1794, and at once came to Cincinnati, where he was engaged in the land office for a while, and afterwards became a surveyor. He acquired an immense tract of land in the northwestern part of Warren county, in the valley of the Miami, on which he laid out the town of Franklin, and established his home. During the war of 1812 he commanded a brigade of militia, and though not in active service, he had a duty to perform in guarding against Indian depredations. In company with ten other men who had acquired the land in the vicinity, he projected and laid out the city of Toledo in 1817, but having personally made the surveys in an unfavorable season, he was stricken with a swamp fever, and became so disgusted with the enterprise that he sold his whole interest for a thousand dollars. In connection with his uncle, General John M. Cummings, of Newark, New Jersey, he laid out the town of Newark in Licking county, Ohio. In 1798 he married Elizabeth Rodgers, of Huntington, Long Island, with whom he had seven children—William R., Salley R., James F. (rear admiral United States navy), Robert C. (a general in the war of the rebellion, member of Congress, and United States Minister to England), Woodhull S. (a lieutenant in the United States navy), Edwin, and Egbert F. S. His only daughter married Egbert T. Smith, and

moved to Iowa, where she died, leaving a numerous family. Mr. Schenck had several times been a member of the Ohio Legislature, and died, while occupying that position, at Columbus, January 11th, 1821. His wife survived till 1855.

NDREWS, GENERAL GEORGE W., Senator from the Thirty-second District of Ohio, Lawyer, was born in Medina, Orleans county, New York, September 1st, 1825. He is the son of Joel Andrews and Anne (Lewis) Andrews; the former was a Quaker, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. His grandfather on the maternal side, John Lewis, was a major in the Revolutionary army, and descended from the Lewises of Rhode Island, a Baptist family, whose members took a prominent part in the religious controversies and movements of Roger Sherman's time. His earlier education was received at the Quaker institution known as the "Nine Partners' College," in Dutchess county, New York, and also in the Oberlin University, Ohio. He then, at the age of eighteen, began the study of law at Granville, Licking county, Ohio, and in 1845 was admitted to the bar in Norwalk, Huron county. He subsequently entered on the practice of his profession in Linn, Allen county, and was at once elected Prosecuting Attorney. During his stay of three years in this place, he established and edited, with marked ability, the *Linn Argus*. In 1848 the counties were divided, and he removed to Wapakonetta, Auglaize county, the southern one, and there established *The Auglaize Democrat*. In the same year he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Auglaize county, and in 1850 was re-elected to the same position. In 1856 he was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature, in 1858 secured a re-election, and again in 1860 was re-elected. In 1861, at the request of Governor Dennison, he left the Legislature, returned to his home, within two days raised a company of volunteers to assist in crushing the rebellion, and entered the service of the United States with a commission of Captain. He was afterward promoted successively to the following positions: Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and Brevet Brigadier-General. Leaving the service in 1864, after a brilliant and useful career as a soldier, he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1873 he was elected to the Senate on the Democratic ticket, and upon the organization was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee—that intrusted with the conduct of the most important matters; also a member of the Committee on Public Works, of that on Fees and Salaries, of that on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, of that on Privileges and Elections, and also Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He is distinguished at the bar, and has conducted to successful issues many important cases; while, as a public official, he has a record free from blemish, and, often under trying circumstances, has labored successfully for the interests of his con-

situency and the welfare of the general community. He was re-elected to the Senate in October, 1875, without opposition.

MUNN, ANDREW, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, was born in Poland, Maine, April 24th, 1804. His father, a well-to-do farmer, was of Scotch extraction, and owned and cultivated a large and beautiful farm, which was his son's birthplace.

In 1834 Andrew graduated at Bowdoin Medical College, under the instruction of Professor Reuben D. Mussey, and was selected out of the graduating class to be one of his assistant dissectors for the ensuing class. Professor Mussey also honored him with an invitation to go on a mission to India. Soon after leaving college he settled in New York, and entered upon the practice of his profession, which he continued with great energy and success during many years. He soon became widely known for his remarkable skill in midwifery, his record showing the loss of no patient in a period embracing forty years of constant practice. In the earlier part of his career his attention was directed to that formidable disease called hernia (rupture), with which the ablest physicians and surgeons feared to encounter. His efforts in devising new appliances to permanently cure this terrible affliction were crowned with perfect success. A few years since he removed to Cincinnati, and found there a large and remunerative field for practice, and has had astonishing results in his favorite branch of his profession—the treatment of hernia. He is a man of generous impulses, and takes a special delight in the society and education of the young.

CARSON, ENOCH T., was born in Greene township, Hamilton county, Ohio, September 18th, 1822. He is the son of William J. Carson and Margaret Terry. His maternal ancestors, the Terrys, came from Virginia, and were among the first settlers in Cincinnati. He was bred on his father's farm, and there remained until he was twenty-three years of age, when he served three years as a collector of tolls on the Cincinnati & Harrison turnpike, there making up at his leisure the deficiencies of his early education by systematic reading. From 1848 to 1850 he served as a Deputy in the sheriff's office of Hamilton county; from December, 1850, until November, 1852, he was in the employment of the Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, and became their first Depot Master at the Sixth Street Depot, Cincinnati. From November, 1852, until November, 1856, he was Chief Deputy Sheriff of Hamilton county. In 1858 he went into the lamp and gas business, in which occupation, after an intermission of many years, he is now. In May, 1861, he was appointed Collector of the Port of

Cincinnati and United States Depository by President Lincoln. With the outbreak of the rebellion this from an office of minor importance became one of vital interest. Cincinnati being the distributing point for the armies South, questions arose of the most perplexing character, requiring the soundest judgment to decide correctly between clashing interests. During his administration sometimes ten millions per day were received, and thirty millions were frequently on deposit. At the close of the war he retired from the office. In 1870 he was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization by an almost unanimous vote, being the nominee of both parties; in this position he rendered signal service to the taxpayers of Cincinnati. In 1871 he was appointed Commissioner of Costs and Fees of Hamilton county; also a member of the Board of Park Commissioners of Cincinnati. In 1845 he became a member of the Masonic order. In 1871 he was elected Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Ohio; and about that time also Lieutenant Commander of the Northern Supreme Council of the order of the Scottish Masonic Rite, 33°. Mr. Carson has one of the largest private libraries on secret societies in the world, including English, French and German works; and his large private library is especially rich in illustrated Shakspearian literature.

CRANE, JOSEPH H., an eminent Lawyer and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Dayton, Ohio, and for several terms a member of Congress, was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, August 31st, 1782. His father was a Major in the war of the Revolution, and lost a limb in the service. He was a brother of Commodore William M. Crane, and of Ichabod B. Crane, a Colonel in the regular army. He married Julia, daughter of John Elliot, Surgeon in the United States army, and stationed at Vincennes, then one of the frontier posts. He died in November, 1851, having had a large family, most of whom died young.

CRANE, COLONEL JOSEPH G., son of Joseph H. and Julia (Elliot) Crane, was born, October 25th, 1825, at Dayton, Ohio. He was a lawyer by profession, and at one time Probate Judge for Montgomery county. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was living in Indiana, and at once entered the service of his country. He served through the whole war on the staff of General Robert C. Schenck, and at the close accepted the commission of Captain, with the brevet of Colonel, in the regular army. While acting military Mayor of the city of Jackson, Mississippi, under the provisional government instituted for the reconstruction of the States, he was assassinated in the street by the notorious Colonel Yerger of the Confederate army. He was a man



Engraved by J. H. Smith

Andrew Dunn, M. D.

of cultivated mind and amiable disposition, and possessed not only the qualities to endear him to his friends but those also which distinguished him among his fellow-men. He married Sarah, daughter of Admiral James F. Schenck, in 1852, with whom he had two sons that survived him.

COGSWELL, BENJAMIN S., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, was born, April 6th, 1831, at Oxford, Huron county, Ohio, and is the son of Benjamin and Susan (Bill) Cogswell. He was educated at the Baldwin University, Berea, and after leaving school became a clerk in the post-office at Berea, where he remained until March, 1859. At this period he removed to Cleveland, where he entered the clerk's office department, continuing there for a considerable time. In 1872 he was elected to the position of County Clerk for the term of three years, and entered upon the duties of his office, February 9th, 1873. He is a man of energy and good business ability, well calculated to fulfil the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the community. He was married, April 5th, 1855, to Helen M., daughter of Chester Gee, of Thompson, Ohio, and is the father of two children, one son and one daughter.

ANDERSON, EDWIN, Architect, is a native Ohioan, having been born in Clermont county on the 24th of February, 1834. His father died in January, 1841, and soon afterwards his mother removed to Cincinnati. Here Edwin was educated, with a view to adopting the profession of civil engineer. He devoted special attention while attending the public schools to mathematics, and when he left school he continued the study of civil engineering. For some years he was engaged in the business of railroad construction in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In the meantime he had pursued the study of architecture with Messrs. Hamilton & Rankin, of Cincinnati, and in 1857 he formed a partnership with Samuel Hannaford, and commenced business as architect, to which he henceforward devoted his energy and skill. The firm continued until January 1st, 1871, since which time he has continued the business in his own name. He has attained very high rank in his profession, and commands a very extensive patronage. While the firm of Anderson & Hannaford continued, they were the architects of buildings aggregating in cost over \$80,000,000. Among these buildings may be mentioned the Cincinnati Work-House; the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Passenger Depot, at Cincinnati; Turner's Opera House, at Dayton, Ohio; St. John's German Lutheran Church, at Cincinnati; and the Jewish Synagogue, Eighth and Monnd streets,

Cincinnati, and many others of equal importance. Since the dissolution of the partnership the former head of the firm has been the architect of the Congregational Church at Ironton, Ohio; Clay Pool Building, at Indianapolis, Indiana; Kanawha Presbyterian Church, at Charleston, West Virginia; Niles Tool Works, at Hamilton, Ohio, and many other public and private buildings throughout the country. He was one of the founders of the Cincinnati Chapter American Institute of Architects, of which he was for several years the Secretary. Political office he has never sought and never accepted. He entered the Federal army in 1861 and served throughout the war in various capacities, principally in the engineering department. He is a thoroughly public-spirited man, and although he has not allowed his name to come into marked prominence, he has been a warm and active supporter of every public enterprise of merit, and to his active and well-directed labors Cincinnati, the city of his home, owes not a little of her advancement.

FENTON, ROSWELL H., County Treasurer of Hamilton County, Ohio, was born, February 27th, 1821, in that county, being the fifth of seven children, whose parents were Roswell and Ann (McFaren) Fenton. His father, a native of New York, followed through life agricultural pursuits, and settled in Hamilton county—becoming one of the pioneers to that section—in the spring of 1805. He subsequently located permanently in Greene township, where he resided until his death, November 30th, 1830. His wife was a native of Pennsylvania, her parents being among the earliest settlers of Hamilton county, Ohio. She died on March 19th, 1855. There were but limited facilities for the early education of Roswell, his instruction being conducted at a country school-house. He made the best use of his meagre advantages by assiduous application to books, and developed a taste for reading, which grew with his years. When twelve years old he hauled wood to Cincinnati, and steadily followed this occupation for seven years. The family then moved to what was well known as the "Seven-mile House," situated on the Harrison turnpike, and Roswell took charge of the place, his attention being exclusively confined to this charge for two years. After this he went upon a farm and cultivated it, hauling wood to the city in the fall and winter months. After five years' labor in this direction he moved to Cincinnati in 1847, and embarked in the meat and provision business, which he has since successfully conducted. His present establishment is at Nos. 182 and 184 West Sixth street. During the war he gave largely of his means and time to advance the interests of his township and of Hamilton county, and was influential in his support of the government. In 1873 he was elected Treasurer of Hamilton county, and now holds that impor-

tant and responsible office, and brings to the discharge of its duties a ripe knowledge of financial affairs. His political affiliations are Democratic, and his first vote was cast for James K. Polk for the Presidency. He is liberal in religious opinion, and generous in impulse, and his career is that of an energetic and prosperous business man, whose conduct, though without ostentation, has won the great respect of his fellow-citizens. He was married on February 23d, 1842, to Sarah Bray, a native of Hamilton county, and is the father of four children.

TAYLOR, EZRA B., Lawyer, was born, July 9th, 1823, in Portage county, Ohio, and is a son of Elisha and Theresa (Couch) Taylor. The family on both sides are of New England birth, they having removed from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1813, and settled in Portage county.

Mrs. Taylor was a relative of the celebrated General D. N. Couch of Massachusetts. The family were only in moderate circumstances, and Ezra was only able to attend school during the winter months, the balance of the year being devoted to labor and toil. He went to the common school, however, up to the age of seventeen years, but the greater part of his education was obtained by his own indefatigable exertions. Every moment that he could snatch from his daily task and the evening hours were devoted to study, and all this without the aid of an instructor. He commenced reading law under the direction of Judge Robert F. Payne of Cleveland, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, and he at once commenced the practice of his profession. In 1862 he removed to Warren, Trumbull county, where he has since continued to reside, and in 1854 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Portage county (this was, of course, before he went to Warren). His practice has been very large and widely extended; he is among the best-known lawyers in the State, and though regarded as most excellent in all the different branches of his profession, he is particularly distinguished as an advocate. His name occurs on the docket of nearly every court in northern Ohio, and few attorneys in the State have appeared in as great a number of cases as he. During the late war of the rebellion he was a private in the Home Guard, and when Governor Brough called out the militia during the invasion of Ohio by the guerillas, instead of hiring a substitute, he shouldered his musket and marched to the defence of the southern border. The force was captured by the celebrated and notorious John Morgan, after a hard battle, who took them to Cynthiaana, Kentucky, where they were released on parole and returned home. During the construction of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway he served as a Director of that company; and since the completion of the line he has been its attorney and counsel. He was married in 1849 to Harriet M., daughter of Colonel William Frazier, of Ravenna, and is the father of two children.

BUCHANAN, ROBERT, Merchant, was born, on the 15th of January, 1797, in western Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish parentage—of Revolutionary war stock. The rudiments of an English education were obtained at a country school; but learning in his case, as in every other, did not come unsought, for the nearest school was two miles away, and that distance the young student was obliged to walk each day that he sought knowledge from this source. In 1808 he removed with his father to Meadville, Pennsylvania, and there his educational advantages were greatly increased. He commenced attending the Meadville Academy, and in a year from the time he entered the school he was made assistant teacher. Shortly after this his father died, and in consequence of this bereavement he left school and entered a store in Pittsburgh. In the year 1811, when only fourteen years of age, he was sent by his employers to East Liverpool, Ohio, to assist in a branch store they had established there. His stay there was made memorable by a sight of the first steamboat ("the Orleans") built on the Ohio river. He returned to Pittsburgh the same year, and his return is also made memorable by the fact that it was on the day before the great earthquake. In 1816 he entered into business for himself—in partnership with his former employers—and carried it on with varying success in West Union, Ohio, until 1821. He was the first Ohio merchant who shipped grain to Europe. He had his grain conveyed on flatboats to New Orleans, where it was loaded on ships for Liverpool. In the year 1821 he was employed as Captain of the steamboat "Marysville." He continued in this position until 1823. In that year he entered into a partnership with Charles MacAllister, of Philadelphia, in the wholesale grocery business in Cincinnati. The firm for several years was largely engaged in the pork-packing business, in addition to the grocery and commission business. In 1825, in connection with his partner, he established the Phoenix Cotton Factory in Cincinnati, and in the year 1828 he built the Covington Cotton Factory. About 1825 he and his partner formed a business connection with William Tift, and established the first manufactory for producing steam engines and sugar mills for the Southern sugar plantations. The business was carried on under his superintendence from 1827 to 1832, when it was discontinued. During this time he was also part owner in four or five steamboats. When the sugar mill manufactory was closed he commenced the commission business in his own name. It did not suffice for him, however, and in 1844 he bought a fourth interest in the Cooper Cotton Factory, at Dayton, Ohio. In 1860, in connection with William Manser, he leased the Covington Rail Mills, and continued his interest in them until 1872. In addition to all these enterprises, he has, with his various partners, built no less than thirteen dwelling-houses and stores in different parts of the city. Moreover, he was President of the Commercial Bank from 1831 to 1835; was Secretary of the Little Miami Railroad Board of Directors

from 1836 to 1841; was President of White Water Canal Company in 1841, and is still President of the Spring Grove Cemetery Company, which was organized at his home in 1841. He is President of the Cincinnati College, was President of the Cincinnati Historical Society, and is a Trustee of the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum. He was also elected President of the Cincinnati Academy of Natural Sciences at the time of its organization, in 1835. He retired from business in the fall of 1872, and in the following December he was elected a Director of the City Infirmary, which office he still continues to hold. In 1837 he was engaged to purchase gold and silver for the United States Bank. He fulfilled the duties of this position for two years, and during that time he bought over \$5,000,000 in specie and about \$1,000,000 in Southern bank notes. He was married in October, 1822, to Miss Browning, of Kentucky, who is still living.

KINSEY, JOSEPH, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in the year 1828. His parents, Oliver and Sarah (Griffith) Kinsey, were members of the Society of Friends. His mother died when he was only three years of age, leaving a family of nine children, all of whom, with one exception, reached maturity. When Joseph was five years old the family removed to Richmond, Indiana. His father was a liberal patron of schools and education, giving his boys the best advantages the place afforded, which, however, was, at that early period of its history, rather limited. Living on a farm, he found constant employment when out of school—his father's maxim being "there must be no idleness"—but plenty of time for innocent recreation. This idea was thoroughly and persistently instilled into the minds of his numerous family. At the age of fourteen he was engaged in the retail country store kept by William Owens, where he remained two years. After another year at school, at the age of seventeen he removed to Cincinnati, in the year 1845, and engaged with the firm of J. K. Ogden & Co., hardware merchants, at 118 Main street. After two years he changed to the larger house of Clark & Booth, subsequently Clark & Groesbeck, in the wholesale hardware business. About this time Mr. Kinsey made arrangements to take an overland trip to California in search of gold; but having a good offer to go into the old-established house of Tyler, Davidson & Co., he changed his mind and accepted their offer. In the meantime he became acquainted with a young lady from Massachusetts, the daughter of E. D. Amundown, whom he married in Boston in 1851. After patient service as salesman he was admitted as partner in the house of Tyler, Davidson & Co., where he continued till he completed in all eight years of steady work. He then bought into the Globe Rolling Mill Company, the business being conducted under the style of Worthington & Co.

The fact that iron can be made in Cincinnati so as to compete with the large establishments of Pittsburgh has long been manifest in the many prosperous and growing mills in the former city. In this industry Mr. Kinsey labored without rest until the beginning of the year 1866, when the copartnership expired by limitation, and the firm property was put into a joint stock company, comprising the original owners and others who had long been connected with the management of the business, and still conduct it with most favorable and growing prosperity. He gave up business in the spring of 1866, and spent two years with his family in Massachusetts. On his return, in 1868, he was elected to fill a term of two years in the City Council of Cincinnati as a member from the Eleventh Ward, where he resides with his family, consisting of three sons and three daughters. He was not sorry to retire at the close of his term of service, as the position of Councilman was not pleasing to him. He now owns an interest in the great house of Post & Co., manufacturers of all kinds of railway supplies and machinery, and is now giving active service in the management of its affairs. In politics Mr. Kinsey is a Republican of the "straitest sect;" in religion a liberal thinker, believing in the exercise of religious charity in its broadest sense; in temperance he believes in total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, and is a prominent leader in that great reform. He is ardent, energetic, and generous in all of his business and social relations. He is one of the most influential members and a Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and is also a leading member of the Industrial League of Cincinnati and the United States; nor is he wanting in the support of all public enterprises and charitable institutions, to all of which he contributes freely both his time and money. In fine, he is one of those liberal and public-spirited men who are of the greatest advantage to any society, and whose personal welfare tends to the advancement of the whole community.

FISHER, GEORGE, Merchant, was born in Durkheim, Rhenish Bavaria, December 25th, 1829. He came to the United States with his father in 1837, and settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he enjoyed such educational advantages as were afforded by the schools of that city until 1841. He was then apprenticed to the merchant tailoring business, and continued in that capacity until the expiration of his term, in 1845, when he removed to Cincinnati and engaged as a journeyman with Samuel Thomas. He left the employ of the latter, in 1847, to enter that of his brother, doing business on Central avenue, and there continued until 1850, when he formed a copartnership with Adam Epply, under the firm-name of George Fisher & Co., invested all his savings—amounting to \$75—in the new enterprise, and embarked in business on his own account.

Here he brought to bear his energy and skill, and by the latter part of 1852, when they changed their location to East Pearl street, his share in the business amounted to \$2800. The firm was dissolved in 1854, and all its indebtedness was assumed by our subject, who paid all liabilities dollar for dollar, and found himself about even with the world. But he was not to be crushed by misfortune, and with characteristic energy set about the restoration of his loss, and engaged in business on his own individual account at his present store, 257 Walnut street, in Day's building. Since that period he has pursued a career of uninterrupted prosperity, and by close attention to business and the strictest integrity has won a proud position in the mercantile and social community. This success is in great measure due to his adherence to his own legitimate pursuits; for though he has never been wanting in public spirit, nor deaf to the calls upon him as a patriotic and benevolent citizen, his best energies have been given to the furtherance of his business interests, in which, though modest and unassuming in all his operations, he is recognized as the leading house.

THAYER, PROCTOR, M. D., Physician and Professor of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence in the Cleveland Medical College, was born on October 16th, 1823, at Williamstown, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and is a son of the late Daniel Thayer, a farmer of that section, who died when his son was but seven years of age. He was educated at the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, graduating in the scientific department of that institution when nineteen years old. Shortly after this event he entered the office of Professor J. Delamater, M. D., of Cleveland, where he commenced the study of medicine, prosecuting the same in the Cleveland Medical College, from which school he graduated in the class of 1849. Returning to the office of his preceptor, he became associated with him in his practice for a period of ten years. Meanwhile he was appointed, in 1852, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Cleveland Medical College, and in 1856 was chosen to fill the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in the same institution, which position he held until 1862. In the last-named year he was transferred to the Professorship of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, which he yet retains, with the addition of Medical Jurisprudence. During all this period he has attended to a large medical and surgical practice. A portion of the years 1862 and 1863 were spent as Surgeon in the army during the war of the rebellion. Returning to Cleveland, he resumed the practice of his profession in addition to his duties as Professor. In the eighteen hundred lectures delivered by him not one has ever been given from written notes, as he is a fluent lecturer, with a fine command of language; and as he is a complete master of his subject, the lectures are always interesting and

instructive. As a surgeon he is generally known to be skilful and safe, having performed many operations with brilliant success; and his reputation as a fine clinical lecturer and demonstrator is well established. He has served in the City Councils for four years with credit to himself and advantage to the public. He was married in 1861 to Mary Ellen Masury, of Cleveland, and is the father of four children.

RUFFIN, CAPTAIN JAMES L., was born December 22d, 1813, in Cincinnati, and was the eighth of eleven children, whose parents were Major William Ruffin and Elizabeth Rue. The former was a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio at a very early age, and served with gallantry under General Wayne in his successful campaign against the Miami river Indians. After this service he returned to Cincinnati and resided there until his death, in 1834. He manifested great interest in the public welfare, and was frequently selected for public office, having been Clerk of Cincinnati and Sheriff of Hamilton county. His wife, a native of Maryland, died in 1831 at Cincinnati. James had unusual advantages in the way of educational advancement when young, and profited by them. His finishing studies were pursued at Cincinnati College, an institution now extinct, but then of wide celebrity, his mentor having been Milo G. Williams, an educator of some renown. At the completion of his academic career he accepted in 1832 a position as clerk in the house of Nesbitt & McCullough, of Cincinnati, and remained in it one year, when he became clerk on an Ohio river steamboat, upon which he stopped two years. In 1835 he began the trade of book-binding, and continued at it for four years. This season of labor was followed by one of enforced idleness, acute rheumatism rendering it impossible for him to engage in any employment. In 1839 he was made Deputy Clerk under General Harrison, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Hamilton county, Ohio, and remained in that office until 1840, when he was made Deputy to Daniel Gano, Clerk of the Superior Court, and acted in that capacity one year. From 1841 to 1842 he served as clerk to Moses Brooks, a prominent lumber merchant, and from 1842 to 1849 he held the office of Constable. The six succeeding years found him in the office of City Marshal of Cincinnati, the responsible duties of which he discharged with fidelity and to the satisfaction of the public. From 1856 to 1857 he again filled the position of Constable, and from 1857 to 1858 he acted as detective. Upon the election to the mayoralty of N. W. Thomas, he was appointed Chief of Police of Cincinnati, and held that office two years, and was re-selected to the discharge of its grave responsibilities during the period from 1863 to 1871. Since his retirement from that position he has filled others of a public nature, always winning the good opinion of the public for his zeal and rectitude. He

was married on December 8th, 1840, in Cincinnati, to Elizabeth Grindle. He was in politics originally a Whig, and has been a Republican ever since the organization of that party. He resides at Clifton, and is now a man of wealth and of great social and political influence.

 NIGHT, EDWARD HENRY, Editor of the *Official Gazette*, Patent Office, was born in London, England, June 1st, 1824. His earlier education was obtained in Southampton, England. He studied in London as a landscape engraver, and subsequently pursued his profession in Cincinnati, Ohio. About thirty years ago, the demand for that kind of work being rather limited, he qualified himself to act as a surveyor and mechanical engineer. In 1864 he took charge of the preparation of the Patent Office Report, and in 1868 of the classification of the Patent Office. In the beginning of 1872 he was, at its foundation, appointed Editor of the *Official Gazette*. His principal literary production is a "Mechanical Dictionary," published by H. O. Houghton & Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts (Hurd & Houghton, New York), a work in three volumes, containing 2600 pages, with 6000 illustrations, and embracing 20,000 subjects. He is the compiler also of a volume of poetry published recently in New York, entitled "A Library of Poetry and Song." It was honored by an introduction on the subject in general by William Cullen Bryant, and has had a greater success than any other collection of poetry ever published in this or perhaps any other country. A revised and extended edition has lately been published. His miscellaneous literary productions are to be found in various magazines and newspapers, and consist of articles on machinery and the progress of the useful arts. Among these may be mentioned particularly current "Reviews of Recent Inventions," in *Harper's Weekly*, and monthly contributions to *Harper's Magazine* on "The Mechanical Progress of the Century" (December, 1874, to March, 1875), which form a portion of an extended series on our "Centenary of Progress." More recently he was placed in charge of the arrangement and appointed custodian of the Patent Office display at the Government building, Centennial grounds, Philadelphia. He was married in 1848, at Dayton, Ohio, to Maria J. Richards.

 NNINGHAM, FRANCIS, Farmer, was born in October, 1806, in Sycamore township of Hamilton county, Ohio, and was the youngest of ten children, whose parents were James and Jennette (Parker) Cunningham. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Kentucky at an early day, remaining there, however, only a short time. He then moved to Fort Washington, Hamilton county—the site of

what is now the city of Cincinnati—in 1790. Shortly after this he purchased section twenty-eight of Sycamore township, in the same county, from Symmes, its original proprietor, and settled on it. Here he followed, until his death, June 1st, 1812, the occupation of a farmer. His wife was a native of Pennsylvania, her death occurring in 1835. Francis had few facilities for obtaining an education, but fully improved these in order to be ready for better ones. The school he attended—irregularly of necessity—was of the old frontier type; but rude as the appointments of this were, they enabled him to form a strong taste for reading, and whetted his ambition for a substantial education, which he eventually secured by his individual and unaided exertions. He commenced farm labor early in life, and has followed it, with some slight interruptions, ever since. For some years he was actively engaged in trading and speculating in the Southern States. In 1860 he moved to Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, and resided there for about ten months, and then returned to his original estate to resume agricultural pursuits. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and his first vote was cast for General Jackson. While taking a deep interest in civil affairs, he has never aspired to public office, and has declined to accept it. He has been active in efforts to improve the system of popular education observed in his section, and has succeeded in perfecting it. Though raised in what was known as the Seceder Church, and a constant attendant upon worship, his religious views are not narrow and circumscribed. He believes in religious tolerance. He is a man of pleasing social qualities, and of good, strong common sense, and is everywhere respected for his enterprise and sterling integrity as a citizen. His father had the honor of having erected the first brick house in Sycamore township, in the year 1801. He was married on March 6th, 1855, to Caroline M. Bryant, a daughter of John Bryant, an old citizen of Hamilton county, who in the latter years of his life moved to Platte county, Missouri, and died there in 1863.

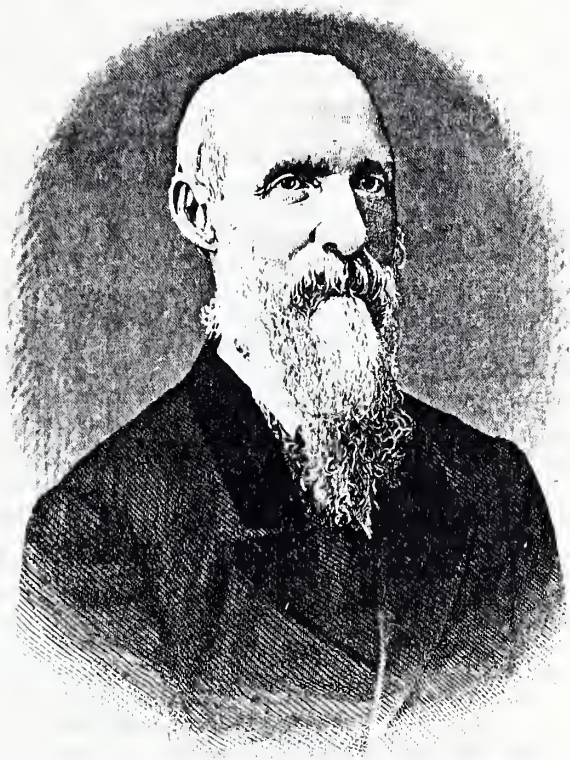
 CHWAB, MATTHIAS, Organ Builder, was a German by birth, having been born in Baden in the year 1810. He was still quite young when he came to this country. He was taken to Cincinnati, and in that city the principal portion of his remaining years were passed. He became in the widest and truest sense of the word a citizen of the place; identified himself with all its best interests, and suffered no opportunity to pass in which he might fittingly show his regard for his adopted city. His education was a thoroughly good one, and he brought to all his enterprises and all his intercourse a fine culture and a rare intelligence. He possessed a fine combination of musical taste, mechanical aptitude, and unyielding perseverance; so when he decided to enter upon the work of organ building, he

brought to his work the elements that insure ultimate success. He was one of the very first to engage in the work in Cincinnati, and his earnestness, his fitness for the business, his patient industry, and his intelligent perseverance enabled him, in the development of his chosen field of labor, to attain a celebrity probably unequalled west of the Alleghenies. By hard work and sympathetic study he achieved perfection in mechanism, and the instruments produced by him became famous for their delicacy of touch, their range and their richness of tone. The high places of prosperity were not reached without a hard struggle, however. At one time, after his marriage, while he was at work at the foundation of his reputation, his means were so meagre that one room served for his factory and for the home of his wife and himself. He married early in life Solomonca Yeck, a native of Pennsylvania, and the result of the marriage was eleven children. In the year 1865, after having lived to enjoy to some extent the prosperous results of his early struggles, he died, widely and sincerely mourned. In religion he was a Catholic, and was a prominent and influential member of the church. In politics he was a Democrat; but he was a patriot, never a partisan. He steadily and earnestly worked for the support of the government in its efforts to crush the rebellion, and at his instance three of his sons enlisted in the Union army and took part in many of the battles of the war. Not only was he patriotic and public-spirited, he was philanthropic in a large degree, and always gave generously of his means, large or small, to promote the welfare of benevolent institutions and to meet the calls of private charity.

OLF, DANIEL, Broker, is a native of Bavaria. He was born in the town of Freidesheim, at Rheinpfalz, in that country, on the 2d of April, 1819, and continued to live there until he was fourteen years of age. While still living in his native town he secured the rudiments of a good, substantial education. With his residence there his school opportunities came to an end, and such mental training as he subsequently obtained was wholly due to his own unaided efforts. In the year 1833 he came with his parents to this country, and settled in Stark county, Ohio, where his father went into business as a butcher and hotel keeper. In the following year he went with the family to find a home in Cincinnati. He assisted his father there in the butchering business; but the profits of the business did not come up to his desires, and he concluded to relinquish it. Accordingly he accepted a position in a store at the dazzling salary of three dollars per month. For six months he continued to work in this situation and on these terms, and then, in the year 1837, when he was eighteen years of age, he went again to work with his father, who had gone into the clothing business. He remained with his father until

1842, and then entered into a copartnership with his brothers, Abraham and Isaac, in the clothing and woollen goods business, under the firm-name of A. & I. Wolf & Co. This firm was dissolved in the year 1865 by the death of the leading partner, Abraham. It was soon reorganized, however, under the style of I. & D. Wolf. The firm relinquished the mercantile business in 1869, and went into the brokerage line, which line it has since continued to pursue. In politics Daniel Wolf was originally a Whig; but when the Know Nothing party was organized he left the ranks of the Whigs and entered those of the Democrats. He continued in the Democratic faith until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, in 1861, and then he considered that the time had come to revoke his allegiance to any mere party and yield it alone to his adopted country. He was earnestly devoted to the preservation of the Union in its integrity, and supported with all his energy every measure for the vigorous prosecution of the war. He, together with other prominent and influential citizens of the old Fifth and the adjacent wards of the city, started and organized the first company of home military. The company was called the "Stoner Rifles," and was composed of old men, who armed and equipped themselves at their own expense. This organization formed the nucleus of many of the companies that entered the army and participated in some of the hardest work of the war. In the year 1865 Daniel Wolf was elected a member of the City Council in place of Benjamin Eggleston, who had been chosen to a seat in Congress. He was put forward by the best citizens of the ward, was elected by a large majority, and performed the duties of his position so acceptably that by successive re-elections he has been kept in the position ever since. For four years he was a member of the Board of City Improvements, and at the present time he is Chairman of the Finance Committee. He was married in 1847 to Rebecca Bruel, of Cincinnati. Ten children have been born to them, and of these nine are now living. His eldest daughter is the wife of H. S. Mack, of the firm of H. S. Mack & Co., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and his second daughter is the wife of A. Meyer, of the firm of Meis & Meyer, wholesale boots and shoes.

TIMSON, RODNEY M., Marietta,² Ohio, was born at Milford, New Hampshire, on October 26th, 1824. He was descended from John Timson, who came from England to Boston, Massachusetts, about 1640. He received his education at Marietta College, from which he graduated in 1847. He then commenced the study of law, and in 1849 was admitted to the bar. But his fancy for newspaper life being greater, he abandoned the law and established the *Register*, at Stouton, Lawrence county. This new work received his best energies, and until the spring of 1862 he gave his entire attention to that paper. He then moved to



W. H. Baldwin

Dwight H. Baldwin

Marietta, and there edited and published the *Marietta Register*, in which he continued until May, 1872. Since that he has been out of business, and has devoted his time between leisure and study, possessing a fine library of over two thousand carefully selected volumes. He can always be found among them. His contributions, which are many, are of the highest order. In 1869 he was elected to the Ohio State Senate as a Republican. The universal satisfaction felt by his constituents caused his re-election to the same office in 1871, where he served in all four years. His record while in the Legislature was highly honorable, and the record shows him as one of the ablest and most energetic men in the Legislature during his time. He has been married twice; first in 1851, and then again in 1862.

ORRILL, HENRY ALBERT, Lawyer, is the third son of Samuel Morrill and Martha Morrill, and was born in Potsdam, New York, February 13th, 1835. His paternal grandfather was one of five or six brothers who in early life emigrated from New Hampshire to Caledonia county, Vermont, then a wilderness, and there became ultimately the possessors of large and productive farms. They were men of prominence in church, benevolent, and in Christian enterprises. His maternal grandparents, whose name was Tilton, were members of a family prominent in business circles in northern New York. His father, soon after marriage, settled near the home of his wife's parents, where he was engaged in various business pursuits, meeting with varied success, until his decease, which occurred about thirteen years ago. He was a man of inflexible integrity in all the affairs of life, and was endowed with more than ordinary intellectual powers. At the age of four years, his mother dying and leaving a large family of young children, he removed to Vermont to live with his paternal grandparents, with whom he remained until their death; then with their married daughter, who had succeeded to the homestead as head of the household, continued to reside there until he had attained his eighteenth year. During this time he was engaged in working on the farm, and attended also the village school and academy. Conceiving about that period a distaste for agricultural pursuits, he visited St. Louis, proposing to turn his attention to business, and was there engaged for six months in a large commission house. At the close of his engagement with that establishment he returned to his home, whence, after completing a preparatory course of studies, he entered Dartmouth College in 1856, and graduated with honor in 1860. During his college course, and also while fitting himself for it, he taught school in the winter, and in the summer vacations worked for hire on the farms, thus defraying his entire expenses, receiving no outside help from any source. After graduating he at once began the study of law, and during

the ensuing fall presided over an academy at Lisbon, New Hampshire. In the early part of 1861 he removed to Cincinnati, where for three years he was engaged in teaching in private schools, continuing also the study of law, and in the meantime taking an active part, as an orator and debater, in the current political movements of the State. In 1863 he was admitted to the bar and entered on the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1865, General E. F. Noyes, since Governor of Ohio, with whom he had read law, having been elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati, he was appointed by him Assistant Solicitor. In the fall of 1866, after the election of Noyes to the Probate Judgeship of the county, he was appointed by the City Council to fill the vacancy in the Solicitor's office, and in the following spring was elected to the Solicitorship for the term of two years. Retiring from office in 1869, he formed a law partnership with his father-in-law, and since then has been constantly engaged in carrying on an extensive and remunerative practice, to which, with the exception of the work he has done in connection with the Law School of Cincinnati, he has devoted his entire attention. In 1870 he was appointed Professor of Mercantile Law, Contracts, and Evidence, in the Law School, and still retains that position. He is a zealous and prominent officer and worker in his church—Presbyterian—and in political matters, while holding himself apart from the machinations of corrupt partisanship, is fearless and outspoken in delivering his views and sentiments concerning every important measure. He was married in 1867 to Anna McGuffey, eldest daughter of A. H. McGuffey, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati.

BALDWIN, DWIGHT H., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Pianos and Organs, was born in North East, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on September 15th, 1821. His parents were from the State of Connecticut, and were of English and Irish extraction. His mother was the daughter of Captain Samuel Waugh, who enlisted in the Revolutionary war when he was but sixteen years of age, and served as an officer seven years. Captain Waugh married Miss Goodwin, who was a lineal descendant of one of the best families of that name in England. Our subject acquired his education principally in the public and select schools of his native town, and subsequently entered Oberlin College. After spending several years as a student in preparing for the ministry, on account of failing health he was compelled to abandon his studies and college, and relinquish his cherished object of becoming a regularly educated minister of the gospel. Having thus been frustrated in obtaining the profession of his choice, he visited Kentucky and engaged in teaching music, which he found agreeable, and therefore continued several years in that State and in that business. He then removed to Ripley, Ohio, and after remaining

there a few years, being engaged in teaching music, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he has since resided. During the first seven years of his residence in the Queen City of the West he was engaged in teaching music in the public schools. It has been estimated by those who are qualified to know, that he has given music lessons to more than one hundred thousand pupils in classes, and more than one hundred persons are now teaching music who were at one time his scholars. In 1863 he began in a very small way to sell pianos and organs. This business has gradually but constantly increased until now it extends over ten or twelve different States. He began with the determination of building up a large business on a basis of strict integrity, and the results have far surpassed his most sanguine expectations, his sales of pianos and organs being more than double that of any other house in the State of Ohio. The name D. H. Baldwin on a bill is a sufficient guarantee that every musical instrument sold from his warerooms is quite as good in every respect as it had been represented to be by the salesman. In his remarkable success in business he has not for an instant forgotten how ardently he desired to become a clergyman by profession. Although defeated by ill-health in attaining to that position, he has found many opportunities in the church and Sabbath-school to labor for his Divine Master. In July, 1863, he was elected a Ruling Elder in the Third Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, and still holds that honorable and responsible position. Since 1868 he has been the efficient and tireless Superintendent of the Sunday-school of that church. The printed reports of the Sabbath-schools of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, for the year ending May, 1875, show that the school over which he presides had a larger number of pupils than any other. Every day, at an early hour in the afternoon, he leaves the cares of his business and devotes the remainder of the day in visiting the families of the pupils of his school, thus reducing to practice the religion which he professes. On December 30th, 1844, he married Emerine Summers, of Elizaville, Kentucky.

GERARD, CLINTON W., Lawyer, Prosecuting Attorney for Hamilton county, Ohio, was born in Newtown, Hamilton county, Ohio, September 20th, 1842. His ancestors were known as esteemed companions of the earlier pioneers and settlers in the southwestern section of Ohio, where they located themselves when that part of our country, now so thriving and populous, was sparsely settled and wholly undeveloped. His parents were Isaac Gerard and Maria Gerard. Until he had attained his seventeenth year he lived on a farm, engaged in agricultural labor during the summer season, and in the winter months attending the neighboring country schools, where he received a limited and preliminary education. He subsequently conceived

the idea of entering some profession, and, holding that design steadily in view, employed himself in teaching a common school, thus securing the desired opportunity which enabled him to complete, in a measure, his store of crude acquirements, and to prepare his mind, by a consistent course of drilling, to receive profitably a higher system of training. Upon the outbreak of the rebellion, however, he temporarily relinquished his student life, and entered the service of the United States to assist in the maintenance and defence of the Union. Enlisting as a private in the 83d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he served actively during the ensuing three years as a non-commissioned officer, participating in many hard-fought battles, and at all times, under the most trying and perilous circumstances, acquitting himself with intrepidity and efficiency. While acting in a military capacity he was recognized as an ardent and useful soldier, and upon various occasions was favorably mentioned by his superiors. Receiving his discharge in August, 1865, he re-entered the college at the beginning of the September term of this year, resuming the prosecution of his former studies, and through indefatigable exertions and economical management graduated in the fall of 1868 at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. In the following September he received the appointment of Professor of Mathematics at the Farmers' College, located at College Hill, Ohio, which position he filled with ability for a period of two years. In the meantime, also, having resolved to embrace the legal profession, he studied law, under the directions of Dickson & Murdoch, of Cincinnati, and attended the Cincinnati Law School, whence he graduated April 19th, 1870, receiving his diploma in that year. In the ensuing June, the college session having closed, he removed to Cincinnati, and entering at once upon the active practice of his profession, rapidly secured an extensive and remunerative clientage. In the fall of 1872, the position of Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton county being tendered him, he accepted it, and in January, 1873, received his appointment. During 1873-74, having performed the functions of his office with faultless ability and well-directed zeal, he was widely named as a fit candidate for the position of Prosecuting Attorney, and in 1875 was unanimously nominated by the Democratic party for his present office, ultimately securing an election by a majority of over five thousand in the county, running far ahead of his ticket. Nominated by acclamation by the Democratic Convention, elected by an overwhelming majority, he was installed in his new office on January 4th, 1875, under the most felicitous circumstances. Throughout his administration his course and actions have been invariably characterized by a fearless and impartial construction of the law, an inflexible determination to repress the growth and spread of the criminal classes, and an undeviating attention to every detail connected with the proper fulfilment of his many important duties. He is what may be termed, in the fullest sense of the expression, a self-made man. Encompassed with diffi-



Wm. C. Phillips del.

W. C. Gerard

culties at his outset in life, he met them with vigor and determination, and now—holding an honorable and important office, an esteemed and prominent citizen, a skillful lawyer—reaps deservedly the reward of his tireless exertions.

HILDRETH, GEORGE OSGOOD, M. D., was born in Marietta, Ohio, November 17th, 1812. His father, Dr. Samuel Prescott Hildreth, widely known as a medical practitioner, author and scientist, was born in Methuen, Massachusetts, September 30th, 1783, descending from a distinguished New England ancestry, traced directly to Richard Hildreth, who emigrated from England more than two centuries ago. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm and in studies at a common school. His preparations for a collegiate course were made at Phillips' Andover Academy, but before the completion of his college training he entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Kittredge, at Andover, North parish. In May, 1805, not then twenty-two years of age, he began practice in Hampstead, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, and after a sixteen months' residence in this place he started, September 9th, 1806, on horseback for the West, arriving at Marietta, Ohio, October 4th. Here he remained nine weeks, and then went to Belpre, twelve miles distant, to practise. Here, on August 19th, 1807, he married Rhoda, daughter of Captain Pardon Cook. She was a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and came to Ohio in 1804 with her mother, then a widow. In 1808, after a stay of fifteen months in Belpre, Dr. Hildreth returned to Marietta, and there resided until his death, July 24th, 1863. His wife, a lady of most estimable qualities and many accomplishments, died at the same place, June 21st, 1868. In 1810, when twenty-seven years of age, Dr. Hildreth was elected to the Ohio Legislature, and re-elected in 1811. At that time he was a supporter of the Jefferson and Madison administrations. His unsuccessful opponent in 1811 was the late Judge Ephraim Cutler, a Federalist. In later years both acted in concert as Whigs. Upon the expiration of his second term he declined to act further in that capacity. He was a man of decided political opinions, and of such unswerving integrity that there was no inducement that could lead him against the right. He was a Republican from the formation of that party, in 1854. The Legislature of which he was a member, in 1811, elected him Collector of Non-resident Taxes, at a salary of \$250 per annum, and he held that office for eight years, when, in 1819, it was abolished. In 1810 he became clerk of the Trustees of the Ministerial Lands, and retained that position until his death. At home and abroad he was highly esteemed for his scientific labors. Among his publications were, in 1808, a "History of the Epidemic of the Year 1807;" in 1812 a "Description of the American Colombo,

with a Drawing of the Plant;" in 1822 a "Treatise on Hydrophobia," and another on a curious case similar to that of the Siamese twins, which occurred in his practice. These papers were published in the *New York Medical Repository*. In 1824 he published in the *Philadelphia Journal of Medical Science* a full history of the great Epidemic Fever that visited the Ohio valley and Marietta in 1822 and 1823; and in 1825, in the *Western Journal of Medicine*, of Cincinnati, an account of the minor diseases of the epidemic. In 1826 he became the author of a series of papers on the "Natural and Civil History of Washington County," printed in *Silliman's Journal of Science*, New Haven. From that time until his death he was a frequent contributor to that journal on conchological, geological, meteorological and medical subjects. These were all very valuable, especially those treating on the salt-bearing rock in Ohio, and the history of salt manufacture from the first settlement in that State. His "Diary of a Naturalist" was exceedingly interesting and instructive. In 1837 he became one of the assistant geologists on the Ohio State Geological Survey, and in 1839 became President of the Medical Society of Ohio, and delivered before it, at Cleveland, as the annual address, a "History of the Diseases and Climate of Southeastern Ohio from its First Settlement," which was printed by the society and widely circulated. In the same year he published a "History of the Settlement of Belville, Western Virginia," which was continued through several numbers of the *Hesperian*, a magazine issued in Cincinnati. In 1842-43 he contributed frequently to the *American Pioneer*, then published monthly in the same city. In 1848 he issued his "Pioneer History," an octavo volume of 525 pages, which was "an account of the first examinations of the Ohio valley and early settlement of the Northwest Territory." This was followed in 1852 by his "Lives of the Early Settlers of Ohio," an octavo volume of 539 pages. In 1830 he began a cabinet of natural history, from the fossil insects, shells and plants of Ohio, to which were added minerals, insects and marine specimens from other quarters. In a few years he had gathered four thousand specimens, including many relics from "ancient mounds." In 1855 he donated this valuable cabinet to Marietta College, together with his scientific library, and many rare works pertaining to the pioneer history of the West. These occupy a room known as "Hildreth's Cabinet," and by this donation he became one of the leading benefactors of that institution. He was a man of sincere piety, and was everywhere esteemed for his profound learning and his attractive social qualities. George Osgood Hildreth, his son, was educated at the Ohio University, at Athens, from which he graduated in 1829. Upon leaving this institution he entered at once upon the study of medicine with his father, and soon after entered the medical department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1835. He commenced practice at once, associated with his father, at Marietta, and has uninterruptedly

continued it until the present time, with the exception of four years, from 1819 to 1853, when he was in California, to which the prevalent "gold fever" had impelled him. He resumed his professional duties upon his return, and continued alone in their performance since the death of his father, in 1863. In June, 1863, he was appointed Examiner of United States Pensioners, and still retains that position. For a number of years he has acted as clerk of the Ministerial Trustees of Marietta; is a stockholder in the First National Bank and in the Marietta National Bank; a member of the Washington County Medical Society; occupies the family homestead on Putnam street, and is still unmarried.

PATTERSON, JOHN E., M. D., was born, February 18th, 1830, at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and was the third of six children whose parents were A. O. and Maria S. (Speer) Patterson. His father, a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, was a graduate of Washington College, Pennsylvania, and became a prominent clergyman of the Presbyterian church. He was a learned and eloquent divine, and during the last year of his life preached at Oxford, Ohio, where he died, December 14th, 1868. His wife was born at Chillicothe, and was a woman of many virtues and accomplishments. John E. had in youth the advantages of a liberal education, and became at quite an early age a student in Washington College, which he left in 1850, going in that year to Cincinnati, where he commenced to read medicine with Dr. I. J. Dodge. He remained with this gentleman three years, and in this period attended three courses of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, from which, in the spring of 1855, he graduated with high honor. He at once located in Cincinnati as a practitioner, remaining there for seven months, when he went to Pittsburgh, and followed his profession in that city until the breaking out of the rebellion. In 1862 he entered the United States service as Assistant Surgeon, and was stationed at Paducah, Kentucky, having charge of the hospital-boat "Dr. Robinson." He remained here about six months, when he moved his boat to Columbus, Kentucky, where he was stationed for another half year. Here also he was assigned charge of the hospital-boat "Nashville," which he retained for six months. Then he accompanied this boat as Assistant Surgeon to Vicksburg, where he was stationed for a year, being part of the time in the hospital of that city and the remainder of the time on the boat. In March, 1864, he went to Columbus, Ohio, and was there commissioned as Assistant Surgeon of the 118th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, after a short sojourn with this regiment, was placed on the "Operating Board of Surgeons" of the 2d Division of the 23d Army Corps, and was actively connected with that corps during the active campaign against Atlanta, engaging

in its skirmishes and battles. Subsequently he went as Assistant Surgeon in the Marietta Hospital, Georgia, and after this he was stationed in the hospitals of Atlanta until the troops were ordered out of that city, in contemplation of Sherman's march to the sea. He then went to Louisville, Kentucky, and for about two months served in Crittenden Hospital, when he was ordered to Nashville, where he remained six months in Hospital No. 1. His regiment was then ordered to the Atlantic coast, and at his request he joined it in January, 1865, and acted with it during the balance of its service in North Carolina, at Wilmington and at Sausbury. He was mustered out, June 24th, 1865, and returned to Cincinnati, where he practised medicine two years. Then, on account of his father's impaired health, he moved to Oxford, Ohio, where the latter was residing, and followed his profession in that place for two years; and upon the expiration of this period located in Glendale, where he has since lived. He is a physician of great skill, and his long hospital service in the army has been of great benefit to him and his patrons, as well as to the science of which he is a leading exponent. He is a gentleman of great energy of character, of fine culture and attractive social qualities, and is highly esteemed for his public and private services. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a Republican in his political affiliations.

WARD, WILLIAM W., Lumber Merchant, was born in Underhill, Chittenden county, Vermont, July 6th, 1811, and was the fourth child in a family of seven children whose parents were William Ward and Anna (Spenser) Ward. His father, a native of Vermont and the direct descendant of Revolutionary ancestry, followed agricultural pursuits through life, and was a man of influence and education; he died in East Poulney, Rutland county, Vermont, in 1850. His mother was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, noted for fervid piety; she died, January 3d, 1819. His grandfather, Hon. William Ward, was one of the first settlers of Poulney, Rutland county, Vermont, and during the Revolutionary war took an active and zealous part, as an officer, in the Continental army in his country's defence. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the State, and for six years presided as one of the Judges of the County Court of Rutland county. For twenty-two years he was Judge of Probate for the District of Fairhaven; served for forty years as Justice of the Peace; and during eighteen years represented the town in the State Legislature. Also, for more than a half century, he made a public profession of religion, and for nearly forty years served as deacon of a church. He was a direct descendant of General Artemas Ward, of the Massachusetts Continental troops. He was engaged in labor at an early

age, and his elementary education, obtained solely by his own exertions, was limited in degree and kind. When but twelve years of age he was compelled to maintain himself, and up to 1830 remained in Vermont, employed in laborious but honorable pursuits. He then, in company with Horace Greeley, afterward so famous, left his native State on foot for the West. His total capital was nine dollars, while Greeley's capital was eighteen dollars. At Albion, Orleans county, New York, he was attacked by illness, and rested there temporarily with a friend. Greeley had then but nine dollars left, out of which sum he gave five dollars to his comrade, and, the latter not permitting him to remain, he proceeded on his journey. This was the beginning of a friendship between the fortune-seekers that lasted through life, and which was abundantly evidenced by the correspondence and exchanged favors of subsequent years. He was detained at Guines, three miles from Albion, by sickness, for about one month, at the expiration of which time he found employment as a clerk there, and served in that capacity during the ensuing three years. In 1833 he went by stage to Silver Creek, Chautauque county, New York, where he established his head-quarters for the sale of goods. In 1839 he set out for Cincinnati, and, accomplishing the journey on foot, arrived at his destination in the spring of 1840, without a cent in his pocket and with not even an acquaintance in the town. He had accumulated a few dollars while in New York, but had lost everything in trading ventures on the lake. His first occupation in Cincinnati was the measuring and selling of lumber for Captain Calvin Corvin, whom, two months later, he accompanied on business to St. Louis, where he succeeded in gaining \$300. At the expiration of two months he returned with his employer to Cincinnati, and there engaged in lumber selling on his own account. Within eighteen months from this time he laid aside a sum of \$10,000, and has since continued to prosecute the business in which he met with such speedy and extraordinary success. In 1856, exhausted by sickness, he was taken to western New York, presumably to die, and simultaneously was crushed by disastrous reverses in business. Two years elapsed before his health was re-established, and he then returned to Cincinnati, as poor as upon his first arrival in the place; resumed, by the aid of a little credit, his former business, and was soon again on the full tide of prosperity. From the time of his failure to the present day he has never given a moneyed obligation, and he is now widely recognized as a far-seeing and able man of business. His lumber yard is located at 156 Harrison avenue. Politically, he is attached to the Republican party, and for many years was noted as a zealous abolitionist. At the time of Lovejoy's murder by a pro-slavery mob at Alton, Illinois, he was energetic in his denunciations of the outrage, fearless in his advocacy of true right and justice. Religiously, he is a Spiritualist, believing firmly in the immortality of man and the possibility of communication with friends in the spirit land.

He was married, September 13th, 1860, to Rosanna C. Jobson, a native of Germany; and again, July 18th, 1875, to Caroline Hensler, of Cincinnati.

GOWEY, HON. JOHN F., Lawyer and Representative in the Sixtieth and Sixty-first General Assemblies of Ohio, was born in Champaign county, where he still resides, December 7th, 1846. The name was originally spelled Goewey, and his ancestors settled and lived in Rensselaer county, New York. He is the son of Hartland D. Gowey and Eliza A. (Willey) Gowey. His mother, whose ancestors were natives of Connecticut, was born in Ohio. His father was a native of Madison county, New York, and after his arrival in Ohio engaged in mercantile pursuits in the town of North Lewisburg, Champaign county. His education was acquired primarily in the Ohio Wesleyan University; and at the age of twenty he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. John H. Young, of Urbana. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered on the practice of his profession. In 1872 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to fill a vacancy in the House, and in 1873 was re-elected for the next full term. While a member of this body he has served on the Committees on Privileges and Elections and on Insane Asylums. In 1875, declining a re-election to the House, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Champaign county. To undertake to estimate the life and career of one so young as he, would be a premature proceeding; but, marked as it has been by integrity and the profitable exercise of sound abilities, there can be no danger in predicting that his future will satisfy every reasonable hope of his many friends. He was married, April 25th, 1867, to Clara McDonald, of Champaign county, Ohio.

SELTZER, VAN S., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Columbus, Ohio, in the house where he still resides, August 31st, 1834. His grandfather, George Seltzer, emigrated from Germany, and at an early day settled in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mercantile business. He was the organizer of Johnstown, Lebanon county, in that State, and was widely recognized as an able man of business and useful citizen. His family consisted of three sons and two daughters; his oldest son, Samuel Z. Seltzer, M. D., left Pennsylvania in 1831 and settled in Columbus, Ohio, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine until his death, in 1852. His mother, Mary (Tamsnacht) Seltzer, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, was the mother of thirteen children. He was the third son, and was educated preliminarily in

the public schools of his native place. In 1848 he entered the Capitol University, where he remained as a student during the ensuing three years. He then began the study of medicine under the instruction of his father, with whom he read until death carried off his preceptor, in 1852. Later, he entered the Starling College, and graduated from that institution in 1855. He then commenced the practice of his profession where his father had labored for a period extending over twenty years, and at the present time possesses in the capital an extensive and lucrative business. For three years, 1869-70-71, he held the position of Physician and Surgeon to the Franklin County Infirmary. At the present time he is Physician and Surgeon of the Ohio Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. In politics, he is strongly attached to the Republican party. He was married, August 19th, 1856, to Minerva I. Smeltzer, of Zanesville, Ohio.

LOOMIS, WILLIAM B., Lawyer and ex-Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, Marietta, Ohio, was born in New London, Connecticut, on February 1st, 1837. His parents were natives of New England, and the family date their residence in this country two hundred and fifty years back, originally having come from England. In 1840 Christopher C. Loomis, the father of the subject of this sketch, emigrated to Ohio and engaged in the mercantile business. William B. Loomis attended the Marietta Academy, and finished his education at the Marietta High School. After leaving school he assisted in the mercantile business, but only for a few months, when he was employed in the Clerk's office of this county, and while there began the study of law, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar. Leaving the County Clerk's office he engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has always been employed when not on the bench. In 1868 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and District Court, which position he filled until 1873, his time then having expired. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession, and is the senior member of the firm of Loomis, Alban & Oldham, of Marietta, where they enjoy a large and lucrative practice. He was married in 1860 to Frances Wheeler, of Marietta.

BURNS, REV. ANDREW, father of Hon. Andrew M. Burns, was born in Berks county, near Reading, Pennsylvania, in the year 1813, July 24th, and is of Scotch-Irish extraction. While still a small lad, in 1820, he emigrated with his father's family to Richland county, Ohio, then a wilderness. With limited means originally for obtaining an education, he has been throughout his life a close and

tireless student, and now, at the age of sixty-two years, is a profound scholar, a man of valuable and varied literary and general knowledge, and one of the ablest preachers of the Disciple Church. In 1856 and 1857 he served as a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, from Richland county, the only Republican ever elected to the House from this county. He was one of the first three Abolitionists of his county, and from the earliest days of the anti-slavery cause was one of its most ardent and fearless supporters. He has always taken an active part in the political movements of the day, and is widely recognized as a valuable ally by those to whom he offers the assistance of his sterling abilities. From the fall of 1861 to the spring of 1863 he served in the United States army as Chaplain of the 65th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Harker, who fell at Kenesaw Mountain, in the division commanded by General Wood. Colonel Harker was a Brigadier-General when he fell. Mr. Burns has probably held more public debates on religious topics than any other living preacher in the West, and to the support of his views and arguments brings a formidable store of natural talents and masses of knowledge bearing directly and heavily upon the points held under consideration. He has preached for forty years, and travelled and preached in twenty-four States of the Union. He now resides at Chagrine Falls, Cuyahoga county, Ohio.

SARGENT, EDWARD, retired Publisher, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 2d, 1820. His father was Rev. Dr. Thomas Sargent, of Frederick county, Maryland. In 1832 he came with his father's family to Cincinnati, where he has since resided. In 1833 his father died, and at that early age he was compelled to begin the business of life for himself. This he did by entering the Methodist Book Concern as a clerk. Here and in the employ of Mann & Clark, wholesale grocers, he remained until 1841. From 1841 to 1845 he engaged in river commerce, as clerk and part owner of the steamer "Queen of the West." This boat operated on the Ohio and Mississippi, running from Cincinnati to New Orleans. This adventure not proving altogether satisfactory, and a new field offering, he entered the book publishing house of W. B. Smith & Co. This firm was then, in a small way, publishing "Ray's Arithmetics" and "McGuffey's Readers." After seventeen years' connection with this house it was dissolved, in 1862, and succeeded by that of Sargent, Wilson & Hinkle. By reason of impaired health Mr. Sargent retired from this house and active business to his home at East Walnut Hills in 1868. The house of Sargent, Wilson & Hinkle became the largest and most successful school-book publishing establishment in the world; and, although the world has been scarcely cognizant of the



Allen, Pub. Co. Philadelphia



fact, it has for years been quietly but certainly exerting a widespread influence for untold good on the educational interests of the country. The "Eclectic Educational Series," so well known as the class books of the public schools of the country, engaged for years almost their entire attention. One million of these books were annually put in the schools over the country; and the greatest care was constantly exerted in selecting and adding to this series, from time to time, works of the greatest intrinsic worth. No school publications on the globe have gained such unprecedented popularity as those of this house, and no gentlemen in our business history more deservedly rank as benefactors of the youth of the land than the members of this vast establishment. Since retiring from active business Mr. Sargent has given his attention more to the amelioration of the condition of some for whom society must provide. He is an active worker in his church, and has so followed the great Pattern in his life as to deserve most eminently a place with those who have made the world better by their life in it. He commenced business with little of the advantage of the schools of which he became one of the most extensive and successful builders and patrons. During his long connection with the school-book interest he acquired a fine English education, and may certainly be justly placed among the self-educated architects of their own fortunes. In October, 1845, he was married to Mary Smith, daughter of Christopher Smith, well known among the old citizens of Cincinnati. He has three children and two grandchildren.

MORITZ, MORITZ, Merchant and Author, was born of Hebrew parents, at Milotitz, in the province of Moravia, Austria, December 29th, 1832. He is the twelfth son in a family of twenty-two children, born of one father and mother. He received elementary instruction in the German, Hebrew and Bohemian languages, showing remarkable aptitude in their acquirement; but his father died when he was nine years of age, and he was soon after thrown upon his own resources. He went to Pesth, the capital of Hungary, in 1842, where his brother Joseph assisted him to a situation in a lace and ribbon establishment. Here he devoted his evenings to a systematic course of study, and laid the foundation of the extensive culture he attained in after life. He served in one of the Landsturm during the revolution of 1848-49; after the Hungarian defeat, in the latter year, Joseph came to the United States, promising to send Moritz a passage ticket if he met encouraging prospects. Moritz was shortly directed to go to Berlin, where he would find a letter in waiting containing the ticket. He was obliged to travel from Pesth to Berlin without a passport, but his recommendations from the Republican Revolutionary Club at Pesth secured him friends, and, though he accomplished his hazardous journey in safety, he failed to find the passage

ticket in the post office. After weeks of waiting he went to Hamburg, hoping to be able to work his passage in some vessel. He found the Austrian army at Hamburg, watching the Schleswig-Holstein complications, and a passport demanded of every stranger; but he obtained lodgings at the house of a member of the Revolutionary Club of Hamburg. In 1851 Kossuth sent an agent to Hamburg with despatches and instructions to induce the Hungarian soldiers of the Austrian army, who were quartered in a fortress at Schleswig-Holstein, to revolt and combine with the German patriots for the re-establishment of their lost liberties. The agent, being quartered at the same house with Moritz, was accompanied by the landlord in his dangerous task of exciting the soldiery to mutiny. They were betrayed by some loyal soldiers to whom they had intrusted their scheme, were seized and put in irons. The house was surrounded by the Austrian soldiers and the keys of every drawer demanded; but the hostess fainted from terror, and the duty of answering the officer devolved upon Moritz, who was then a youth of eighteen. The carpet-bag containing the papers had been placed under a bed, and the youth, comprehending the situation, determined to outwit the soldiery. As the captain ripped open pillows and beds with his sword, Moritz threw the feathers over the bag and thus saved it. This failure to secure such important papers caused great rejoicing among the Revolutionary Club of Hamburg, who delegated Moritz Loth to convey these papers to Kossuth, who was still in London. He accepted the perilous mission, and was, by the aid of a small boat at midnight, placed on board a steamer bound for London whose captain was a member of the club. He, with his despatches, was stowed among the water-casks, where he remained two long and dreary days, on account of foggy weather, which prevented departure and entailed anxiety upon the messenger. After the steamer had passed the last lighthouse the captain ventured to take him into his cabin. Having arrived in London a day after the departure of Kossuth, he delivered his papers to Baron Kemeny, President of the Hungarian Revolutionary Club in London. The latter expressed his pleasure and gratitude, and offered him pecuniary reward, which was declined; but he requested the baron to procure him a passage to the United States. The baron's death, a few weeks later, blasted his hopes and he sought and found employment at a cap factory near Regent street, where he remained until the *coup d'état* of Napoleon, in December, 1851. He resolved to join the revolutionary party at Paris, but the news of the overthrow of the republic by Napoleon caused him to abandon the design, and he shortly after accepted the offer of Lord Dudley Stuart, who, in behalf of Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria, gave free passage and four pounds in money to all revolutionary republicans who would emigrate to the United States. He landed in New York in May, 1852, and proceeded immediately to Hartford, Connecticut, where he found his brother doing a flourishing dry-goods

business, and ascertained that the passage-ticket had been sent according to promise, and after a long time returned marked "Cannot be found." Joseph offered him a clerkship, but he resolved to be his own master, and commenced peddling notions on his own account with the fraction of the memorable four pounds, and so successful was he that in 1853 he opened a dry-goods store at Hartford, which was continued with marked success for four years. He then relinquished the dry-goods business and purchased a patent-right on a spring gun for \$1000, which he also patented in Russia, and for which he was offered \$40,000 by a joint stock company; but he believed there was a greater fortune in it, and devoted two years of arduous labor, beside an expenditure of \$7700, to find it in the end a complete failure. His capital being thus reduced to \$1300, he removed to Cincinnati in 1859 and engaged in the wholesale notion business at his present location, 121 Main street. Here his perception, promptness and system won immediate recognition in business circles, and he now ranks as one of the most thorough business men of the Queen City. At the outbreak of the war, in 1861, he opened a branch house at Louisville, Kentucky, under the firm-name of M. Loth & Co., and the annual sales of the two houses soon reached the sum of \$1,000,000. At the close of the war he sold his interest in the Louisville house and commenced also to draw in his own extensive trade at Cincinnati. This policy saved him from the serious loss from the rapid and continued decline in goods which followed, and enabled him to give his attention to real estate transactions; and streets which were heretofore considered unavailable for dwelling and building purposes were, through his sagacity and energy, made the most desirable in the city, and he erected a large number of model dwellings for families of limited means, giving each family one floor, with all the modern improvements, for its own use. Apart from business he has devoted considerable attention to literature, and wields the pen with no ordinary talent. He has been a liberal contributor to the *Israelite* under the nom de plume of "Mihail," and also wrote for it the tale entitled "The Miser's Fate." He is also the author of "Our Prospects: A Tale of Real Life," a work of 377 pages, published by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, in which he vividly portrays the misfortunes that befall a family through the thoughtless extravagance of the wife and daughters. This was followed by "The Forgiving Kiss; or, Our Destiny," published by George W. Carleton & Co., of New York city. It is a work of even greater merit than the preceding, and has reached the second edition, which is having a large sale in Europe as well as in America. Though systematically devoted to his mercantile and real estate interests, and a diligent student, he possesses social qualifications that render him an admirable companion, and an unassuming liberality has won for him fitting esteem. He was, in 1872, honored by a unanimous election to the presidency of the congregation at the Plum Street Temple,

and continues to fill that office with great dignity and ability. He is also President of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, of which he was one of the originators; was President of the first Hebrew Congregational Convention held in Cincinnati, 1873; President of the first Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, held at Cleveland, July, 1874. He was one of the originators of the Hebrew Union College, established at Cincinnati, and free to all students without regard to race or creed. He was married, February 5th, 1860, to Fredericka Wilhartz, of New York city, and this union is blessed by a family of seven interesting childr

PRICE, REESE E., ex-Brigadier-General of the Ohio State Militia, was born at Oak Thorpe, in Derbyshire, England, August 12th, 1795. His father with his family landed at Baltimore, Maryland, August 30th, 1801, and after a residence in that city of five years removed to Cincinnati, where he lived until his death, November 19th, 1821. His education was limited in degree and kind, but he had been early accustomed to labor, and the lack of school training was more than balanced by his natural powers of observation and discrimination. In the peculiar abilities demanded by pioneer life, and by the requirements and exigencies of a frontier home, he was excelled by none; with his keen-edged axe he would enter the wilderness of trees, and from sunrise to sunset cut, split and stack from the stump three full cords of wood. He also manufactured millions of bricks to be used in building the houses of Cincinnati. At the age of twenty-six he found his father's estate was insolvent; at the age of thirty-four he could point to it cleared, by his exertions, from every incumbrance. He acted at one time as Brigadier-General of the Ohio State Militia, and for many years was prominent and influential as a zealous upholder of anti slavery principles and measures. He is now free from business relations, and widely known as one of the most useful and benevolent men of Cincinnati; he resides in a superb mansion on Price's Hill. While in his thirtieth year he was married to Sarah Matson, daughter of Judge Matson.

SHELLABARGER, HON. SAMUEL, Lawyer, ex-Member of Congress, ex-United States Minister Resident to Portugal, etc., was born in Clark county, Ohio, December 10th, 1817. His father, Samuel Shellabarger, a farmer, was a native of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. His mother, Bethany (McCurdy) Shellabarger, was born near New Brunswick, New Jersey. His father's family was of German-Swiss extraction. Martin Shellabarger, the founder

of the family in America, who emigrated from Switzerland to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century, was a descendant of Henry Shellabarger (German—Schollenberger) who lived in the Canton of Uri, at the date of the battle at "Rutli Meadow," in 1307. Samuel graduated at Miami University, with the class of 1841, and subsequently studied law under the instruction of Hon. Samson Mason. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and in 1847 entered on the practice of his profession in Miami county. In 1848, however, he returned to Springfield, where he has since resided, more or less regularly engaged in professional labors up to 1874. He is now engaged in his profession in Washington, District of Columbia. In 1852 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature on the Whig ticket, and served in the first Legislature under the present Constitution. In 1865 he was elected, as a Republican, to the Thirty-seventh Congress; in 1864 was elected, as a Republican, to the Thirty-ninth Congress; and in 1866 was elected, as a Republican, to the Fortieth Congress. In 1869 he was sent, as United States Minister Resident, to Portugal, but resigned that position in the following December. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second Congress, and served through that Congress. In this Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and of the Select Committee on Southern Affairs, and reported from this committee the bill known as "the Ku-Klux Bill," which, under his management, became a law. During the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, he was a member of the Elections Committee, and was author of and mover of important parts of the first Reconstruction Act. In 1873 he was appointed by the President a member of "the Civil Service Commission,"

 OTTON, JOHN, M. D., Judge, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in September, 1792. His father, Rev. Josiah Cotton, was a graduate of Yale College, and was educated for the ministry. After presiding temporarily over a church in Watcham, he abandoned the desk, and was appointed Clerk of the Courts in Plymouth county, which post he filled for many years. He was a descendant of Rev. John Cotton, one of the early ministers of Boston, whose name he bore, and from whom he inherited many intellectual and moral characteristics. His mother, Rachel (Barnes) Cotton, was a daughter of Rev. David Barnes, of Scituate. His boyhood was passed in the town of Plymouth, Massachusetts, where he attended the common schools. He was noted for his mild and gentle disposition, his retiring habits, and a greater fondness for study than for the rude sports which commonly occupy the time and thoughts of school boys. His preparations for college were completed at the academy in Sandwich, and entering Cambridge College at the early age of fourteen, he graduated from that institution in 1810. He then became the preceptor of an academy in Farmingham,

and, while thus occupied, began the study of medicine under Dr. John Kittredge, a practitioner of the town. He afterward attended medical lectures in Boston, and in 1814 took at Cambridge the wished-for degree of M. D. He then entered on the practice of his profession at Andover, whence, after a brief sojourn, he removed to Salem. Eventually he decided to remove to the milder region of the Ohio valley, thinking that a change of climate might be beneficial to his rather delicate constitution, and, in November, 1815, arrived in Marietta, Ohio, with his family. He at once resumed the practice of medicine on the west side of the Maskingum river, and rapidly acquired an extensive business. In the course of the ensuing year he entered zealously into the enterprise of establishing Sabbath schools, a mode of instructing the young in morality and religion then unknown in the valley of the Ohio, and thenceforward he filled constantly the role of spiritual teacher and guide. In order to acquire the needed ability to explain more fully and clearly some of the obscurer passages of the Old Testament, he took up the study of Hebrew, being then forty years of age, and within a remarkably brief period was able to read in the original tongue the words of eternal life. In 1824 he was elected to the Legislature, from Washington county, Ohio, and, while serving with this body, labored loyally and efficiently for the interests of his constituents. In 1825 he was elected by the Ohio Legislature an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to which position he was continually reappointed until the period of his decease. For that station he was admirably qualified by his calm and well-balanced mind, and by his sound judgment and thorough knowledge of the principles of law, which he had studied with great care, as also the statutes of the State by which he was guided. The varied stores of classical and scientific knowledge garnered in his collegiate course and after life, were often spread before the public in the guise of lectures delivered in the Marietta Lyceum, and also to the scholars in the Female Seminary. At the incorporation of the Marietta College, in 1836, he was one of the original trustees, and for several years was the presiding officer of the board. Among his other posts of distinction was that of Trustee of the Medical College of Ohio, located at Cincinnati. Embracing with ardor whatever he deemed would benefit the community or country, he acted also as Chairman of the Whig Central Committee of Washington county, and for several years discharged with notable ability the duties of that vexatious post. As a medical practitioner he stood deservedly high among his brethren, and was often called in council in serious and peculiar cases, not only in Marietta, but also in adjacent towns, and was a skilful operator in surgery, as well as a successful manager of cases requiring simply medical treatment. He was married in August, 1815, to Susan Buckminster, of Farmingham, Massachusetts, whose family was nearly related to Dr. Buckminster, of Portsmouth, and also to the gifted Joseph S. Buckminster, of Boston. His death was sudden and unexpected, and oc-

curred after a brief illness; but the messenger found him ready, "watching for the coming of his Lord." He died April 2d, 1817, aged fifty-five years.

WELCH, JOHN, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, belongs pre-eminently in the honorable ranks of self-made men. He shared the hardships of pioneer life, struggled against ill-health and wretched success finally out of the hard hand of poverty. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 28th of October, 1805. The region was then, to a great extent, a wilderness, and John's father was one of the earliest pioneers who undertook the task of subduing it and transforming it into a cultivated and productive land. He was a poor man with a large family, consisting of seven sons and four daughters. The child of such a household who would have prosperity, must manifestly work it out for himself. It certainly would not be thrust upon him, no matter how ardent the parental love or how strong the parental wish to have things better than they are for those who come after. John Welch was one to work out results for himself. He had early set his heart on success, and his purpose never faltered, no matter how discouraging the obstacles that presented themselves. He worked with his father upon the family farm until he was eighteen years of age, and during that interval he acquired such education as was to be acquired by attending the country district school during the winter months. The opportunities were not very great for scholastic attainments. Country schools in the early days did not offer very high or very extended courses of study; and withal, such offers as they did make did not imply that very much of each year should be consumed in study, for farm labor commences early in the year and continues late. Such opportunities as were offered, however, were made the most of in this case. When he was eighteen years of age John was "given his time" by his father, and then he began in very serious earnest to obtain the education he had early determined to procure. He taught school that he might earn money, and then, the money earned, he spent it in the prosecution of liberal studies under the best auspices within his reach. He had entered Franklin College, Ohio, and for five years, by this system of alternate teaching and attendance upon school, he maintained himself in that institution, and in September, 1828, he graduated from the college with honors. He had decided upon the law as his future profession, and in January, 1829, he commenced his legal studies under Hon. Joseph Dana, of Athens, Ohio. Excessive study and sedentary habits impaired his health long before his course of study had been completed, and for a time it seemed that his cherished purpose of becoming a lawyer must be abandoned. His physician assured him that the surest means of restoring his broken health was to resume the active and laborious habits of his

early life. He determined to act at once upon this assurance, and accordingly he engaged in attending a saw and grist mill. This engagement offered a double advantage. It not only promised to bring back the departed health, but would also reinforce in a very desirable manner the finances of the young student, and they were in need of reinforcement. The mill work did not come altogether as an interruption of the legal studies either, and it is said that the studious mill-hand would "set the saw and then read Blackstone while it was running through the log." Be this as it may, he continued his legal studies in connection with his mill work. And so, while he was gaining new health and renewing his store of needful money, he was also drawing nearer to the object of his endeavors. He continued thus to work and study until 1833, and in the meantime he had taken a wife, marrying Martha Starr, daughter of Captain James Starr, formerly of Connecticut, but at this time a resident of Ohio. This marriage took place soon after he engaged in the milling business, and on the 3d of June, 1833, when he gave up that business, his family consisted of a wife and two children. With this family he removed to the town of Athens, where he established his residence, and where he has ever since continued to reside. In the month of November of the same year he was admitted to the bar, and at once began the practice of his profession. His practice grew rapidly, and he was soon established as a prosperous lawyer, with important and laborious work always on his hands. He brought to the practice of his profession the same ability, diligence, energy and fidelity that had marked his preparatory career, and they are qualities which win ready recognition and yield material results. In his case they were recognized and yielded results outside the immediate circle of his profession. In 1845 he was elected a member of the State Senate of Ohio, and served a term of two years in that body. In 1850 he was elected to Congress as the successor of Hon. Samuel P. Vinton. During his term the Congressional District from which he was elected was changed, and in consequence of this fact he failed of re-election in 1852. During his sitting in the National Legislature he made two important speeches, one on the Tariff, and the other on the Public Land Question. Both were able, thorough, and marked by the clear sagacity and the straightforward honesty that characterize the man. The speech on the Public Land Question attained the honor of a publication in full in the columns of the *National Intelligencer* of Washington. In the year 1852 he served as a Delegate in the Baltimore Convention which nominated General Winfield Scott for President of the United States, and in 1856 he was a member of the Electoral College which cast the vote of Ohio for John C. Fremont. In 1862 he was called from the bar to the bench. In February of that year he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He sat upon the bench of the Common Pleas Court until February, 1865, when he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, vice Hon. Rufus P. Ranney, resigned. He



Eng. by G. B. 1847

V. B. Eggelston

OF BENJAMIN PROCTOR

AND SON, NEW YORK

has remained upon the Supreme bench ever since, having been re-elected to the position three times. His present term will expire in February, 1878. Soon after his election as Judge of the Supreme Court, his *Alma Mater*, Franklin College, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. He announces the purpose of retiring from public and official life at the expiration of his present term as judge, and if faithful labor, well performed, earns the privilege of rest, it has surely earned it in his case.

MOERLEIN, CHRISTIAN, Manufacturer of Lager Beer, was born in Truppach, Bavaria, May 13th, 1818, and is the son of Conrad Moerlein. After attending the village school until he had attained his thirteenth year, he learned the trade of blacksmithing, and engaged in farming with his father.

His uncle being a brewer, he obtained a knowledge of the brewing business, which proved ultimately to be of great service to him. At eighteen years of age he began life on his own resources as a blacksmith, and during the succeeding five years worked in that capacity for a Prussian dollar per week. Later, with a hundred guilders given him by his father, he started on foot to Bremen, with his tools and knapsack, and after travelling a distance of three hundred miles, reached his destination in safety. On St. John's day the ship "Rebecca" was in port, and advertised to sail within three weeks for America. While awaiting its departure he worked at his trade, and thus secured sufficient money to enable him to defray his passage expenses. After a journey of fifty-eight days, he arrived at Baltimore with a cash capital of twelve dollars, out of which sum he paid eight dollars for a passage by canal and rail to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. But failing to secure work in this place, he started on foot for Wheeling, succeeding, however, in finding employment at Hendricksburg, Belmont county, Ohio, at seven dollars per month including board, which salary was increased afterward to fifteen dollars per month. He landed in Cincinnati in 1842, where he was employed first in digging a cellar at fifty cents per day. In the following October he commenced business for himself on Finley street, and in 1853 sold his blacksmith shop, and formed a co-partnership with Adam Dillman, in connection with whom he erected a small brewery. March 1st of the same year the partners sold their first beer. A. Dillman dying in the ensuing May, he conducted the business alone for one month, and then formed a partnership with Conrad Windisch, a competent brewer. In 1855 the manufacture of common beer was abandoned, and that of Lager beer initiated. During the winter of this year the product was about 2000 barrels, while, in 1866, 26,500 barrels were brewed. In September of the latter year he purchased, for the sum of \$130,000, the entire interests of his partner, and two years afterward erected the main building of his present

works. To the nine cellars then constructed, with a capacity of 9000 barrels, he has added four additional ones which, with the main structure, give a total capacity of 150,000 barrels. The building is 225 feet by 110, and four stories in height. In 1872 ten other cellars were built, with a capacity of 1000 barrels each, making a total capacity of 35,000 barrels. He has floor room for 125,000 bushels of barley, and his cooperage is done on the premises. He employs constantly a force of from 80 to 100 men, while from 35 to 50 horses are required to do the hauling for the establishment. In 1864 he erected three large houses on the corner of Fifteenth and Elm streets, under which he built two cellars capable of storing about 3000 barrels of beer. From 1866, when his sales amounted to about 25,000 barrels, down to the present time, his annual increase has been about 19,000 barrels. The sales of 1872 amounted to over 40,000 barrels; the sales of the current year amount to over 70,000 barrels. His extraordinary success is due mainly to inflexible integrity, unusual financial abilities, and a thorough knowledge of all the details connected with his vast business. His superb mansion, 168 Mulberry street, Cincinnati, is one of the noted ornaments of the city. In 1873 he was elected one of the Trustees of the Water Works. July 4th, 1873, the first building, insured as a malt house, fell from the weight of grain, over 20,000 bushels of malt being stored there. A new one was then immediately erected, at a cost of over \$80,000, with a capacity of 100,000 bushels. He was married in 1843 to Sophia Adam, formerly of Strausburg, France, who died during the cholera season of 1849, leaving three children, one of whom died in the same year, and another in 1853. John Moerlein, the surviving child, is now engaged in business with his father. He was again married, in the fall of 1849, to Barbara Ochalso, a native of Bavaria, by whom he has had nine children, seven of whom are now living. George Moerlein and Jacob Moerlein, by his second wife, and John, by his first wife, are now engaged in business with him.

EGGLESTON, HON. BENJAMIN, Merchant, Legislator and Newspaper Proprietor, was born at Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, January 3d, 1816. He grew up and was educated in that historic locality, but in 1831 his parents removed to Hocking county, Ohio, where he engaged in commercial pursuits, and was connected for some years with the business of the Ohio Canal, then the sole means of transportation from the Ohio river to the great Lakes. He removed to Cincinnati in 1845, and associated with James Wilson, a leading merchant of that city. The firm of James Wilson & Co. continued their successful career until the death of James Wilson in 1867, when he was succeeded by his sons, and the style of the firm was changed to Wilson, Eggleston & Co., which still holds the prestige and reputation it has so long sustained. He has been identified with

nearly every measure for the promotion of the public weal, during the twenty-five years of residence in the Queen City, and has been the recipient of unusual marks of esteem from his fellow-citizens. Among other positions of trust and honor, he has been Chairman of the Board of Public Improvements, Chairman of the Finance Committee, President of Council, State Senator, and Representative in Congress. The coal famine of 1857 occurred during his term as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and with his usual humanity and energy he proceeded to secure an appropriation of \$100,000 to relieve the distressed, which he obtained despite the most determined opposition of interested parties, and reduced the price of coal from eighty cents to twenty-five cents per bushel. In 1853 there occurred a repetition of this circumstance, and again our subject became the champion of the oppressed, and secured a like appropriation, thus averting the threatened calamity. Again during the prostration of all branches of industry incident to the outbreak of the war of rebellion, when the families of men who had gone forth in response to their country's call were left dependent upon those who remained at home, he devoted himself assiduously to the succor of these women and hapless innocents from their impending peril, and having secured an appropriation of \$100,000 from Council, he was privileged to disburse to some 3700 families the means to preserve them from actual want until employment could be obtained. During his official term in the Senate, a bill was presented in January, 1862, levying a tax of three-quarters of a mill for the relief of the families of Ohio volunteers. Opposition was made, and in the warm discussion which followed he took a leading part, and urged its passage in his usual eloquent and forcible style, winning high encomiums from the loyal press for his unflinching patriotism. It was due to his efforts, too, that the Legislature ceded to Cincinnati that portion of the canal extending from Broadway to the Ohio river, and City Council appropriately recognized this service by unanimously naming it Eggleston avenue, in accordance with a suggestion coming from the Legislature. In 1861 his name was brought before the Republican Convention of the First District for the Congressional nomination, as the competitor of the late Hon. Salmon P. Chase, and, having been nominated, defeated his Democratic opponent, Hon. George E. Pugh, by over 3000 majority, though the district had been considered Democratic. Being unanimously re-nominated in 1866, he was triumphantly re-elected over Hon. George H. Pendleton. His career in Congress was characterized by the same fearless ability which he had exhibited in the discharge of his other official duties. He drew and obtained the passage of the bill making Cincinnati a port of entry, and secured the first national appropriation for the enlargement of the Louisville Canal. During the impeachment of Andrew Johnson he stood firmly by his conviction of right and justice, and throughout his career was the arduous supporter of measures to secure the back pay of soldiers and the pensions of the

widows and orphans of those who had sacrificed their lives for the preservation of the Union. He was re-nominated by the Republicans in 1868, and though his Democratic opponent, Gen. Peter W. Strader, bore off the palm of victory, he did not cease his efforts for the promotion of the interests of his former constituency, and by his influence at Washington prevented the obstruction of navigation on the Ohio by the erection of a low bridge, the company being required to build it one hundred feet above low water mark. He was largely interested in the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, previous to its purchase of the Cincinnati *Times* in 1872, and consequently became a heavy stockholder in the *Times* Company, of which he was elected President on its organization. He was re-elected to the Board of Councilmen in 1875, and is one of the most active members of the Chamber of Commerce, being one of its representatives to the National Board of Trade. He is still engaged in active business, where his sterling worth and integrity have won for him the unqualified esteem of his business associates. His intercourse with his fellow-men is characterized by that frank and generous manner that leaves no doubt in the minds of any as to his real feeling and motives. He was married in 1837 to L. M. Wagar, of Cleveland, Ohio, who deceased in 1864, leaving him two children. In April, 1867, he married Mary E., daughter of the late John H. Davis, of Cincinnati, and this union has been sealed by the birth of four children.

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ASE, HON. OAKLEY, Lawyer, ex Judge, Journalist, Representative in the Sixtieth and Sixty-first General Assemblies of Ohio, now Chief Clerk in the Ohio Department of State, was born in Hartford, Hartford county, Connecticut, June 29th, 1824. He is the son of Ambrose Case and Esther (Chapman) Case. He was educated preliminarily in the common schools of his native county; also, for a term, in the Granville College and the Ohio University, at Athens, his parents having removed with him to this State in 1840, settling in Hocking county. On the completion of his course of studies, he found employment in the printing-office of the *Hocking Sentinel*. In 1845 he became the owner by purchase of this journal, and during the following thirteen years was its publisher and editor. The *Sentinel* was conducted as a weekly paper, and was Democratic in its politics. In 1860 he was elected Probate Judge of Hocking county, and served in that capacity for six years, two terms. In 1866, having read law while holding the Probate Judgeship, he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered on the practice of his profession in Hocking county. During 1868 and 1869 he officiated as Mayor of Logan, the county-seat, and in 1871 was elected to the House on the Democratic ticket, and in 1873 was re-elected to the same position. In the following year he resigned his seat in the House in order to accept the office of Chief Clerk of the Ohio Department of

State, whose attendant duties he performs with unexceptionable ability. He was married, January 21st, 1845, to Margaret A. James, of Hocking county, Ohio, by whom he has had eight children, five of whom are now living.

BIRCHARD, HON. MATHEW, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Third Circuit under the old Ohio Constitution, and Solicitor of the United States Treasury and of the General Land Office at Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Becket, Massachusetts, January 19th, 1804. His parents were Nathan and Mercy (Ashley) Birchard, and he was the seventh of ten children born to them. The family is of English extraction, the founder of the line in America, Thomas Birchard, having arrived in Boston from London, September 19th, 1635, with his wife and six children. His only son, John, became one of thirty-five proprietors of a tract of eighty-one square miles of Indian lands in Connecticut, embracing the county of New London and the towns of Norwich and Saybrook. He left a numerous progeny, through whom the name became widely extended. A large number of his descendants are now residents of Ohio. Judge Birchard's parents removed to the Western Reserve in 1812, and settled in Portage county, where his father became one of the original proprietors of Windham township. Judge Birchard was educated in the common schools of that early period, and for a few terms in academies at Boston and Warren. He studied medicine for a short time, but finally discarded it, and at the age of twenty commenced to read law under the direction of General Roswell Stone, of Warren. During this preparation for the bar he taught school during the winter seasons. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon practice with David Tod, afterwards Governor of the State, but at that time a young lawyer with distinction yet to be earned. In 1832 Mr. Birchard was elevated to the Common Pleas bench, and in 1836 received the appointment of Solicitor for the General Land Office of the United States at Washington, and for five years filled this responsible station. During the latter portion of this term he was honored with the additional appointment of Solicitor for the United States Treasury, to succeed Henry D. Gilpin. In 1841 he returned to Warren and resumed the practice of his profession with his old partner, Mr. Tod, but in the following winter he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Though possessing qualities to adorn public life, Judge Birchard has seldom been before the people for office. While absent from home in 1856 he was nominated by his party as a candidate for Congress against Joshua R. Giddings. Though defeated, Judge Birchard, who had been a life-long Democrat, succeeded in a strong Whig district in greatly reducing the majority of his popular and celebrated opponent be-

low the usual average given to the Whig tickets. Under similar circumstances he was nominated for the Ohio Assembly, and in this smaller field his personal popularity secured his election against overwhelming odds. He is generally recognized as a man of liberal and progressive ideas, and his influence and support has been given to every enterprise aiming to improve the public welfare. For many years he was Chief Solicitor, and subsequently a Director, of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company. In 1867 he purchased the *Warren Constitution*, a journal which he has, in connection with his only son, since conducted. In 1841 he married Jane Elizabeth Weaver, of Prince William's county, Virginia, daughter of Captain William A. Weaver of the United States navy. Seven children were born to them, only two of whom survive; Jane, the daughter, is the wife of Frank H. Mason, editor of the *Cleveland Leader*. William A., the son, is associated with his father in the management of the *Warren Constitution*. He served two years and a half as Master's Mate and Ensign in the United States navy under Admiral Porter.

COLLIN, ADAM G., Lawyer, ex-Mayor of Ripley, Ohio, was born in Ripley, Brown county, Ohio, October 10th, 1834. He is the son of Thomas W. Collin and Sarah G. Collin. His grandfather, Nathaniel Collin, was one of the earlier pioneers and settlers of Ohio. His father was one of seven who voted the Abolition ticket in Brown county in 1840, and his house was for many years the principal depot of the "under-ground railway," and once there the fugitive was in safe quarters. There the lacerated and fearing slave was sheltered and nurtured; and thence on a favorable occasion was transferred swiftly and silently to the Canadian border. His mother was a daughter of Rev. James Gilliland, an early settler, and one of the first Presbyterian ministers, having settled at Red Oak, Brown county, in 1805. His earlier education was obtained in the common schools located in the vicinity of his home. On the completion of his allotted course of studies he was placed to learn the carpentering trade, but after working at it for several years, when endeavoring to save a neighbor's house while a prey to the flames, fell from its roof and received a severe sprain in the back, which compelled him ultimately to turn his attention to another avenue of labor. Being endowed naturally with considerable oratorical powers, his friends induced him to enter the political arena, and, after filling various minor municipal offices, he received in 1861 the appointment of Deputy United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio. The occupation of this position drew down upon him the bitterest denunciations of the Democratic press, and thus he was brought more prominently before the public, particularly in the Sixth Congressional District. He steadily refrained from making any arrests for disloyalty except

through the orders of his superior officers, and on account of refusing to act without the sanction of such authority was often denounced by those who would not or could not recognize the fact, that for any illegal arrest made he was liable to suits for heavy damages. One arrest made, moreover, under an order issued by E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, involved him in a suit which cost him several hundreds of dollars. And on this occasion those impetuous Unionists who had been foremost in urging him to a harsh exercise of his authority then stood aloof from him and refused to sanction publicly his course. That case occupied the attention of the Court of Common Pleas, of the District Court and of the United States Court for about seven years; and the suit was only abandoned on account of the inability of the attorneys for the prosecution to secure from their client the required fee. He afterward acted in the capacity of Deputy Provost Marshal of the Sixth Congressional District of Ohio, where his heretofore political opponents became his personal enemies, and, residing at the time in Brown county, a place not then more loyal than South Carolina or Alabama, he had many narrow escapes from death. On one occasion an order was received to arrest a certain deserter hiding in the woods near Arnheim and New Hope. The fellow it was known was constantly armed with a short rifle, and was one of the marauders who infested the underbrush of the neighborhood. After much trouble—for the citizens in general constituted a regularly organized company, avowedly formed for the purpose of resisting the draft and defending all deserters—he succeeded, with his two guards, in tracking the deserter to the house of a noted desperado, living in a wild and uninhabited spot. Here he was confronted by three men, two of whom were armed; the other, however, returned hastily to the log shanty and ran for his rifle. This was the one “wanted;” the Marshal sprang upon him, wrenched away the ascending weapon, and instantly was engaged with him in a hand-to-hand combat, the guards during this exciting time restraining the other two scoundrels by keeping a steady aim on them with their revolvers. Finally one of his guards ran to his assistance, and before the comrades of the desperado could come to his aid had mastered and handcuffed him. On another occasion he was advised of two deserters who regularly attended the drill of the disloyal company referred to, thinking themselves secure with an entire military organization to befriend them. With his usual guard of two men, Captain J. H. Shaw and J. Q. Carr, he set out to capture these men. When within one mile of the rendezvous they were warned of impending peril, and advised to return. Undaunted, however, they proceeded on their way, and as they entered Arnheim, were met by an armed squad, which was passed in silence. A passing acquaintance then informed him that one of the deserters was in the company which had entered the woods adjoining the town. Acting at once on the information, he retraced his steps; found the entire company in the woodland, the butts of their guns resting on the

ground; placed Shaw on his right and Carr in the rear; and finding the man needed at head-quarters, slapped him on the back; forced him to give up his gun, and led him away a prisoner, while his scores of friends looked on in silence, overpowered by the cool daring of the Marshal and his faithful guards. The other deserter he was told “was at a luttarnut picnic, about two miles below Russelville.” Thither he went, found over three hundred persons assembled, coolly arrested the second deserter, and before the crowd thoroughly comprehended proceedings had marched him away to a place of safety. At the conclusion of the war he studied law with G. Bamback, of Ripley, Ohio, and, September 30th, 1867, was admitted to practise in Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio. In 1871 he was elected Mayor of the city of Ripley, and while serving in this capacity distinguished himself by his severe rectitude and inflexible impartiality in all matters connected with his administration. During his Mayoralty he was mobbed at one time by those interested in the liquor traffic, for alleged undue harshness in dealing with their interests; and the jail was broken open and many prisoners released. At the expiration of his term of office he removed to Cincinnati, and there engaged in the practice of law at No. 6 West Fourth street. He has now an extensive practice, and is recognized as a legal practitioner of sterling merits and ability. Politically he was primarily a “Free-Soiler,” and cast his first vote for Salmon P. Chase for Governor of Ohio. He then until 1872 voted the Republican ticket, since which time he has voted independently, with little or no regard for party principles or partisan issues.



STRAIGHT, HON. SEYMOUR, Merchant, Philanthropist, was born in Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vermont, February 4th, 1816. When he was two years of age his parents moved into the wilderness of western New York. Here in later years he worked on the paternal farm, and in the winter months pursued a course of elementary studies in the neighboring log school house. Dissatisfied with the meagre education thus acquired, he procured desirable books and applied himself earnestly to the agreeable task of increasing his store of learning. At the completion of his day's labor on the farm he invariably spent a considerable portion of the night in poring over his books, and was not seldom compelled to walk to and fro in his chamber to prevent being overcome by sleep. Thus was laid the foundation of a varied and thorough education, and thus also was strengthened those peculiar traits of character which were displayed in after life. From western New York his father's family removed in 1836 to northeastern Ohio. Here, at the age of twenty-one, he became a teacher in the public schools, in which avocation he was engaged for several years. In July, 1845, he moved to Cincinnati and took a thorough course of business education in Bartlett's Commercial College.



C. H. H. & Co. Boston

J. S. Wright

After the completion of this course, being unable to obtain a fair position in a mercantile house, he returned to his former profession of teaching in Amelia, Clermont county, Ohio. While in that school he was befriended by Andrew Coumbs, who gave him a position in a store at Cincinnati in which he owned a large interest. After several years' experience, at low wages, he borrowed a few hundreds of dollars, July 1st, 1851, and established himself in the produce commission business. The borrowed money, with the friendship of Western Reserve shippers and the confidence of the Cincinnati business men who knew him, was then his sole capital in trade. His rapid success shortly after attracted the attention of Judge William S. Deming, who, in October, 1852, became his partner and furnished needed capital. Since that date "Straight, Deming & Co." has been a familiar firm-name throughout this section of the country. At the time of the formation of the partnership Cincinnati had become the great distributing point for cheese for the Western and Southern markets; Judge Deming was then an extensive cheese dealer in Ashtabula county, thus his associate's Western Reserve acquaintance became a highly valuable accessory. Fidelity to the interests of his patrons and strict attention to business soon brought in a large trade, which finally outgrew the capacities of the house; in 1857 James McFarlan was admitted as a partner; and in 1862 the business was removed to 44 Vine street, its present locality. During this year A. C. Baldwin also, who had been engaged in the establishment for several years, was admitted into partnership, and the original member went to New Orleans, Louisiana, to open there another business house, and also in order to look after the firm's interests, as large sums of money were then due him and his associates in the Southern States, and the rebellion was assuming ominous aspects. After the occupancy by General Butler of New Orleans, when avenues for trade with the North were opened, he established the house of McFarlan, Straight & Co. Utterly opposed as he was to the doctrines dearest to the Southern people, he was yet unwilling to identify himself with the so called Republican leaders in this city, and during his stay there was often placed in peculiar and embarrassing conditions, both as a man of business, as a loyal citizen, and as a government official. In August, 1867, he accepted an appointment from General Sheridan as member of the Council of New Orleans, a position which enabled him to benefit materially many important public and private interests. In 1868 he was pressed by the leaders of the Warmouth party to accept the Mayoralty of the city, but positively declined to accept the office. Twelve years prior to this event he had been noted as a radical Republican, and in the exciting campaign of 1856 had taken an active part in favor of John C. Fremont. Also in 1868 he became the nominee of the Republican "bolters" for Congress, but failed to secure an election. Since that time he has refrained from taking an active part in the political movements of the day, and exercises his influence for or against every office-seeker without

regard to party. He was an intimate friend of Mr. Chase, and held frequent correspondence with him concerning the war policy against the South, also as to the problem of free labor on the sugar plantations of Louisiana, and the pressing necessity of educating the freedmen. His political convictions were based on religious, humane and conscientious principles; he was uncompromisingly opposed to slavery and the fugitive slave law; and in the contests before the courts of Ohio, instituted by Kentucky claimants, appeared as one of the boldest and most generous defenders of the oppressed. This course earned for him the hatred of the South, and finally caused many of the Southern patrons of the house of Straight, Deming & Co. to put an end to their business relations with his firm. Not only did these former customers of the house withdraw their patronage, but also on every favorable occasion sought to destroy the fame and prosperity of the partners. Those hostile proceedings did not, however, dampen his ardor, nor could they obstruct materially the forward movement of his business plans. He has for several years past been withdrawn from active participation in the business of the house, the management of the Cincinnati establishment being now wholly in the hands of McFarlan and Baldwin, men of enviable business and social reputation, who have aided materially in establishing the high standard of the house. In 1867, with his son, W. B. Straight, he built two cheese factories at Hudson, Ohio, a fine town in the Western Reserve, and yearly continued to buy or build new factories until father and son together now own and operate about a dozen cheese factories, all within a few miles of Hudson. The cheeses made by this firm are sold "from Maine to Texas," literally; but mostly in the Southern and Western States after the fall trade opens. In all movements of an educational, benevolent and moral character he has been throughout his life an energetic and efficient leader or co-laborer. His appointment to a place in the City Council of New Orleans was due to Sheridan's laudable desire to oust from office disloyal and unscrupulous politicians, and put in their places men of known probity and courage; and while serving in this body he contributed in no small measure to the safety of the well-disposed citizens. His appointment in 1868 by the President of the Chamber of Commerce as one of a committee to visit the cities of the valley and the great lakes was productive of much good; that committee was formed with a view also to investigate the improvements of the said cities, also their commercial interests, the results of which investigations were to be reported to the chamber. In New Orleans in 1869 a body consisting of public-spirited men of broad educational views was incorporated, under the provisions of the Louisiana statute, for the purpose of educational improvement and reform. The corporate name of the institution fostered was, "The Straight University," and he was appointed President of its Board of Trustees. "The purposes of the corporation are the education and training of young men and women, irrespective of race or color," and it is under

the auspices of the American Missionary Association. To the construction of the fine buildings attached to the university the Freedmen's Bureau contributed material aid; but he in honor of whom it was named stands foremost as giver and helper. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Fisk University, an educational institution which cherishes the same views as those espoused by Straight, Atlanta and Fisk Universities; is under the auspices of the Baptist Association, and takes its name from a famous Baptist family. In the same year he was made one of the administrators of the Hathaway House of New Orleans, an institution designed as a home for indigent colored people, and founded and endowed by Elisha Hathaway, a New England philanthropist. In 1872 also he was appointed by the National Committee for the United States a member of the International Penitentiary Congress, to assemble in London, England. This committee, composed of the most liberal-minded, capable and humane men of different nations, was assembled for the purpose of inaugurating prison reforms, etc. That appointment, however, he was compelled to decline, and through his request E. C. Palmer, of New Orleans, was appointed in his place to represent Louisiana in the Congress. In 1874 he was appointed by the Governor of Louisiana a member of the Board of Control of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of that State; and in 1875 received a second commission, confirmed by the State Senate, making him a member of the same body. He now has a business office in New Orleans, and lives there during one-half of each year. In this city he is an esteemed member and officer of Coliseum Place Baptist Church, the largest and finest church of the denomination in the Southwest. At the present time he possesses a considerable fortune, but avoids the accumulation of great wealth by bestowing all excesses over a competent income on benevolent and charitable objects. His record during the war of the rebellion also reflects great credit on him, for although not a soldier in the field he was in really more valuable capacities an indefatigable worker. He became the support of poor men's families, paid for substitutes for the disabled, and fed and clothed the destitute sick and wounded. He also sent his only son into the army, and his cherished wife into the hospitals to succor the suffering soldiers, paying for delicacies they greatly needed before sanitary supplies were received, and all expenses incurred by her in travelling, and for board, etc., while working for months in the sick wards of different hospitals. At the battle of Cheat Mountain, West Virginia, Lieutenant Straight, his son, was wounded, and it was here that Mrs. Straight's war record first began. After heroic labors in this section of the country she returned to Hudson with her son. In 1862 Lieutenant Straight having returned to the army in the South, she again entered the hospitals at Nashville, and afterward proceeded to Huntsville, Alabama, where no Northern women had as yet ventured, and where womanly services were most needed. There she was in-

trusted with the chief management of the Calhoun Hospital, where she remained until rail communications were opened and others came to supply her place. She then returned to Nashville, but did not return to her home until late in the fall. She is an active member of her church, and at one time was one of the lady managers of the Hathaway House at New Orleans. He has always been a firm friend to the well-disposed of the South, and after the close of the war was successfully instrumental in inducing Congress to relieve Louisiana from the heavy taxation on sugar; while in various other ways, too numerous to mention, he has ably exerted his influence to further the work of reconstruction and lasting reconciliation. He was married, April 15th, 1841, to Caroline Sibylla Williams, a native of Greensburgh, Trumbull county, Vermont.

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CAPPELLAR, WILLIAM S., Deputy Auditor of Hamilton County, Ohio, was born, on February 23d, 1839, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, being the son of William G. Cappellar, who emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1848 and located upon a farm near Richmond, Indiana. During the Presidential campaign of 1852, being an eloquent speaker and well versed in civil affairs, his father stumped the State of Indiana for Franklin Pierce, addressing his audiences in English and German. He died in the winter of 1852, leaving William S., his only child, upon whom devolved the cultivation and management of the farm for the support of his widowed mother. He worked assiduously during the spring and summer months, and in the fall and winter attended school and received an excellent elementary education. In this employment he secured a robust and vigorous constitution, which in later years has enabled him to perform an unusually large amount of public and private labor. He attended the county lyceums and became an able debater, acquiring at these meetings a taste and developing a fine talent for extempore speaking. He was apprenticed to Hon. D. P. Holloway, then editor of the *Richmond Palladium*, to learn the trade of a printer, but his uncle, Philip Dorn, of Mount Healthy, Ohio, offered him the opportunity for obtaining a finished education at Farmer's College, which he accepted. That gentleman had recently lost his wife, and Mrs. Cappellar and her son went to reside with him. Mr. Cappellar entered this institution and secured a very comprehensive knowledge of the sciences and arts, and of other branches requisite for a successful career in life. His mother watched carefully over his instruction, and his prosperity is due to the attention and care she bestowed on his early education. In 1850 he married Lizzie Killen, of Mount Healthy, and embarked in the dry-goods and grocery business at that place. In 1866 he was appointed Postmaster of Mount Healthy, and held that office until 1872. In 1869 he was elected Clerk of Springfield

township, and also Clerk of the township Board of Education, and was three times re-elected. During his leisure hours he studied law, and thoroughly qualified himself for admission to the bar. He soon opened an office in the village and disposed of his interest in the store. At this time the press of Cincinnati were declaiming against the mismanagement and corruption of county officials; and the Court of Common Pleas, in October, 1871, appointed a committee of three to investigate these charges, and Mr. Cappellar was placed on that committee. He discharged his duty so faithfully and earnestly as to elicit the commendation of the people and the press, and the Legislature of the State, acting upon the exposition of the cause of these complaints made by that committee, amended the laws pertaining to the compensation of county officials, by a bill known as the "Hamilton county fee bill." His quick perception, clearness of expression and open and fearless advocacy of the right, secured him a clerkship with the then County Auditor, Hon. Walker M. Yeatman. In October, 1873, Hon. Joseph B. Humphreys being elected Auditor of the county, appointed Mr. Cappellar his deputy; and that gentleman being re-elected in October, 1875, continued Mr. Cappellar in his position, which he now fills with energy and intelligence. He has been for many years prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, contributing to its publications, delivering lectures, and in the Grand Lodge of the State an able representative and wise counsellor. He is a gentleman of scholarly and fine business qualities, and has caused his success in life by industry and talent, and by a courteous demeanor toward those with whom he has come in contact.

 MOORE, CORNELIUS, M. A., Lawyer, Journalist, was born on the bank of the Delaware river, in Huntington county, New Jersey, November 23d, 1809. He lived on a farm until he had attained his sixteenth year, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of blacksmithing, at which he was engaged until he was twenty-one years of age. During this time, in the intervals of labor, he attended the schools in the neighborhood of his home, and through tireless application and industry fitted himself to follow the vocation of a teacher. He was subsequently engaged for about two years in teaching, and in 1832 removed to and settled in Zanesville, Ohio. He then commenced the study of law. After his admission to the bar he was occupied in the practice of his profession for a period of several years. In 1844 he contracted a disease of the throat, and was advised to desist from speaking to any great extent. In accordance with this counsel, he removed to Cincinnati in 1845 and began the publication of the *Masonic Review*, a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of Free Masonry. He was initiated in Lafayette Lodge, No. 79, in Zanesville, Ohio, in March,

1837, and in the following year received the capitular degrees in the Zanesville Royal Arch Chapter, No. 9. Since his initiation he has been intimately identified with the order, and has passed through the Council and Commandery and the different grades of the Scottish Rites. When he began the publication of the *Masonic Review* it was the only periodical in the West or South devoted to the interests of Free Masonry, while in the East there was but one other, the *Free Masons' Magazine*, published in Boston. He has continued the publication of the *Review* down to the present time, and it is now the oldest Masonic journal in America. For several years it was contained in a single volume per year, but was subsequently increased in size until the annual issue required the publication of two volumes. The forty-seventh volume has been published, and with the fiftieth volume he proposes to free himself from the labors connected with its management. He has written and published the following works: "Outlines of the Temple, or Masonry in its Moral Aspects," a volume of 300 pages; "The Ancient Charges and Regulations of Free Masonry;" also a "History of the Constitutions and Authority," a volume of 300 pages; "Leaflets of Masonic Biography, or Sketches of Eminent Free Masons," a volume of 420 pages. He has also compiled and prepared for the press the "Craftsman, and Free Masons' Guide," and the "Templar's Text Book," containing the ritual pertaining to the orders of knight-hoods. In 1859 he visited Europe, and while abroad made the tour of England, Ireland, Scotland and France. During his absence the university at Oxford, Ohio, conferred upon him the degree of M. A. He has been twice married; first in Easton, Pennsylvania, to Ann Gano; and secondly to Kate Kirk, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

 MITH, JAMES McLAIN, Editor of the *Dayton Democrat*, was born in Miami county, Ohio, November 4th, 1838. His father, Thomas J. S. Smith, was a lawyer of prominence, twice a member of the Legislature, twice an unsuccessful candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, Attorney for the Dayton & Michigan Railway Company, and also its President. His mother was Jane, daughter of Henry Bacon, a lawyer of great ability and a member of the Ohio Legislature. Mr. Smith graduated from the Miami University in the class of 1859, taking the valedictory honor, and at once began the study of law with his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and practised for a short time, but soon gave up his profession and engaged in farming for a period of eight years. In 1867 he purchased the *Dayton Empire* and converted it into the *Dayton Ledger*; after six months he sold a half interest in the concern to the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and at the end of a year sold his remaining interest to John A. Cokerelle. In 1871 he was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and at the end of

his term resumed the practice of law at Dayton, at which he continued until the fall of 1874, when the *Dayton Democrat* was established and he became its editor. At the age of thirty-seven Mr. Smith remains unmarried.



STRATTON, ELDER WILLIAM PERRY, ex-Journalist, etc., second son of William Stratton and Mary (Perry) Stratton, was born in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, December 12th, 1807. His parents emigrated from New Jersey in 1805, and were married in July of the same year, on their arrival in Cincinnati, his father having accompanied the parents of his affianced for that purpose. The marriage ceremony was performed in a house made of the flat-boat in which the party had descended the Ohio river. December 24th, 1807, soon after settling at Franklin, his mother's decease occurred, and on the following day—Christmas—he was taken by his grandmother to Cincinnati, who was to him as a loving and careful mother. This relative, Martha Perry, was a Quakeress, and the daughter of Captain Joshua Huddy, a brave soldier of the Revolution; also mother of Joshua H. Perry and William Perry, both enterprising and influential men during the earlier days of Cincinnati. His great-grandfather, Joshua Huddy, a native of New Jersey, was one of those Revolutionary patriots who sacrificed for the welfare of their country not only the comforts of family and home, but life as well. Falling into the hands of the British, the soldiers, who were incensed at his bold and stubborn opposition to the home authority and British aggressions, hanged him while he was under escort to be exchanged for an officer of his rank. His early religious training was conducted after the fashion of the Friends. At the early age of thirteen, however, he became a teacher in a Methodist Sunday-school, and at this time began the change in his religious feelings. In 1823 he commenced to attend the preachings of Elder James Challen, of Enon Baptist Church, now Court Street Baptist Church; and in 1826, while the church was temporarily under the care of Elder James Ranoldson, was by baptism admitted to regular membership. He was present during the memorable debate on the Evidences of Christianity, between Alexander Campbell and Robert Dale Owen, in 1828. About this time also he attended the preachings of various eminent ministers of the denomination of Disciples, among whom were John Smith and the Creaths of Kentucky. These and other influences induced him, with other Baptists, in 1830, to reject the merely written creeds and take the Bible only as the rule of life. He was then a teacher in the first school in Cincinnati for the education of the colored people of the city. At the age of fourteen he had been apprenticed to the printing business in the office of the old *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette*, then controlled partly by Ephraim Morgan and Charles Hammond, the

editor, and for a period of twenty years was occupied as a printer. In 1832, in connection with John H. Wood, he published the *Cincinnati Mirror and Ladies' Repository*. The poet, William D. Gallagher, was the editor of the journal. This author has written several works of merit, and once enjoyed the distinction of having one of William Cullen Bryant's poems dedicated to him. Elder Stratton has for many years been a prime mover and energetic worker in the cause of public education in Cincinnati, for fifteen years was a member of the Board of Education, and officiated for several years as its Vice-President. He has always been an advocate of physical exercise and training in the schools as a portion of the regular school course, and through his influence the gymnastic facilities now presented in a limited degree in the schools have been secured. He was one of the earliest movers in establishing the present uniform system of penmanship in the public schools, and also in the establishment of the "Intermediate Department." For many years he was Trustee of the First Intermediate, and Delegate to the Union Board of High Schools. He was a member of the City Council for nine years, and for one year acted as President of that body. In company with two other members of Council, he located the present city buildings. The site chosen was then thought to be improper, to be unreasonably far from the town centre; but with the lapse of time has come the vindication of the course pursued. He was also one of the committee who selected the site for the House of Refuge, and under whose directions this institution was erected. He was one of its first Board of Directors, and also acted with its Committee of Indentures for several years. During his connection with the Council, the Fire Department was changed from a volunteer to a regularly organized paid department; and to him, with Charles Thomas and Louis Broadwell, the city is mainly indebted for the admirable and needed change. This was a bold piece of work, as the Fire Department had become a great power in the city, unfortunately, on the side of corruption. Only by conquering the determined opposition of the firemen and their first chief, Niles Greenwood, were they able to succeed in this unpopular but absolutely necessary innovation. He had been himself for fourteen years a member of the old volunteer organization. With the exception of five years, he has spent all his time in Cincinnati. During those years he was pastor of the Christian Church in Petersburg and Burlington, Kentucky, and in Rising Sun, Indiana. While residing in the latter place he was Editor and Publisher of the *Rising Sun Journal*. In 1850 he accepted the Surveyorship of the City Insurance Company, and held this position for sixteen years. When that establishment was merged into the Enterprise Insurance Company, he retained his office, and still acts as Surveyor. For over forty years he has been a prominent Odd Fellow, and thirty-eight years ago was elected Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. He has also been Chaplain of the Cincinnati Association of Pioneers



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C. Lewis.

since 1864. In 1866-67 he was Vice-President of this association, and from 1858 to 1864 acted as its Corresponding Secretary. Although he has been for over forty years a public teacher and preacher among his brethren, he has always sustained himself and his family by secular pursuits. He has baptized over one thousand persons and married over fifteen hundred couples, and is known over a wide extent of country as "the marrying parson." He remembers distinctly the days when the boundaries of Cincinnati were East Row (Broadway), Western Row (Central avenue), Seventh street, and the Ohio river; has seen Indian encampments on the present grounds of Hughes' High School, and recalls minutely the time when the fields west of Central avenue were the mustering grounds of the militia. He is now one of the wealthy and most prominent men of Cincinnati, and, notwithstanding his sixty-eight years, is hale and vigorous. He was married on July 2d, 1829, to Catherine Eliza Stilbs, second daughter of Samuel Stilbs, the first chair manufacturer of Cincinnati.

 LEWIS, CHRISTOPHER, Superintendent of Columbus Rolling Mill, Columbus, Ohio, was born in Worcestershire, England, December 25th, 1831, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Lewis. His father by profession was a blast furnace man. In 1838 he emigrated to America, and shortly after his arrival was employed at the Mount Savage Iron Works, Maryland, where in 1841 he was joined by his wife and family. He subsequently moved to Mooresburg, and shortly afterwards to Danville, Pennsylvania, where he still lives, and where the mother of the subject of this sketch is buried. After the emigration of his father to this country, necessity compelled Christopher, with two other brothers, to go to work. His first occupation was at the blast furnaces where his father was employed before leaving for America, at what is known as filling boxes, to assist fillers at the blast furnaces. Finding this too laborious for one of his age, he sought and obtained work in a wood screw factory, and about one year afterwards met with an accident by which he lost three fingers of his right hand, which prevented him from doing any more work until his arrival at Mount Savage, Maryland. At the age of nineteen years he left home, and was engaged at puddling at Brady's Bend and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for about three years. He then returned to Danville, and was there employed as puddler and heater for several years. He then went to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in the capacity of a heater, and remained there about six years. During the war he was employed at Trenton, New Jersey, as heater, and for a short time rolling gun barrels for the government. In the early part of 1865 he was employed as Assistant Superintendent of Spnyten Duval Iron Works, near New York, and subsequently in the same position at

Danville, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he received the appointment of Superintendent of the Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1871, when he engaged to superintend Wheatland Iron Works, Mercer county, Pennsylvania; but which, owing to the unhealthy condition of the place, he resigned four months afterward. He next engaged as Superintendent of Columbia Steel & Iron Company, Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, which he held but a short time before he agreed to return to Wheatland. Here he continued for ten months, and then accepted a similar position at the Valley Iron Works, Youngstown, Ohio. One year afterwards he accepted an offer as Superintendent of the Columbus Rolling Mill, which he still holds. In 1851 he applied for a patent for shearing iron hot from the rolls, which, owing to unfavorable circumstances and lack of means at the time, he lost control over his invention and gained no advantage from it, though it is of incalculable benefit to all manufacturers of railroad iron. In 1867 he invented "water door frames" and "water necks" for puddling and heating furnaces; an invention whose value and merit is well known to all practical men. Since that time he has received a patent for a sewer trap for the prevention of the escape of foul gases from sewers, which is believed by many medical and other practical men will be of great value in preventing diseases attributable to this cause alone. Being destitute of education, except what little he had obtained before he commenced to work, he availed himself of the first opportunity to join a small library at Brady's Bend; and to this he owes all the educational advantages he has ever possessed. And as he has always regarded it of great value to himself, he has at all times been intimately identified with the establishment of reading rooms and libraries in connection with the works he has been identified with, and has never failed to take a deep interest in the educational advancement of iron workers. He was married on April 1st, 1853, to Ellen Davis, of Danville, Pennsylvania, and by her has had several children, four of whom are living.

 THOMPSON, JOHN L., President of the Cincinnati Fire Department, Treasurer of the Cincinnati Savings Society, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, July 30th, 1832. He was educated primarily in the common schools of his native county, and afterward pursued a higher course of studies in the Hanover College, at Hanover, Indiana; securing by industry and close application a varied store of general and useful knowledge. He subsequently entered on the study of law under the instruction of James Peat, a well-known practitioner of Cincinnati, and in 1865 was admitted to the bar. He then, for a period of fifteen years, served in various capacities in the several county offices, ending in 1867 his term of Deputy Sheriff. To this office he had been nomi-

nated in 1866 by the adherents of President Johnson. Upon his retirement from the position of Sheriff he entered upon the duties of a fresh office of trust and responsibility as Treasurer of the Cincinnati Savings Society, which position he still holds. In April, 1874, he was elected a member of the School Board for the term of two years. He takes an active interest in the promotion of educational interests; and while serving in his various public capacities has been importantly instrumental in advancing the cause of progress and reform. Prior to his admission to the bar, having resided for many years in Columbia, and taken a prominent part in the current political movements, he was in 1853 elected Mayor of the incorporated village for the term of two years. He was then elected, in 1865, President of the School Board of the same place, and filled that office until 1867, when his position in the Savings Society precluded his acceptance of any public office. Since the consolidation of the town he has continued to maintain a leading position in municipal affairs, and is one of the most influential citizens of the place. In April, 1874, he was appointed by Mayor Johnson President of the Cincinnati Fire Department; and April 19th, 1875, was honored by an election by acclamation to the Vice-Presidency of the Cincinnati School Board.

COTTON, JOSIAH DEXTER, M. D., was born in Marietta, Ohio, May 19th, 1822. His ancestors came to America in the famous "Mayflower," and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, where succeeding generations of the family continued to reside. His father, John Cotton, judge and physician, moved from Plymouth to Ohio in 1815, settling in Marietta, where he died in 1847. (For further details connected with his family see sketch of Dr. John Cotton.) He was educated preliminarily at the Marietta College, and on leaving school began the study of medicine under the supervision of his father. In 1845 he attended a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College; and in 1847, having attended also the medical department of the Louisville University, graduated from that institution. He then entered on the practice of his profession in Marietta, succeeding to his father's round of business. Since this time he has been engaged exclusively in professional labors, and is the acknowledged leader in the medical circles of his town. In 1862 he was appointed Surgeon of the 92d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and was connected with the army until the close of the war. He was a participant at the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and Nashville, and was present at the fall of Atlanta. For two years he officiated as Brigade Surgeon of General Turchin's Brigade, and was Medical Director of the Provisional Department of the Army of the Cumberland and Tennessee. In 1865 he was mustered out of the service, and on his return to Marietta resumed the civil practice of his profession, in which he still

continues. For nine years he filled the office of Councilman in Marietta, and for several years was Physician for the Board of Health. Also, for two years he officiated as President of the Washington County Medical Society, and for one year was Vice-President of the Ohio State Medical Society. In July, 1875, he was appointed one of the Censors of the new Medical College of Columbus, a position for which he is admirably qualified by his technical and general attainments, his varied experience, and his personal characteristics. He was married in 1848 to Ann M. Steece, of Lawrence county, Ohio.

SIBLEY, JAMES WHITELAW, Commission Merchant, is a native of the Green Mountain State. He was born in Montpelier, Vermont, on the 20th of February, 1816. When he was about a year old his father, Derick Sibley, removed with his family to Rochester, New York, then a small village of a few hundred inhabitants. It was here that James received such education as fell to his lot. On his approach to manhood he embarked in the dry-goods business, and continued in that line of trade until the year 1847, when he removed to Cincinnati. There he engaged in the produce and commission business in company with A. D. E. Tweed, under the firm-name of Tweed & Sibley. Subsequently it was changed to Sibley, French & Co., and so the firm remains at this time. It has done and is doing a steadily thriving business, and is one of the solid firms of the city. In 1860 James W. Sibley was elected President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, a position which he filled ably and acceptably. He was married in 1840 to Mary A. Hastings, of Clinton, New York.

HART, SAMUEL, Physician, Marietta, was born at Marietta, Ohio, on June 7th, 1830. His grandparents were of English descent, who settled in New York and Connecticut. His father, Dr. Seth Hart, came to this State about fifty years ago, and is still in active practice at Harmer, Ohio. His education consisted of an academical course; on leaving school he began the study of medicine with his father, and graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College of Ohio. He then commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with his father, at Harmer. This continued about two years, when he moved to Marietta and there established the practice in which he has continued uninterruptedly, with the exception of his services in the late war. In 1862 he entered the army as Surgeon of the 75th Ohio, and served with his regiment nearly one year. He was then examined for appointment as Staff Surgeon in the Volunteer Corps, ranking as Assistant Surgeon. He

was then promoted to Surgeon, with the rank of Major, and in this capacity he served until after the close of the war, when he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel. At the expiration of his services he returned to his home, and for one year devoted his time to the review of his studies, taking his degree at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, at New York. He then resumed his practice at Marietta, where he is now located, enjoying probably the largest in the place. He was married in 1856 to Sarah Purple, of Massachusetts.

FALCONER, CYRUS, Physician and Surgeon of Hamilton, Butler county, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 21st, 1810. His parents were Isaac and Mary (Wilkins) Falconer. The family are of English descent. They first settled in Queen Anne county, Maryland, and from there a portion of them went to Berkeley county, Virginia, and from Virginia Samuel Falconer, grandfather of Cyrus, moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania. His father emigrated to the valley of the Miami in 1812, settling in Butler county. Dr. Falconer received his education at the Miami University, but left without graduating; at the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine. Having attended several courses of lectures and acquired a fair degree of clinical experience he began practice in Hamilton in 1832, and took his degree of M. D. in 1839 from the Cincinnati Medical College. In the quiet but useful routine of professional duties he has continued in Hamilton for nearly half a century, and has enjoyed an extensive practice. He followed the allopathic school, and, though in no sense of the word a specialist in his profession, he enjoys an exceptional reputation as an obstetrician among the members of his profession. He has twice performed the Cesarean operation, admitted to be one of the most critical in surgery, and in one of the cases with complete success. In public affairs Dr. Falconer has never permitted himself to take a more prominent part than the plain requirements of his duty as a citizen demanded. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and was one of the trustees to build the Agricultural College at Columbus. Though an anti-slavery advocate, and bold in the support of the Union during the war, the only prominent political act of his life was to be a member of the Harrisburg Convention, that nominated W. H. Harrison for the Presidency. He has been married twice: first to Mary, daughter of the Hon. John Woods, of Hamilton, October 8th, 1839; she died, September 18th, 1870, having borne eight children, five of whom survived her; one died in infancy and two were killed in the war, Jerome dying from a wound received at the battle of Stone River, and John W., a Captain, after having passed through the conflict and participated in most of the principal engagements, was shot at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, less than half an hour before the surrender of Lee and

the collapse of the Southern Confederacy. He died a few days later. On February 1st, 1872, Dr. Falconer married Margaret McKee, of Wheeling, West Virginia.

GIBSON, PETER, Mechanic, Manufacturer and Capitalist, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, October 20th, 1802, and was thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood when twelve years of age. He was first engaged as a shepherd boy, and continued in that capacity for six years. Having then attained the age of eighteen, he apprenticed himself to the plumber's trade in Edinburgh, and made unusual progress in this business. In the second year of his apprenticeship he took the place of a journeyman, and six months prior to the expiration of the term for which he was bound he was offered the foremanship of another establishment, but his master refused to part with him upon the completion of the apprenticeship term. During the latter part of this period he was at work in Edinburgh College, then in course of construction, and after accomplishing his work there accepted the proffered foremanship which had been kept open for him. This was in the year 1827, and about this time he was married to Martha Bolden, of Edinburgh. He held this foremanship for three years, and then determined upon emigrating to America, to which an elder brother had already removed. Desiring, however, to perfect himself in all branches of his trade, he went to England and remained three years, being greatly benefited by the improvements in appliances which he saw in operation there. After completing three large jobs he left for America, setting sail with his wife and two children on May 1st, 1831. He arrived at New York on the 1st of June, and was dejected when, upon an immediate canvass of the city, he saw no opening for him. For some time he was without work, finding at length a job which brought him means enough to pay his way back to Scotland, to which he had determined upon returning. Naturally desirous of seeing his elder brother, who was a practising physician in St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, he wrote to him to come to New York before they set sail for Scotland. The elder brother answered that Peter should meet him in Cincinnati on a certain day. This was before the era of steam locomotion, and long journeys were tedious, if not dangerous. Mr. Gibson, notwithstanding the drawback of such a trip, determined to acquiesce, and reached Pittsburgh by stage travel over the Alleghenies, and thence by boat to Cincinnati. The metropolis of to-day was then a small town, and the Dennison Hotel, at which he stopped, and the Pearl Street House were the only hotels. He was disappointed upon learning that his brother had not arrived, and on one Sunday morning, nervously uneasy about this second failure, he started out for a walk to quiet his anxiety. In turning toward the river he encountered his

brother, who had just arrived. The recognition was mutual and the greetings affectionate. At the earnest solicitation of this brother, Mr. Gibson gave up his immediate return to Scotland and started in business in Cincinnati under circumstances far from encouraging. His trade at that time had not become a distinct one, and his capital was very limited. During the first three years he was twice reduced to the necessity of calling upon his brother for assistance, who promptly and cheerfully gave it. The fourth year of his career opened a brighter prospect. His business grew in proportions, and was so remunerative that he was able to liquidate all his indebtedness, with a fair balance which he kept as a reserve fund. His skill as a workman was now recognized, and the orders which came in upon him were more than he could fill, and he was compelled to increase his facilities. He purchased a new pipe machine, an engine and incidental machinery, and with these aids he was able to meet the demands upon his establishment. His business rapidly enlarged, and became constantly more remunerative. His patronage was not confined solely to the city, but came from the interior of Ohio and adjoining States. In 1845 he constructed for Davis B. Lawler the first water-closet ever made west of the Alleghenies, and this transaction opened to him a very large and lucrative business. He commenced, with the capital derived from his establishment, which had obtained a very extended and honorable reputation, to build upon quite a large scale in Cincinnati. He put up several conspicuous business houses, and in 1849 erected the Gibson House, which was greatly enlarged and remodelled in 1857. About the year 1854, having amassed a comfortable fortune, he retired from active business, leaving his plumbing and lead pipe business to his son, John B. Gibson, and a nephew. Since his retirement from these cares he has devoted a considerable share of his time and attention to the interests of the city. He served two years in the City Council and several years in the Public School Board, besides filling other positions of public trust and responsibility. The Gibson House, which, as has been said, was built in 1849, was rebuilt entirely in the years 1873-74 by Mr. Gibson, under the supervision of his son, John B. It is now under the management of O. H. Jeffrey and John B. Gibson. The building was planned by the latter, and has now a frontage of 150 feet by a depth of 200 feet, and is six stories high, exclusive of the basement and sub-cellar. It contains over 300 rooms. The front, which is of stone, is the embodiment of a fine type of architecture, presenting a massive and symmetrical appearance. The office, on the first floor, is 90 by 40 feet, with an L attachment 40 by 16 feet, being connected with the dining hall, the dimensions of which are 100 by 40 feet. There is also an "early breakfast" room, which can accommodate fifty guests. On the same floor there is a fine billiard-room, bar-room, barber-shop, cigar-stand, telegraph-office, and two elevators by the use of which patrons may easily reach the upper

floors. One is for guests and the other for baggage. These rooms, in additions to space set off into kitchen and pastry rooms and four large stores, comprise the entire ground floor of the hotel. The flooring used in the first story is marble tiling. In the sub-cellar and basement are the laundry, drying room, pastry-room, store-room, engine-room, the ice-house, carpenter-shop, paint-shop, wine-cellar, etc. Upon the second floor there are parlors, reception rooms and rooms *en suite*. These are all furnished in elegant style. The four remaining stories are devoted to bedchambers and rooms *en suite*, and are equally well furnished. Each floor is supplied with water-closets of a superior character, planned by John B. Gibson, with gas and water and all the necessities for making the house a comfort and a pleasure to its patrons. There is attached to the hotel a water-works arrangement, which renders the subjection of fire in any part of the building instantaneous. In addition, there are fire-proof stairways, and every room is furnished with a fire-alarm. All the doors have patent combination burglar-proof locks, and the transoms have burglar-proof fastenings, an improvement found in no other hotel in the city. Each floor has its hot and cold baths. The heating and ventilation are perfect, and the house, in all its appointments and in the details of management, is without a superior in the country. Peter Gibson, the original projector of this hotel, is held in the highest esteem in the social and business communities of Cincinnati. He is a man of substantial acquirements, of keen business penetration, of energy of action and of the most irreproachable character. He is generous by impulse and public-spirited, and supports every movement made in the interest of the welfare of the citizens of his adopted city, and of which he is one of the few pioneer business men who still remain.

KNOX, SAMUEL, State Senator from the Twentieth Ohio District, was born, September 16th, 1822, in Harrison county, Ohio, being the son of John and Mary (Davis) Knox. His father was a chair-maker, and a descendant of a family belonging to the same section of country from which John Knox, the reformer, hailed. They were among the people sent to the north of Ireland by Cromwell to carry out his scheme of reconstruction in that country. William Knox, grandfather of Samuel, and a well-known Methodist Episcopal clergyman, came to America in 1794, and located in Frederick, Maryland. In 1816 John Knox, the father of Samuel, settled in Harrison county, Ohio. His wife's family came from Armagh, Ireland, to the same county in 1806. Samuel was educated in the common schools, and by a private tutor, Dr. Horace Belknap, the principal of Freeport Academy, and made rapid headway in learning. At the age of twenty-one he became clerk in a store, but was soon prostrated by impaired health for eight years.



Engraving by F. O. Philadelphia.

Isaac Errett

Upon his recovery he commenced teaching in Freeport, his native village, and four years remained thus occupied. In 1860 he was elected Auditor for Harrison county, and served two terms, covering four years, during the eventful period of the war. He then acted as clerk in the Auditor's office for one year, and in 1867 bought out the *Cadiz Republican* and edited it for two years, earning an excellent reputation as an able and enterprising journalist. From 1867 to 1871 he acted as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixteenth District of Ohio, and in 1871 was elected to the State Senate, on the Republican ticket, from the Twentieth District, embracing Belmont and Harrison counties. In 1873 he was re-elected, being the only Republican in his district who enjoyed the honor of a re-election. In the Senate he has served ably on the Committees on Schools and School-lands, Mines and Mining, Claims, Revision, Enrolment, Penitentiary, Library and Public Printing, and has energetically supported measures for public improvements. He is an influential member of the Republican party, and has done effective labor in its various campaigns as an organizer and speaker. In 1862 he became Chairman of the Harrison County Republican Committee, and has ever since held a membership in it. In 1874 he was chosen a member of the State Central Republican Committee. During the war he was a member of the Military Committee appointed by the late Governor Brough. He is unmarried. In 1875 Mr. Knox was again re-elected, being for the third term, a rare honor in the history of the Ohio Senate.

ERRETT, ISAAC, A. M., was born in the city of New York, January 20, 1820. His father was a native of Arklow, county of Wicklow, Ireland. His mother was a native of Portsmouth, England. During the Irish rebellion of 1798 his paternal grandfather was shot dead near his own home. His parents were Protestants, and became identified with the Disciples in New York city as early as 1816, his father being a ruler and preacher in the original church in that place, and as early as 1811 wrote and published a work in defence of the principles now advocated by the Disciples. In 1825 his father died. In 1832 his mother, after a second marriage, moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There young Errett was baptized, in his thirteenth year. At the age of ten he became dependent upon his own exertions for a living. He has a fine education, gathered in the midst of toil and care. His early life was one of checkered and interesting experience, and while laboring as farmer, miller, lumberman, editor, printer, bookseller and school teacher, one great object was ever before him: the augmentation of his stock of knowledge. Thus it was that he became one of the most refined and scholarly religious editors of the day. In 1840, at the early age of

twenty, he commenced his career as a preacher in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He had the rare advantage of an intimate association with Thomas Campbell, Alexander Campbell, Walter Scott and other early advocates and apostles of primitive Christianity in the West. Mr. Errett's ministerial labors have been divided between the work of an evangelist and that of a pastor. Through his evangelical and editorial labors he has become more widely known and his influence more largely diffused than is the case with any other living man in the connection. The history of his past forty years is largely the history of the progress and growth of the Church of the Disciples in the West. He was pastor of the church in Pittsburgh three years; New Lisbon, Ohio, five years; North Bloomfield, Ohio, two years; Warren, Ohio, five years; Muir and Ionia, Michigan, eight years; and Detroit, Michigan, two years. In 1851 he removed to Warren, Ohio, and there became Corresponding Secretary of the Ohio Christian Missionary Society. This position he filled for three years, and under him the society first became really active and successful. In 1856 he again removed his family to Ionia county, Michigan, and now again, on account of his rare executive ability, he was made Corresponding Secretary of the American Christian Missionary Society. After three years he resigned this position, but not until the society was advanced to its highest state of prosperity. He was then chosen first Vice-President of the society, and was in fact for several years its presiding officer; and in 1866, after the death of Alexander Campbell, was elected its President. This position he declined, and in the same year moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he commenced the publication of the *Christian Standard* as editor-in-chief. In 1868 Mr. Errett accepted the Presidency of Alliance College, at Alliance, Ohio. This new institution, under his management and supervision, became very successful and established an enviable reputation. Finding that his residence at Alliance was interfering deeply with his publishing business, as well as his evangelical and editorial labors, he resigned his position in the college, and in 1869 removed to Cincinnati, where he now resides, giving his attention chiefly to the editing of the *Christian Standard*. This religious journal has become very prosperous, and is now the most popular and widely circulated weekly under the patronage of the Disciples. After leaving Alliance College he was elected President of the Agricultural College in Kentucky University, at Lexington, and was also chosen to fill the chair of Biblical Literature in Bethany College, Bethany, Virginia. But these and all other such positions he was compelled to decline, on account of his increasing editorial labors. He is now President of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society. The most important of Mr. Errett's writings are "Debate on Spiritualism" (this debate lasted ten days and was carried on with Joel Tiffany, Esq.); "Walks about Jerusalem;" "Talks to Bereans;" "Brief View of Christian Missions;" and the "First Principles

of the Gospel." Sermons, essays and tracts on leading topics of the times have come from his pen in vast numbers. He is now engaged in writing a "Commentary on the Epistles to the Corinthians." In 1867 Bethany College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. As a public speaker he has few superiors. His writings, like his sermons, are full of strong and rugged points. His personal appearance will be recognized as striking and prepossessing. He represents the advance and progressive elements of life in the church. Over forty years in the advance certainly gives him rank as one of the first and most representative men in the Christian church. In 1840 he was married to Harriet Reeder, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and has five sons and two daughters living.

ELLEW, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born in Glastenbury, Connecticut, February 11th, 1806, and is a lineal descendant of the Huguenots of France. His maternal ancestors were of the old English Puritan stock, who emigrated to this country at an early day and settled at a place now known as Cromwell, near Middletown, Connecticut. In the cemetery near the latter town many generations of the family are buried. The genealogy of his father's family is as follows: Philip Sewell, the great-great grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was a native of Bordeaux, France, and was liberally educated for the Protestant ministry. In consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., he came to America and settled near Boston, Massachusetts, then a wilderness, which he and his family braved for the freedom of worshipping God without the fear of a Jesuit edict or a St. Bartholomew massacre, and which eight weary and devastating wars, with a loss of nearly a million of lives, had failed to secure for them in their native country. He died in Harwich, Barnstable county, May 15th, 1763, at the age of eighty-five years. He had been a teacher of mathematics, navigation and the languages for more than fifty years. Very little is known of his wife, except that her name was Beriar. Of their several children, John Sewell, great-grandfather of William, was a captain of a vessel, and was married on September 20th, 1739, to Hannah Hamilton, who was born in England and came to this country in consequence of Cromwell's usurpation, and settled in Boston. Thomas, the eldest son of John Sewell, was born September 22d, 1740. Philip, the second son, was born at Martha's Vineyard, August 1st, 1743. John, the third son, was born August 14th, 1745. Soon after his birth his mother, Hannah, received the sad intelligence of the death of her husband, Captain John Sewell, who had died July 2d, 1745, while on his voyage, and her presence was required at Boston to settle his estate. As he was a part owner of the vessel, she went on board the ship. A storm drove them to sea and the mother and babe were separated three weeks.

She finally received only a part of a hog-head of molasses of her husband's property. When Captain John sailed on this his last voyage, he left his wife in charge of his friend and former mate, Samuel Findlay, who subsequently married her and by her had several children. They resided in Marlborough, Connecticut, where she died in July, 1790, at the age of sixty-eight years. Her eldest son, Thomas, married and lived at Rocky Hill, but died in Scarborough, Maine, leaving no children. John settled and died in Glastenbury, Connecticut. Philip, the grandfather of William Sewell, was brought up and educated by his grandfather, at Harwick; went to Rhode Island and New York; served at Brown's Point during the French war. Making a visit to his mother, Mrs. Findlay, he formed the acquaintance of Elizabeth Smith, whom he married, and settled in Glastenbury; he was for several years a member of the State Legislature; died in Glastenbury, June 17th, 1828, at the age of eighty-five years. He left several children, of whom the second son, Samuel Sewell, was the father of William Sewell, whose name stands at the head of this biography. Samuel married Lucy Gibson, of Middletown, and settled in Glastenbury, where he died in August, 1828, having attained the age of fifty-five years. His wife also died at the same age, in September, 1831, leaving eight children, viz.: Timothy G., William, Enos, Osman, Ralph, Hannah S. (who married S. B. Munson), Lucy Ann, Angeline. All these children are living except Lucy Ann and Hannah S. Munson. As above stated, the great-grandmother of William Sewell, Hannah Hamilton, wife of Captain John Sewell, was the daughter of Thomas (or James) Hamilton, and granddaughter of Thomas Hamilton, a commander in the sea service, who was the fourth son of Sir George Hamilton, third son of James, sixth Earl of Abercorn, lineally descended from James Hamilton, second Earl of Arron, in the kingdom of Scotland, and Duke of Chateaubault, in France, who was the great grandson of King James II. by the Princess Mary. William Sewell remained with his parents until eleven years of age, when he went to live with a maternal uncle, where he resided until his seventeenth year, when he apprenticed himself to learn cabinetmaking; but, having a greater desire for mercantile pursuits than for mechanics, at the expiration of one year he left his trade and commenced his mercantile career as a clerk in the hardware store of his cousin, Ogden Kilburn, in Hartford, Connecticut, where he continued till 1832, when, with his brother Osman and a few friends, he started West to seek a future home. Coming by the way of New York they took the canal to Buffalo, steamer to Cleveland, and thence by stage to Cincinnati, where they arrived after a journey of two weeks. They found the Queen City of the West at that time with a population of 17,000 inhabitants. William and his brother Osman's prosperity dates from their starting the business of manufacturing Britannia-ware, it being the first and only manufacturing establishment of its kind west of the mountains. Although with

limited means and few acquaintances, yet, with that perseverance and energy which have ever been characteristic of their house, they entered upon their mission without a doubt of its success. Renting a small house on the north side of Fifth street, near Walnut, they began with salesroom in front and shop in the rear. Very soon being compelled to seek more commodious quarters, they moved their factory to Main and Orchard streets, and their store to Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, near where the present business house now stands. Up to that time power had been furnished first by hand, and then by horse, but both proved insufficient to meet the wants of their fast-increasing business; so they were compelled to move their factory to the canal, where they could obtain water-power. About this time (1836) Enos, another brother, came from the East and entered the firm as a partner. With an increased capital they added to their stock many of the metals for which there had grown quite a demand, and for which the house at the present day has become so well known. Having been educated in the school which teaches there is no reward without great labor, Mr. Sellew shirked no responsibility, nor thought himself above performing any manual labor that the success of his business required. Like Stephen Girard, there was no part of his fast-increasing business he did not thoroughly master. A merchant who commenced business without any capital save that represented by indomitable perseverance and honesty of purpose, he has developed ability that entitles him to rank second to none among the various members of society. But he has, in addition to this, lent a helping hand to the industrious poor, the unfortunate mechanic and the new beginner, which invariably has secured friends and patrons that time and competition have failed to alienate. He has contributed not a little to the prosperity of his adopted city, and by his own efforts risen to affluence. He was married in New Haven, Connecticut, on February 9th, 1847, to Mary A. Munson. Four children have been born to them, of whom only one is now living. Much of his business care he has transferred to younger hands, and at his beautiful residence in Avondale is spending his declining years in the society of his family and friends, and enjoying that peace and quietude which are incident to a well-spent life. Though in comparative retirement, the active business life he has spent will not suffer him to be idle, and he still retains a lively interest in the city in which he acquired his fortune and so justly obtained renown.

CORNELL, JOSEPH, Farmer, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on the 1st of May, 1799. He was the eldest of five children. His parents, Samuel and Mary (Temple) Cornell, were both natives of New Jersey. They came to Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1816, and established a permanent home in Sycamore township, near

which Joseph Cornell at present resides. His father followed the occupation of carpenter, as well as attending to the interests of his farm up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1856. His mother died some years previous. He received careful home training, being early taught the dignity of labor as well as the importance of cultivating habits of morality. His school education was obtained in the public institutions of the immediate vicinity; but, desirous of increasing his mental abilities, he applied himself closely to reading, and, being naturally an acute observer, succeeded in obtaining a more than ordinary amount of information. At the age of twenty-one he began life as a farmer, relying entirely on his own resources, and after five years of industry and economy obtained his present farm, and was successful in the establishment of a pleasant home, where he expects to reside permanently. Politically, he is a Republican, his first vote having been cast for John Quincy Adams. His religious views are liberal; he confines himself to no particular doctrine, but spends his life in general usefulness, and in social circles his influence is always for good. For some years he has been Trustee of the township in which he lives, and is particularly interested in matters pertaining to education and public enterprise. Notwithstanding a long life of excessive labor he is yet active and buoyant. He was married, March 10th, 1825, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Beeler, of Hamilton county.

TAYLOR, JAMES, M. D., D. D. S., was born in 1809, at Cedar Grove farm, on Paint creek, near Bainbridge, Ross county, Ohio. The town of Bainbridge was named for Commodore Bainbridge, of the United States navy, by the grandfather of our subject, who was a near relative of the commodore. The old farm and homestead is still owned by Price Taylor, a brother of James, these brothers being two of the nine children that clustered around the family hearthstone. Joseph Taylor, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, where the Taylor family, of English extraction, was settled more than two hundred years ago. His mother, whose maiden name was Jane Irwin, was born in Virginia, of Scotch-Irish stock, and was married to Joseph Taylor in 1797. In 1801 the young pair, with the husband's father, William Taylor, removed to Ross county, being among the first settlers of the county. Here James Taylor was reared, contending with great obstacles in securing an education, by reason of the limited resources of the county; for at this time wheat sold for thirty cents and corn for ten cents per bushel, if they could be sold at all. But the father, being magistrate and school commissioner, employed New England teachers, often graduates of colleges, who made his house their home. Thus a good English education was secured to the children, while the presence for so long a

time of educated men in the family fostered a taste for reading and study. At the age of seventeen James had chosen medicine as his future profession, and advised by an old family physician he began the study of Latin and anatomy at the same time. In 1826 Dr. John Harris settled in Bainbridge, having an excellent reputation as a physician, and among the students that sought his instruction the subject of this sketch was soon numbered. After a year of close application to study on the part of his scholar, Dr. Harris turned his own special attention towards the study and practice of dentistry. The works of Koecker, Bell, Fitch and Hunter were procured and eagerly read by both the doctor and his student. After a time the latter was sent to Cincinnati, to purchase the requisite instruments and materials for work. The trip was made on horseback, and it required several days to find files, scalors, forceps (at that time very rare), elevators, turnkeys, hippopotamus' tusks, gold and tin foil, etc., etc. A set of instruments worth fifty dollars was not then to be obtained in the city. On his return he found his horse lamed at Batavia, and to occupy the time of his delay the young dentist began to practise with such success that he soon made enough money to pay for his new instruments and the whole expenses of the trip. Some of these first patients in after years gave him their practice when he had settled in the Queen City. The teacher and pupil, being now in partnership, visited various neighboring towns, among others Greenfield, twelve miles distant, where Dr. C. A. Harris, a brother of the former, was then practising medicine. This Dr. Harris, afterward of Baltimore, was soon induced to devote himself also to dental science, and with his industry, integrity and professional pride, proved a great acquisition to the profession. After two years Dr. John Harris removed permanently to Chillicothe, and Mr. Taylor went to Hillsboro', placing himself under the tuition of Dr. Kirby, a noted and eminent physician of that town. His dental practice, however, by which he supported himself meanwhile, so interfered with his medical studies that he did not enter the medical school of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, until the autumn of 1830. After having passed through the difficult course of study in this school, from which he subsequently received the degree of M. D., he returned to Ohio, and was examined and licensed to practise by a board of physicians appointed as censors by the Legislature to examine those who desired to practise medicine. His first office was opened in Bainbridge. His brother Joseph having studied dentistry with him previously, had spent the winter of 1830 profitably in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and induced James to return to that place with him the subsequent winter. The latter settled at Port Gibson and in Natchez. Thus for several years he spent his winters in the South and his summers in the North. In 1834 Dr. Taylor decided to give up the practice of medicine, although he was very successful therein, and devote himself wholly to dentistry. And he has ever

deemed his medical career invaluable to his success in his present profession. At that time there were not more than a dozen dentists in the West, and few of these had made any reputation worth naming. Both cities and towns were small, and could not afford a permanent location to any professional man. Indeed, ten years later, though the number of dentists had increased fourfold, yet very few had attained to eminence. After assuming the practice of dentistry alone, Dr. Taylor continued his winter visits South until, in 1838, he had accumulated about \$6000, which he invested in the dry-goods business in Bainbridge, placing his youngest brother, Irwin, in charge of the store. His eyes threatening to fail him, shortly after, he feared that he would be compelled to relinquish his profession; and, selling out his store, he removed with his brother Irwin to Crawfordsville, Indiana, taking with him a stock of goods. But here he soon found himself again in full practice, visiting Lafayette, Covington and neighboring towns. In 1841, his merchandise not proving successful, Dr. Taylor closed up his business and visited his old field of labor in the South, while his brother went to Maysville, Kentucky, to study dentistry with another brother, Joseph, who had several years before settled there. Still longing for a permanent settlement, however, in 1842 Dr. James Taylor bought of Dr. Rostaing, in Cincinnati, his house, office, instruments, fixtures, etc., and enlisted in his chosen profession in this young city, then numbering about 60,000 inhabitants. Meanwhile a fourth brother, Edward, who had also studied medicine and then dentistry, and who had pursued the same career of vibration between the North and South, and was settled in a successful practice in Louisville, Kentucky, was now induced to join his brother in Cincinnati, and in a few years they had built up a most flourishing and lucrative practice, with a widespread reputation. The health of Edward, however, failing after some years, Dr. Joseph Taylor, of Maysville, took his place, while the former retired to Cleveland and engaged in horticultural pursuits there until his death, in 1867. The two remaining brothers extended their practice among the best families of the community, and became well known in the profession. Thus these three brothers (the younger, a fourth practitioner, having died early) laid a broad foundation for the rising profession of dentistry, and by their enthusiasm and labors in it helped to give it that high professional character and standing which it has attained not only in the West, but throughout the whole country. While thus engaged in Cincinnati, Dr. James Taylor was invited to a chair in the Dental College in Baltimore, which had been organized by his quondam friend, Professor C. H. Harris; but, feeling that a college of dental surgery should be established in the West, he declined the flattering offer. At this time it was a serious sacrifice to science to become a professor in a dental college. In 1844 Dr. Taylor first advocated the necessity of a dental school for Cincinnati. After discussion of the subject with Drs. J. W. Cook and



Edwin Robt. Porter

Wm. Taylor

M. Rogers, they concluded to apply to the Legislature for a charter. After some opposition the charter was obtained, and in 1845 the college was organized, Dr. Taylor being assigned to the chair of Practical Dentistry and Pharmacy. This Ohio College of Dental Surgery was the second of the kind in this country. After three years a new assignment of chairs was made, and that of the Institutes of Dental Science was allotted to Dr. Taylor, which he occupied for sixteen or eighteen years, when he voluntarily retired with the honor of Emeritus Professor. He has continued every session since to deliver a few lectures to the classes. The college is owned by an association of dental surgeons, Dr. Taylor being a large stockholder, and as President of the Board he confers the degrees at the annual commencements upon the members of the graduating class. He was chosen President of the National Convention of Dentists, which met in Boston in 1856. Dr. Taylor with his brothers were also among the originators of the Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons, which is the oldest and one of the most efficient societies in the United States, and which was organized in Cincinnati in 1845. The publication of the *Dental Register* was begun in 1847, and Dr. Taylor being the only resident editor in Cincinnati, where it was published, the editorial duties were largely devolved upon him, so that after three years the magazine was placed entirely in his hands, he assuming all its expenses. For nine years he continued to edit and publish this journal, which still exists, when it became self-supporting and took high rank among the leading organs of the profession. During this time his literary contributions were very numerous, embracing well nigh every topic relating to dental practice, and in many cases being original and thorough discussions of subjects which had been but little discussed previously. The value of these articles has been widely acknowledged, many of them having been republished elsewhere. Were these, with his contributions to the *American Journal of Dental Science*, his numerous addresses to the graduating classes and his carefully prepared lectures, to be published together, they would make several large volumes of great interest and practical value. In 1858 Dr. Taylor married R. Maria Applegate, of Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, a most estimable lady, which happy union was severed by her death, in 1858. He was subsequently married to Belle P. McMaster, of Cincinnati, a talented and accomplished lady, beloved by all who knew her, but who died in 1873. Dr. Taylor remains in practice in Cincinnati, having as his partner his nephew, Dr. James I. Taylor. He resides on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, on his beautiful suburban farm, his spacious residence overlooking the city, and from whose conservatory lovely floral offerings are brought to adorn his city office. His health is nearly perfect, and he does not seem to be more than forty-five or fifty years of age. And for more than twenty years he has been a ruling elder of the Second Presbyterian Church,

of which Dr. T. H. Skinner is pastor, and where he is highly esteemed and honored by the congregation, as well as by the entire community.

MURCH, CHAUNCEY M., Merchant, was born in Hebron, Washington county, New York, April 22d, 1816. When quite young his father removed to the western part of that State, and being the oldest of fourteen children he was early compelled to assist in the carrying on of a farm to support this large family, his father's means being limited. He continued thus employed until he attained his majority, cultivating the farm in the spring and summer seasons, and attending the district schools in the winter. The studies pursued in these did not satisfy him, and he decided to secure a collegiate education at his first opportunity. He commenced his preparations by careful study in select schools, with the intention of entering Oberlin College, a theological institution under the charge of the Congregational Church. Although a member of this denomination, Mr. Murch did not wholly indorse the doctrines taught at Oberlin, being more liberal in his religious opinions. After a short attendance at this college, this among other reasons induced him to withdraw from it, which he did upon the expiration of one term. He commenced then to teach music, and continued in this profession, for which he was in many ways eminently qualified, for twelve years. In 1844 he went to Cincinnati and entered upon the manufacture of an improved melodeon, his factory being the first of its kind established west of the Alleghenies. At the end of two years he sold an interest in his business to James M. White, and the firm soon extended their enterprise to embrace the manufacture of pianos. The factory originally started by Mr. Murch was the first business house on Fourth street west of Main. Shortly after the inaugural of the manufacture of pianos, he repurchased the interest disposed of to Mr. White, and since then has continued in control of the entire establishment to the present time. For the past six years his business has been transacted in the splendid four-story stone front arcade building, on Sixth street near Central avenue. This imposing edifice was erected by him with the view of occupying the lower floors for his store, and of fitting the upper portions for the use of Masonic lodges. They are now used for this purpose, and there are few cities possessing lodge-rooms more spacious or elegant in adornment. Mr. Murch also reared a fine four-story residence, with a front of cut stone embodying a highly ornamental type of architecture, on Poplar street. This structure has a frontage of 53 feet and a depth of 120, and is bi-sected by a large hall. It contains twenty-one large rooms and a number of small ones. There is in it a handsome parlor for dancing, and a hall 21 by 40 feet. The building is surmounted by a beautifully designed

observatory, which commands a comprehensive view of the city and surrounding country. This handsome structure is occupied by Mr. Murch's family, and is in its appointments and decoration one of the finest private mansions in the country. Mr. Murch, when he embarked in business in Cincinnati, had a capital of \$1500, which had been earned by hard labor and rigid economy. He now pays in taxes on his constantly-improving real estate in that city more than three times that sum. His fortune has been amassed from the business which he so ably conducted, his personal estate being in itself more than a competency. His genius for invention has resulted in his securing several valuable patent rights, one of them being for "Murch's street chariot," intended to supersede the common street car. This chariot is made in two sizes, for one and two horses. Among its many advantages its adaptability for running on any street, without tracks, is perhaps its chiefest. It is now in successful operation in Washington, District of Columbia, and is rapidly being introduced in other cities. He has also patented a double head light reflector, which has been adopted in New York and other eastern as well as western cities. It is simple in construction, less expensive than any other and increases the light from one burner sixteen times. Mr. Murch was married when twenty-five years old to Mary E., daughter of Hon. R. W. Gates, of New York, by whom he had two daughters, who died when quite young. His wife died, October 20th, 1846. His second wife was Ann, daughter of Elijah Carpenter, of New York, by whom he had one child, a daughter, who died of scarlet fever. Mr. Murch is a man of great energy and force of character. He has been an industrious worker and has achieved his great fortune by the prudent and enterprising management of his business. He has done much to beautify the city in which he lives, by the erection of handsome buildings, and to improve its commercial and mercantile interests, by the support of important business ventures. He is greatly respected for his services as a manufacturer and citizen, and has merited the esteem and confidence with which he is honored.

HEPHERD, HON. HENRY A., Senator from the Sixth District in the Sixty-first General Assembly of Ohio, was born, February 9th, 1843, in Highland county. His parents were William A. and Frances A. (Rogers) Shepherd. His father was a physician, and practised in Highland county until October, 1861, when he removed to New Vienna, Clinton county, where he continued to follow his profession till his death, which occurred May 13th, 1871. Mr. Shepherd received his education principally in the common schools of his native county, and at the age of nineteen began the study of medicine; but receiving, by a kick from a horse, a personal injury which threatened to render the practice of that profession impossible, after two years he

gave it up and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Washington Court House, May 20th, 1867, and at once began practice in Clinton county. In 1869 he was the Democratic candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Clinton County; but, though he ran ahead of his ticket very considerably, he was defeated by a small majority, the county being at that time, as now, a Republican stronghold. On the 1st of January, 1870, he removed to Hillsborough, Highland county, where, in 1872, he was again nominated for Probate Judge, and again defeated. In 1873 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent his district in the Senate, where he serves on the Judiciary Committee, Committee on Statutes, the Committee on Corporations other than Municipal, Federal Relations, Railroads and Turnpikes, Roads and Highways, Revision, and Privileges and Elections, being Chairman of the last two. By that law of intellectual gravitation which regulates such matters Mr. Shepherd has attained a rank among the first of his colleagues, and his legislative career has been marked by a degree of good sense and independent judgment, which distinguish the statesman who serves his constituency rather than the politician who connives for his party. His standing may be inferred from the fact that, in addition to the important regular committees on which he serves, he is Chairman of the Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Amendments, regarded as the most important committee of the General Assembly. At the age of thirty-two he is still unmarried.

RYE, WILLIAM C., Treasurer of Clarke County, Ohio, was born in Winchester, Virginia, December 5th, 1815. He is the son of George M. Fye, a Methodist Episcopal minister and native of Frederick county, Virginia, and Mary (Wolfe) Fye, also a native of this county and State. On the paternal side he is remotely of German extraction. His grandfather, Christopher Fye, was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary army. He was educated at the Charlestown Academy, in Virginia, and was occupied by his studies until 1833. He then moved to Highland county, Ohio, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, keeping a general store in Greenfield until 1848. In this year also he removed to Springfield and became connected with the business of banking, remaining in association with the Mad River Valley branch of the Ohio State Bank until 1856. He was then elected, on the American ticket, to the County Treasurership, and in 1858 was re-elected Treasurer, on the Republican ticket. In 1860 he became joint proprietor and publisher of the *Springfield Republican*, and sustained his relations with that organ until 1862. In March, 1864, he became Cashier of the Second National Bank, then entering on its existence, and was connected with this institution until July, 1869. In 1870 he established a private

banking firm, under the style of Fryer, McWilliams & Co., which, in April, 1873, was merged into the Lagonda National Bank, of which he was bookkeeper until September, 1874. He was then appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Richard Mountjoy, Treasurer of Clarke county, Ohio. Later in the year he was formally elected to fill the Treasurership for a full term. He was married, January 26th, 1839, to Mary K. Bell, of Highland county, Ohio, by whom he has had eleven children; six of these—two sons and four daughters—are now living.

FOOS, JOSEPH, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 1767. His father was a native of Germany and his mother of Wales. He removed with his parents to Tennessee, and afterwards to Harrison county, Kentucky, where, in 1797, he married Lydia Nelson, and the following year moved to Franklin (now Columbus), Ohio, where he owned the ferry over the Sciota, then a franchise of great value; he also kept a large tavern. He was a man of fine natural ability, and though he spoke German and English with fluency and elegance, his early education was deficient. His memory was remarkable, and his perception very quick; and after taking private instruction of an Irish schoolmaster, who came to his house in indigent circumstances, he came to be regarded as a man of more than usual acquirements, and throughout the remainder of his life carried on a voluminous correspondence with Clay, Ewing, Corwin, Harrison and other contemporary characters of prominence. He was a member of the first Legislature, and before his death served twenty-five sessions in the Senate and House. He became an eloquent and moving speaker, and it was mainly through his persistent efforts that the capital of the State was removed to Columbus. In recognition of the services the authorities of the city afterwards gave him a square of ground, allowing him to choose it for himself. He served in the war of 1812, rising from the rank of Captain to Brigadier General. During the years of this war and the Indian troubles that followed, Franklin was an important military post and his tavern the resort of the army officers. His opportunities for making money were very great; his ferry alone, during the movement of military forces and the tide of emigration sweeping in great caravans to the plains of Illinois, frequently netted him three hundred dollars a day. But his liberality was equal to his resources. His house was the head-centre for political agitators, and they were always needy. Even in entertaining such men as Clay there was more distinction than profit. His influence throughout the State at this time was undoubtedly very great, but it suffered a decline. He was defeated for Congress, and his property having depreciated by the changed circumstances of the country, he removed to Madison county and engaged in farming. About 1825 he was appointed

General-in-Chief of the State Militia, and held the office until his death. He had taken a remarkable interest in the study of geography, and when the subject of canals was agitating the country, after the inception of De Witt Clinton's great scheme in New York, his attention was drawn to the feasibility of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. He opened correspondence with the Spanish authorities, who were civil enough to furnish him the required information in furtherance of his plan for a grand highway of nations; he furnished a pamphlet with a map. While this was remembered it was known as "Foos' folly," but several years after his death it reflected great credit on his name, when some controversy arose between England and the United States on the subject of the discovery of the route, and Tom Corwin arose in Congress and drew attention to the fact that the idea had originated years before with a citizen of the State of Ohio. General Foos' first wife died in 1810, having two sons and two daughters; and in 1812 he married Margaret Phifer, of Madison, with whom he had six children, five sons and one daughter. He died in 1832, and was buried at Columbus.

FOOS, WILLIAM, Banker, was born in Franklin county, July 14th, 1814. His father was General Joseph Foos; his mother Margaret (Phifer) Foos. During his early childhood his father removed to Madison county and engaged in farming. William received a fair English education, but his father dying when he was fourteen years old, he was compelled afterwards to earn his own living. He began as clerk in a dry-goods store, and at the age of twenty-three embarked in the same business on his own account at Springfield, Ohio, at which he continued, in connection with his brothers, up to 1856, carrying on a large trade and becoming widely known throughout the county. In 1858 he and his brother, Gustavus S., established the private banking house of Foos & Brother, which in 1861 was changed into the Second National Bank of Springfield, Ohio, and of which he has since been President. Since 1865 he has been engaged in the manufacture of mill machinery on a large scale at Springfield, the works furnishing constant employment to 100 men. The Leffel turbine water-wheel, an invention of one of the partners of the house, is a specialty. His son, Lamar Foos, is associated in the business, and has charge of the foreign trade at a branch house in New York city. Mr. Foos has a farm of 4000 acres under a high state of cultivation in Champaign county, Illinois. The whole is under the management of a steward, who accounts and reports to Mr. Foos at stated periods. It has been his pride to make this a model and remunerative farm; it is finely stocked, and contains over thirty miles of fence. It is cut through the centre by the Chicago & Paducah Railway; and two years since he has had a depot erected, and laid off

lots for a village, which is called Foosland, in which he has already sold all the lots, and which will probably grow to preserve his name and commemorate his enterprise among the generations of the future. August 27th, 1837, he married Sarah, daughter of James and Nancy (Van Kirk) Mark, of Madison county, and with her he had two children, Lamar and Fergus W., cashier of the Second National Bank.

RICHARD, GEORGE A., Wholesale Shoe Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in West Brookfield, Worcester, Massachusetts, December 5th, 1815. He was educated at New Ipswich, New Hampshire. While in his twentieth year, he launched himself into the current of business life on his own resources, and found employment in a dry-goods store in Boston. At the expiration of one year he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1837, and here entered, in the capacity of clerk, the store of John Chillits. A year or more elapsed, and finally, having received various promising offers from the West, he decided to embark in the business enterprises thus brought under his notice. At the termination of several years of interesting and valuable experience in business matters in the new field of labor, he returned to Cincinnati in 1842 and established himself in the retail and jobbing shoe trade, which ultimately was changed into the jobbing trade exclusively. In 1847, after five years of great success, he connected his house with that of Charles B. Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson, Prichard & Co. This, after being developed into one of the most extensive and prosperous wholesale shoe establishments in Cincinnati, was disposed of by sale, and a new and even more extensive business projected in Boston, Massachusetts. The latter venture not meeting with desirable success, he returned to Ohio and bought a farm, situated near Lebanon, where he remained until 1861. He then returned to Cincinnati, and purchased the shoe establishment of Moses Brooks, which under his able management rapidly became a very prosperous business. In January, 1871, he closed out all his interest and business in the jobbing of Eastern goods, and commenced the manufacture of an entire line of goods for the Western trade. He accordingly engaged all his energies and resources exclusively in manufacturing for the supply of dealers in the West, and made for them in his factory boots and shoes of every kind and style demanded. No shoe manufacturer had preceded him in this enterprise, and by many of the more timid houses it was regarded as a bold and hazardous venture. At the present time it is the only shoe manufactory in the city where so many lines and such great variety of styles and grades of goods are made. In 1873 he fitted up a large, extensive factory on Lock street, which is, confessedly, unrivalled throughout the West as a thoroughly-arranged and commodious establishment; while its operations are greatly facilitated by his promptness

and shrewdness in availing himself of every new invention or improvement connected with shoemaking machinery. He constantly employs several hundreds of hands, and turns out annually several hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of stock. He is now one of the wealthy men of Cincinnati, and is widely esteemed as an able and enterprising man of business.

HUTCHINS, FRANCIS E., Attorney-at-Law, was born, September 16th, 1827, in Litchfield county, Connecticut. His parents were Myron M. and Mary M. (Porter) Hutchinson; the former born in Vermont, the latter in Connecticut. The family in 1833 removed to and settled in Summit county, Ohio, where they remained until 1835, when they removed to Kalamazoo county, Michigan. His father was by occupation a farmer. Leaving Michigan in 1844 they returned to Ohio, locating at Youngstown, then in Trumbull, now in Mahoning county. Want of opportunity, both in Michigan and after his return to Ohio, prevented young Hutchinson from deriving much benefit from even such schools as the county afforded in that early day, and as to his education he is mainly self-taught. At the age of twenty-two he entered upon the study of the law at Youngstown, in the office of William Ferguson, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State in 1851. During his legal studies, at the suggestion of his law preceptor, he dropped the last syllable of his name, and has ever since been known by the name of Hutchins. On being admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with his former preceptor at Youngstown, where he continued to practise until the spring of 1859, when he located in Warren, Ohio, where he has since continued to practise and reside.

BUTZ, HON. LAWRENCE, JR., Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, was born at Sidney, Shelby county, Ohio, July 26th, 1838, being the son of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Spitznagel) Butz, both of whom were natives of the Grand Duchy of Baden, near Strausburg. He was educated in the common schools of Dayton, to which, when he was quite young, his parents moved. He graduated in Latin, French, German and English, from the College of Nazareth, a Catholic institution near the city, lately transformed into St. Mary's Institute. Having acquired a liberal and substantial education, when sixteen years of age, he was withdrawn from school and employed in his father's grocery store as attendant and book-keeper. He continued in this capacity until 1861, when his father admitted him to a partnership interest, and the operations of the firm were extended to embrace pork-packing and candle-making. In this line of trade he continued with great success up to the time of his election to

the Mayoralty of Dayton, when he disposed of his business in order to give his entire attention to the responsible duties of the office to which he had been called by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. On April 6th, 1874, he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, as Mayor, receiving a majority of 403 votes over his opponent, David A. Hook; and since his inaugural in that office he has discharged its duties with dignity, with great care and with fidelity, unbiassed by any partisan feeling. He has always been an active Democrat, and for a long time was a member of the Central Committee for Montgomery county. He has always taken a deep interest in municipal affairs, supporting all public improvements, and exerting his influence and his energy as a business man to increase the mercantile welfare of the city over which he now presides. For three years he served the Eighth Ward in the City Councils, and also filled a term in the Board of Health. He was married, on November 26th, 1861, to Louisa Schafer, of Dayton, who was born July 10th, 1841.

BELL, HON. WILLIAM, JR., Secretary of State for Ohio, was born in Licking county, August 23d, 1827, his parents having been Samuel and Elizabeth (Hauger) Bell. His father was a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, and was by occupation a farmer. His mother was a Virginian by birth, and her name is well known and her connections are many in the "Old Dominion" State. Mr. Bell was educated at Martinsburg Academy, in Knox county, Ohio, and made rapid progress in the various branches of English culture. Upon leaving that institution he remained with his father until 1852, when he was elected Sheriff of Licking county, and discharged all the duties of that station with fidelity and intelligence. Soon after the expiration of his term he was appointed Postmaster of Newark, and retained this position until 1858, when the people of the county again elected him to the Sheriffalty. In 1860 they honored him in the same form, and the care with which he administered his trust indicated how completely they had estimated his character as a faithful and energetic official. He acted as Auditor of Licking county from 1864 to 1870, serving three successive terms. In 1871 he was chosen from that county to the lower House of the State Legislature, and in 1873 was re-elected. These distinctions, so thoroughly merited and so generously conferred, prepared the way for his election in 1874 to the office of Secretary of State, which station he now fills. While a member of the House of Representatives he was Chairman of the Standing Committee on Public Works, and a member of the Committees on Insurance and Municipal Corporations. He has been a life-long Democrat, and has been prominently identified with the campaign organizations of that party. His friends are not all within the lines of this party, however. His genial disposition, affable manners, and sterling qualities have won the personal sup-

port of many who differ with him in political doctrine. His career has been one of success, due perhaps entirely to the manner in which he has discharged the duties of every trust; and there is a fair probability that his progress will realize the expectations of his friends. On January 1st, 1856, he married Lizzie A. Ocheltree, of Newark, and this wedlock has been blessed with three children, one son and two daughters.

TRIBLEY, GEORGE, Shoe Manufacturer, was born at St. Columb, Cornwall, England, April 6th, 1824. His ancestors for many generations back lived and died in this place. His father was a miller, and naturally endowed with unusual mechanical ability. He received the education usually obtained by boys in his condition of life in England, and, always a lover of literature, added greatly to his store of attainments by a varied course of reading pursued on all favorable occasions. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of shoemaking, and, in accordance with English custom, was engaged at it during the succeeding period of six years. On the completion of his apprenticeship he remained in England for about three years, working at his trade during this time, and having heard much concerning the golden opportunities offered to young men in the United States, decided to emigrate to the land of promise. Leaving his country, accordingly, he finally arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio, in November, 1847, having before quitting England selected that city as his objective point. He then worked as a journeyman in various shops for several years, but not finding sufficient occupation to consume all his time, purchased some stock, entered on the role of manufacturer, and sold his work to the retail traders. Disposing profitably and easily of all his wares, he continued this system of business, adding a hand when he saw that prospects warranted the acquisition with its attendant expense. In 1854 he moved to Walnut Hills, where he opened his business afresh and conducted it on a larger scale. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he controlled a force of fifty hands, and was the possessor of a flourishing business. After the cessation of the depression attending the opening years of the conflict the demand for his work became great and pressing, and he rapidly accumulated wealth. As early as October, 1851, he had made use of the "Blodgett & Lerow stitching-machine for fitting uppers"—his machine being the first of its kind used in the West—and in December, 1862, he introduced into his business the now celebrated "McKay sole sewing-machine," the first one set up on the western side of the Alleghenies. The initiatory introduction of this machinery required a prolonged struggle on his part, for the machine accomplishing successfully the work of many men, its overthrow was, naturally, earnestly determined upon. Not only was the opposition of workmen to be stemmed and turned, but also

the prejudice eradicated from the tradesmen's minds concerning the inferiority of machine-made work. The war continued, however, until the rebellion created a new demand for shoes, and it was discovered also that men with little or no knowledge of the shoemaker's trade could use the machinery profitably. Also the merchants began to understand that machine-work was not a deception, and their doubts once removed, the demand for it received a fresh impetus. He then, from time to time, continued to introduce machinery into his business, until his establishment, as now conducted, contains specimens of all the useful shoe-machinery in existence. After fairly launching his business into the new order of things, the Sons of St. Crispin appeared on the scene, and by this association he was persistently and determinedly attacked. Their hostile measures, however, were fated to end in failure; for, organizing the Manufacturers' Association, he succeeded within a brief period in quelling their spirit, and eventually was instrumental in securing their defeat as a partisan organization. His business increasing beyond the capacity of his place at Walnut Hills, he moved to Pearl street, where he has since remained. He now turns out daily 1000 pairs of women's, misses' and children's shoes, and he is second to none throughout the West in the amount of work done, in the character of his wares, and in the excellence of his reputation. For three different years he has received the highest rewards offered on manufactured goods in his line in the various expositions; and his business relations extend over all the Western and Southwestern States, and amount to four or five hundred thousands of dollars per annum. Owing to the increasing pressure of business he has been prevented from taking an active part in the political movements of the day, but has served two terms in the Board of Aldermen. As early as 1863 he made the needed application of steam to the working of shoe-machinery, and was the first manufacturer who operated by steam the common sewing-machine, or applied steam in the use of any shoe-machinery west of the mountains. He is a valued member of several social orders, and is very influential in the movements, political and social, of the community amid which he is esteemed and respected.

BENCKENSTEIN, JULIUS, Merchant, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 26th, 1846, and is the son of John Christian Benckenstein, who emigrated from Prussia in 1830 and settled in Baltimore in 1831; he then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio; he was engaged through life as a gardener and florist, and until his death, which occurred March 7th, 1868, was the owner of the place known as "Benckenstein's Garden." Julius was educated in Cincinnati, and graduated from one of its institutes of learning in 1865. He subsequently entered the retail boot and shoe store of C. T. Spear

as clerk, and remained there for about one year. He then found employment as head salesman in the wholesale boot and shoe house of J. S. Howe, 128 Walnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, where he remained for a period of six years, serving during the latter portion of this time in the capacity of buyer for the establishment. In 1871 he formed a copartnership with James P. McNamara, for the purpose of carrying on the wholesale auction and commission boot and shoe business. Their house was opened at Nos. 37 and 39 West Pearl street, where a successful business attended their united efforts. October 1st, 1874, he purchased the entire interest of his associate, and continued the business under the firm-style of "Julius Benckenstein & Co.," which name has been retained up to the present time. He is now proprietor of one of the largest boot and shoe houses in the city, and does an annual business of over \$400,000—a larger business perhaps than is done by any other house of its age in Cincinnati. Aside from his regular business he has made some very profitable investments in city real estate, the taxes on which amount to over \$1000 per year. His residence, with extensive attached grounds, on the corner of Harrison and McLean avenues, is cited as one of the handsomest places of its kind in the suburbs of the city. Commencing his business career with a small capital, he has, through the medium of natural ability, reinforced by strict habits of regularity, incessant attention, and unvarying integrity in all the affairs of life, won, and deservedly won, a place among the leading citizens and merchants of Cincinnati, and accumulated a very large fortune. He was married, June 11th, 1868, to Lizzie Schwenkmeyer, by Rev. Joel Swartz, pastor of the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Cincinnati, of which both he and his wife are members. The fruits of this union have been three children, two sons and one daughter; Leonard Frederic, Carrie Sadie, and Julius James.

SMIZER, WESLEY, M. D., was born in Clermont county, Ohio, February 28th, 1828. He was the youngest of seven children. His father, Philip Smizer, was a native of Maryland, and engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits. He became one of the earliest settlers of Clermont county, residing there until his death, which occurred on July 5th, 1839. His mother, Mary Cannon, was a native of Ohio, and died in 1870. Wesley Smizer when quite young was taught to take part in the labors of the farm, but notwithstanding this, his education was very liberal, being received at the best institutions of his native county. In 1849 he commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Henry Smizer, a prominent physician of Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio, reading diligently for a period of three years; he graduated in 1856. He then began the practice of his profession at Paducah, Kentucky, which he continued for about eight months, when his health failing, he was

obliged to return to Waynesville, where he remained three years. He attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Eclectic College, and graduated from that institution in 1856; immediately afterwards locating in Sharonville, Hamilton county, Ohio, where he has resided up to the present time, actively engaged in the duties of his vocation and commanding a very large practice. In matters of religion, the doctor's views are very liberal, not being limited by the doctrines of any particular church. Politically, he is a Democrat. In social life he is pleasant and genial, rather reserved in disposition, avoiding any attempt of display, and to an attentive observer his face indicates a character resolute and distinguished for uprightness. He was married in the year 1858 to Elizabeth Hook, a native of Hamilton county. Her father, William Hook, was a prominent resident and successful farmer of that place.

BALL, HON. FLAMEN, Lawyer, was born in New York city, January 5th, 1809, being the only son of Flamen Ball, an eminent lawyer of that place, and a lineal descendant of Allen Ball, who, in 1643, was one of the founders and proprietors of the colony of New Haven, and a grandson of Rev. Eliphalet Ball, the founder of Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, which was named after him. In the year 1832 Mr. Ball removed from New York to Cincinnati, with his wife Evelina, youngest daughter of the late Captain Samuel Candler. In 1838, having adopted his father's profession, he formed a law partnership with Hon. Salmon P. Chase, late Chief-Justice of the United States, the firm-name being that of Chase & Ball. They established themselves in a large and valuable general practice, and remained in partnership for over twenty years, winning their way to eminence as lawyers of commanding talent. Their reputation became more than a local one: it was national, for they appeared as leading counsel in important civil and criminal actions in the State and Federal courts of all sections, and conducted cases which attracted the attention of the entire country. They were influential in political affairs, giving their counsel and energy to movements which affected the civil affairs of the nation. It was perhaps as much, if not more, to Mr. Ball's sagacity and fidelity, than to the influence of any one else, that Mr. Chase was indebted for his rapid advancement to prominence in political affairs. Unfortunately, for the continuance of a law firm which had covered so great a field of labor and had achieved so splendid a reputation, the insatiable love of public office which animated Mr. Chase, and his growing ambition for the Presidency, finally wrought the dissolution of a partnership which was known as the oldest and characterized as the ablest in the West. In 1861 President Lincoln, who before his election was known as a thoroughly read and skilful lawyer, and a warm

personal friend of both Messrs. Ball and Chase, called upon the latter to fill the Secretaryship of the Treasury. At the same time he appointed Mr. Ball as Attorney for the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, in which capacity, shouldering the entire responsibility of conducting that office himself and avoiding a division of the labor by the aid of assistants, he served the country throughout the rebellion with zeal and ability. The war brought up many new and grave questions, and developed cases of an altogether novel and intricate character; but he became the master of them all. These questions related to supplies for the army and navy, to the duties of provost marshals, assessors and collectors, to the seizure of goods, contraband of war, shipped in aid of the rebellion. There were frequent criminal prosecutions for resisting officers, for obstructing the draft and for the violation of the revenue laws. All these, to the detriment of his large private practice, fully occupied his time. In 1867, upon the passage of the Bankrupt law, Mr. Chase then being Chief-Justice, he appointed, by virtue of powers delegated to him by that law for the selection of registers in bankruptcy, Mr. Ball to the office of Register. This important position, unsolicited by him, he accepted, and still fills it acceptably. The beautiful village of Clifton—a suburb of Cincinnati—where Mr. Ball has resided uninterruptedly for more than a quarter of a century, owes its development to him. In 1849 he conceived the plan of a municipal or chartered corporation for the government and protection of that then small settlement, composed mainly of merchants and professional men whose health required the invigorating stimulus of pure country air. A meeting was held at his residence, at which he presented the draft of a law for the incorporation of Clifton as a municipality, and a petition addressed to the General Assembly praying for its passage. This petition being signed was duly presented to the Assembly, which, in March, 1850, granted a special charter for the incorporation of that village. Mr. Ball consented to serve as its Mayor, and *ex-officio* President of its Council, and for nearly twenty years acted in this capacity. In 1834, with others, he established the Young Men's Bible Society, and for fifteen years acted as its Corresponding Secretary. Upon his retirement he was created a director for life of the American Bible Society, as a mark of respect for his character and long-continued and faithful labors. In 1849 he was chosen by the General Assembly of Ohio a trustee of the Ohio Medical College, and still holds that office. For the past sixteen years he has served as President of the Board of Trustees of that venerable institution. Mr. Ball was originally a Democrat, but upon the formation with the Free-soil and Republican parties, in the organization he aided largely, he has co-operated with them in the belief that through their agency the principles of pure Democracy might be best established and promoted. As a lawyer, Mr. Ball is profoundly read in all departments of the science of jurisprudence. He is a forcible and eloquent advocate,

and is careful in the preparation and management of the cases intrusted to him. He is greatly esteemed for his social as well as professional qualities, and for the support he has given to works of a public character. In 1864 his first wife was removed by death, and in 1873 he was again married to Elizabeth H. Parmlee, of Brooklyn, New York.

ROWLES, SAMUEL S., Lawyer, was born in Athens, Athens county, Ohio, August 25th, 1825. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His grandfather, a Highlander, was a soldier and an active participant in the Revolutionary conflict. His grandmother was a native of Ireland. His earlier education was acquired at the Ohio University, located in his native place. At the conclusion of his course of studies in this institution he began the reading of law under the instructions of Hon. L. L. Smith and L. Jewett, of Athens, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and from 1852 to 1856 officiated as Prosecuting Attorney of the same county, having been twice elected to that position. In the spring of 1861 he removed to Marietta, Ohio, where he has since resided, engaged in successful and professional labors. From May to October, 1864, he acted as Captain of a company of infantry in the 148th Regiment of Ohio National Guards, stationed at Bermuda Hundreds. He was subsequently mustered out of the service. For four years, from 1862 to 1866, he presided as Mayor of Marietta, and for two years, from January, 1866, served in the Ohio Senate from the counties of Noble, Washington and Morgan. In October, 1875, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Third Subdivision of the Seventh Judicial District of Ohio, and entered at once upon the discharge of his office, in which capacity he is now serving. He was married, June 23d, 1852.

SPENCE, GEORGE, Lawyer, was born in Clarke county, May 22d, 1828. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Wones) Spence, both natives of Yorkshire, England, who came to this country about 1816 and settled on government land in Clarke county. George was the seventh son in a family of thirteen children. He received the most of his education at the public schools, working on his father's farm during the summer and attending school in the winter. At the age of seventeen he sustained very severe personal injuries, having both legs and one arm broken in a threshing machine, which unfitted him for the heavy manual labor of the farm, and probably had some influence in determining his career. He was sent for a short time to the old Springfield Academy, and in 1848 began the study of law with the distinguished firm of Rodgers & White. On

April 19th, 1850, he was admitted to the bar, and soon after began practice in Springfield, where he has ever since remained, having acquired an extensive practice and high standing at the bar. He has been a constant sufferer from the injuries received in his youth, but the great vitality of his nature and the energy of his character have sustained and impelled him to a life of more than usual activity. Though seldom a candidate for office, he has taken a prominent part in politics. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, and, after the adjournment to Baltimore, sustained the Northern wing in the nomination of Douglas. He was also a delegate to the Chicago Convention that nominated McClellan and Pendleton, in 1864. He has frequently been a member of the State Convention, and active on the Committee on Resolutions. In 1865 he was the Democratic candidate for Treasurer of State, but with the whole of his party sustained defeat. His influence in municipal affairs has been very considerable. He has been seven years in the City Council, and his name has been identified with every measure looking to the improvement of the place. He was the principal projector of the Springfield street railway, and has been President of the company since it was organized. He is largely interested in real estate, and has a fine home in the western part of the city, on a farm of about forty acres, surrounded by a park of native oaks of four acres. He was married on July 30th, 1855, to E. Jane Edmondson, of Dayton, Ohio, by whom he has had two children; but one, George E. Spence, about fourteen years of age, is living.

HOSBROOK, JOHN L., son of Daniel and Eunice (Bates) Hosbrook, was born, November 15th, 1817, in Sycamore township, Hamilton county, Ohio, on the farm adjoining his present residence. He was the fifth of a family of ten children. His father was a native of New Jersey, and although following through life the occupation of farming he was at the same time a skillful surveyor. He became one of the earliest settlers of Hamilton county, and united in promoting the best interests of the place. He was the first Sheriff of that county, and was several times elected a member of the State Legislature. His death occurred in 1868. John's mother was also a native of New Jersey. Her son was early taught the principles of labor, at the same time receiving a liberal education at the common schools; afterwards improving himself by teaching and reading. At the age of eighteen he began life as a carpenter, and remained at this occupation about one year, relying on his own exertions for support. Having, by persevering industry, fitted himself for surveying, he now entered on the duties of this profession, which he has continued ever since, at the same time superintending his farm and taking contracts for building. He is thoroughly versed



Portrait of P. P. June

P. P. June

in mathematics, and in 1842 was elected Surveyor of Hamilton County, and being re-elected held the office for the term of six years. He was also County Engineer for several years. He was for many years connected officially with the School Board, and has always been actively interested in educational matters. He has also acted as Notary Public for a number of years. He was married, January 7th, 1841, to Deborah, daughter of Solomon Ferris, one of the earliest and most successful settlers of Hamilton county. Of this union there are two sons, Daniel and Asaph, who are also surveyors and engineers, and are now officially connected with the business of the counties in which they reside, viz.: Hamilton county, Ohio, and Marion county, Indiana; and one daughter, Mary, who is an artist and was last year a successful competitor for the medal at the Cincinnati School of Design, and is also organist for the Methodist Episcopal Church at Madeira. In politics, Mr. Hosbrook is a Democrat. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Church, having united with it when quite young. His manner is quick and resolute. In private life he is pleasant and affable, winning many friends. His life has been well spent. Active and industrious, he leaves no duties unperformed.

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LANE, COLONEL P. P., Manufacturer, was born in Nassau, near Albany, New York, October 5th, 1821, being the son of David and Melinda Lane, both of whom were natives of Killingsworth, Connecticut. For several years they lived in New York, and moved to Ohio in 1828, locating in Portage county when it was still a comparative wilderness. They were compelled to cut a roadway through a dense forest to reach the site where they intended for the future to make their home. Being the oldest son, Colonel Lane shared with his father in the rough and exhausting labor incidental to placing heavily-timbered land in condition for cultivation. The tract was to be cleared of thick underbrush and closely-studded trees, buildings were to be erected, and the turf, which before, perhaps, had not been touched by civilized man, prepared for the sowing of crops. In this taxing backwoods career he became habituated to industry and economy, necessary in the support of a large family, and to these traits thus developed he owes in a great measure the success which has attended him in business. The school system followed the pioneers, and in a rudely-equipped school-house during the fall and winter months, when the settlers were somewhat relieved of arduous farm labors, he obtained the rudiments of an education, which in subsequent years, by close application to study and a well-selected course of reading, he rendered very comprehensive and thorough. When twenty-three years of age he left home and went to western Pennsylvania, where he engaged in a lumbering enterprise. This fixed

his attention for two years, but was not profitable, though he gave all his energy and attention to it. He then found employment in the machine shop of Bill & Brother, at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, which suited his tastes and talent, and in this new avocation he made rapid progress. Subsequently he worked in Massillon and Ashland, and in 1848 went to Cincinnati, where, until 1850, he worked as a journeyman. In the latter year he started a small repair shop on Pearl street, the room occupied being 17 by 40 feet, and employed one journeyman. He prospered in this enterprise, making it a point to satisfy the demands of all his customers. In the same year he married Sophia R. Bosworth. In 1852 he took into partnership with him Joseph T. Bodley, a former fellow-workman, the firm being known as Lane & Bodley. Their business grew so steadily that in 1856 it was found necessary to find larger quarters, and they removed to the building of Reynolds, Kite & Tatum, at the corner of John and Water streets, part of which they rented. In 1859 the latter firm suspended, and offered the property for sale. Messrs. Lane & Bodley bought out the entire establishment, and necessarily involved themselves in a large indebtedness. They carried this safely, and with every prospect of speedily clearing it, when the rebellion broke out and deprived them of a large Southern trade, which proved a serious blow to them. They conducted their affairs with the utmost prudence, and in this way won the confidence of their creditors, who granted them extensions and saved them from impending failure. Both Mr. Lane and Mr. Bodley were staunch Unionists, and so far as their individual influence, which was not inconsiderable, was available, they exerted it in supporting the administration. Upon consultation they decided that one of them should take the field, and the other remain at home to carry on the business. Mr. Lane determined to join the army, and within a few days he became a member of the Home Guards, with the intention of entering the three months' service. The quota for this service was, however, filled. In a short time came the call for three years' troops, and the Guards were accepted and went into camp at Camp Dennison, where they were mustered into the 11th Regiment Ohio Infantry. Mr. Lane was elected Captain, and in this capacity went with the regiment to West Virginia under General J. D. Cox. His company was mainly composed of mechanics, and they rendered most acceptable service as pioneers in making roads, building bridges, arranging ferries and in constructing fortifications. In 1862 they were assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Colonel Coleman, who commanded the regiment, was killed at the battle of Antietam, and at the unanimous request of the surviving officers Captain Lane was commissioned to the vacant Colonelcy. In 1863 the regiment was sent to Nashville, where it joined the Army of the Cumberland, and remained with it until its tenure of service expired. Colonel Lane was a thorough disciplinarian, and his command soon gained the reputation of being one of the best

organized regiments in the field. The men were intelligent and soldierly in their bearing and qualities, and in the field or on review always elicited the commendation of the division and corps commanders. The gallantry and bravery of their colonel stimulated the men and rendered them conspicuous in action. It was well said of them, "They were never called upon to do duty in the rear, except on a retreat." Upon his return from the army Colonel Lane found to his gratification that his business had greatly prospered under the careful management of his copartner, Mr. Bodley, who was a man of excellent qualities in every respect. He died in 1868, and the business then, in its supervision, devolved principally on Mr. Lane. The works of this firm are among the largest in the West, and are favorably known in almost every section of the country, and in foreign lands, by the excellence of their machines. Colonel Lane was one of the organizers of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, and is one of its most active members. The establishment of the Cincinnati Exposition was largely due to his efforts, and since its inception he has been prominently identified with its management. Mr. Lane went to that city in 1848 with little money and with no acquaintances to aid him with their sympathy or more material support. He has progressed step by step, blending in his business enterprise with energy and honorable dealing, and has the satisfaction of knowing that his position in the community has been earned by hard labor, without any adventitious fortune.

TURRILL, M. S., Principal of the Cumminsville Intermediate and District Schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born near Pleasant Ridge, Hamilton county, Ohio, February 8th, 1831. His father was a native of New Milford, Connecticut, from which place his grandfather, Jared Turrill, emigrated in August, 1818, to Ohio. His mother was a daughter of James Wood, who was one of the earliest pioneers and settlers of Pleasant Ridge, to which place he emigrated from New Jersey, in 1810, and purchased, at the rate of fifty cents per acre, the land now constituting that town. His earlier years were passed on the paternal farm, and in attending the district school, where he acquired the primary elements of his present varied store of learning. When fifteen years of age he became a student in the Farmers' College, at College Hill, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in the autumn of 1851. Having decided to embrace teaching as his profession, he applied himself diligently to the acquisition of the needed qualifications, and, while pursuing his studies in the college, was also occupied for three terms in imparting instruction. In the early part of December of the same year he removed to Cumminsville, and was first employed in the school district west of that village. After three years' efficient service he was elected Principal of the Cumminsville Union School, a

position which, with but unimportant intermissions, he has since occupied. During 1857-58 he presided as Assistant Teacher in the Cincinnati Thirteenth District School, under John B. Trevor. During 1867 he was engaged, in partnership with his father-in-law, Caleb Lingo, in the sash and blind business in Cumminsville. The latter occupation, however, was foreign to his tastes, and he shortly after returned to his original profession. For five successive terms he acted as Clerk of the incorporated village of Cumminsville, and in 1868 was appointed by Judge E. F. Noyes one of the Hamilton County Board of Examiners of Teachers, serving three years in this capacity with John Hancock, of Cincinnati, and A. B. Johnson, of Avondale. In addition to his ordinary routine labors in the school-room, he has contributed frequently to educational periodicals, and also made many valuable reports of the State Teachers' Associations of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky for various newspapers. As a disciplinarian and an educator his talents are unquestioned, while many of his former pupils now fill honorable positions in public life in Ohio and other States. Also as a geologist he has deservedly acquired an extended reputation, and has collected a valuable cabinet of the leading minerals and fossils of Ohio and adjoining States. He was married in 1862 to Mary L. Lingo, and has a delightful residence on one of the many beautiful knolls in the north part of the Twenty-fifth Ward of Cincinnati.

CORRY, WILLIAM, Lawyer and first Mayor of Cincinnati, was born, December 16th, 1779, in Washington county, Virginia, being the son of John Corry, an Irishman, and a farmer in the valley of the Holston river, near Abingdon, Virginia. The latter, upon the call of Governor Shelby, in October, 1781, for volunteers to pursue the British General Ferguson, abandoned his plow in the field and, mounting his horse, joined a company of cavalry as lieutenant in this service of the State. He exposed himself recklessly to the enemy's fire on King's Mountain, where Ferguson made his last stand. The assault, repeated many times, on his position by the Federal troops, was a terrible one, hotly contested on both sides. Ferguson finally succumbed and surrendered to Governor Shelby. Among the fatally wounded was Mr. Corry, who died within half an hour after having been shot through the body. He was buried upon the battle field, his grave being near the South Carolina line. William, his son, was then but two years of age. During his youth he was placed in an excellent school, and obtained a substantial knowledge of mathematics and of the English and ancient languages, a study for which throughout his life he retained great taste. He was for some time a student in Parson Doke's Academy, in Jonesboro', Tennessee. As was customary at that time William worked at intervals upon his mother's farm, and

continued in this division of his time between study and labor until his twentieth year. Ohio was to be the scene of his future career—a State founded principally by settlers from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with the exception of that portion better known, perhaps, as the Western Reserve, where New England people had located. Among the very earliest emigrants was William McMillan, a lawyer of merit, but of the plainest taste and manners. He reached Ohio from Virginia in 1789, and subsequently purchased a tract of land for his home embracing the present site of Avondale, and this homestead he occupied until the time of his death, in 1804. He was the first Federal delegate to Congress from the Northwest Territory, before the State was organized. He was a graduate of Wynn's College, South Carolina, from which institution he took his degree. He loved books and sought the society of educated people. It was owing to this love and to the impulse of his kinship that, in 1798, he invited William Corry to come to Ohio and enter his home as a member of his family. He had a wife, but no children. His further inducement to Mr. Corry was that in his office he might profitably study law and fit himself for honorable practice. The invitation was accepted, and for three or four years Mr. Corry remained with his friend and preceptor, studying law and attending to Mr. McMillan's business, in and out of the profession, while that gentleman was abroad. About the year 1803 Mr. Corry was admitted to the bar, and soon after his admission went to Hamilton and opened an office in partnership with Mr. John Reily. They inhabited the same log-cabin, being bachelors, and for some time remained uninterruptedly together. Mr. Reily was, however, appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas of Butler County, and Mr. Corry practised alone in the old office until his marriage, in February, 1810. His wife was Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Fleming, of the "Big Hill," in Butler county, who had emigrated from Frederick, Maryland, into the beech and walnut forest of that locality, purchasing there a tract of 400 acres, the difficult labor of clearing which devolved not alone upon him and his five sons, but upon his daughters as well. Mrs. Corry often described these early reminiscences in the tedious task of opening up the wilderness to cultivation, in which she as well as her brothers earnestly engaged. Under the provisions of Mr. McMillan's will his widow and Mr. Corry were created executors, she to have a life estate in the Avondale farm, and the brothers and sisters of the testator to receive the residuary estate. Mr. Corry, in order to see the farm properly cultivated, went to live upon the homestead; but a year's residence there dissatisfied him, and he came to Cincinnati with his wife and eldest son, whom he had named after his deceased patron, William, and entered here upon the practice of the law. This was in 1811. He settled with the late Ethan Stone, in a house on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, of which he shortly became the sole tenant, and soon after purchased the property of its owner,

John Reily. His law office was in this building, and here also for many years was kept the Cincinnati Library, of which he was librarian. It was an old white frame double house—a landmark in the city—where the Trustees of the Cincinnati College and of the Ohio Medical College, Mr. Corry being the secretary of the latter body, used to assemble for business. In 1817 and 1818 it became the office of the Mayor of Cincinnati, when Mr. Corry himself, by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, was chosen first Mayor of that new-born municipality. He served but one term, having for his marshal during this period James Chambers, whose very name "was a terror to evil-doers," and who "from the river flat-boats to the outskirts cabins made war on all who failed to respect the law." The infancy of the new town had its characteristics. Lawlessness abounded, weapons were indiscriminately carried and used on the slightest provocation; and bowie-knives, the broad blades of which were riveted into iron or wooden handles, were carried about for ornament and for tooth-picks! The mayor's office, to which issues were adjourned in the expectation of a peaceful and judicial settlement, often became the scene of bloody riot. But this was only for a time. The determination of Mayor Corry, the coolness and daring of his able lieutenant, Marshal Chambers, the rigor of prison discipline, had its effect upon the sanguinary-disposed part of the community. Mayor Corry disposed of the many cases coming before him with deliberation, handing the prisoners under sentence over to the marshal, who in turn delivered them to jailor Cunningham, who placed them on a bread and water diet in the public jail at Fifth and Market streets. Upon the expiration of his term as Mayor, Mr. Corry resumed his professional duties, and was moderately well compensated. He was a well-read and skilful counsellor. His legal opinions were sound in their interpretation of law and presentation of fact, and commanded the respect of his associates at the bar and the antagonists in the actions at issue. His voice was low and gently modulated, and his entire deportment was devoid of the ostentation of those far inferior to him in ability and experience. When he addressed court or jury it was with diffidence and hesitation, without pretence to great power of oratory, making capital points and presenting his argument clearly and forcibly, though not attractively. He had less taste for politics than for law, the strifes and bickerings of which were repugnant to him; but was, nevertheless, sent to the Legislature twice, and discharged his duty well. It was not long before his genuine ability and integrity of character created a favorable impression in that body. The party abuse and personal villification which, much more so than in latter days, characterized the political campaigns of that period, so inoculated him with a distaste for public service that he never after consented to enter it. His friends urged him to a judicial career, for which his talents especially qualified him, but he was averse to its labors and responsibilities. He took pleasure in the prosperity of his

friends and fellow-citizens, with whom he always lived upon most excellent terms. His habits were sedentary, and his passion, books of every description, giving preference to historical and works on general literature, rather than to those on purely scientific subjects. He retained his love for and mastery of the ancient languages to the last, and felt the deepest interest in the education of his sons. His wife was a lady of cultivated and literary tastes. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Joshua L. Wilson was pastor. The entire labor of managing and caring at home for her family of eight children rested upon her, and heavily taxed her strength. She was a woman of sincere piety, inspired by an ardent and lasting love for her husband and children. Mr. Corry, whose health had been for some years declining, died in Cincinnati on the anniversary day of his birth, December 16th, 1833, having reached the age of fifty-five. His widow survived him for nearly twenty years, dying in September, 1852, and both lie together in Spring Grove Cemetery. The character of Mr. Corry, judged by his walk in life, was that of an upright, intelligent man; courteous in his manners, generous in his impulses, retiring in public affairs, but enjoyable in social intercourse with his friends; devoted to his family and to the welfare and progress of the city of Cincinnati and the country at large.

HUNT, JAMES C., Physician and Agriculturist, was born in Sycamore township, Hamilton county, Ohio, December 25th, 1814. He was the fourth child in a family of twenty-one children, whose parents were Isaac Hunt and Hannah (Carpenter) Hunt. His father, a native of Somerville, New Jersey, followed through life the occupations of farmer, speculator and trader. He moved to Ohio at an early date, 1790 or thereabout, and settled near Shaker-town, Warren county, whence he afterward removed to Sycamore township, Hamilton county, and there purchased a farm, on which he resided until the date of his decease, in the meantime alternating his labors as a farmer with numerous trips to the Southern States as a trader and speculator. He was widely known as a valuable and public-spirited citizen, and during his residence in Hamilton county held various offices of trust and importance. In all, he made thirty-two trips by land from his home to New Orleans, Louisiana, and about thirty-four by flat-boat down the rivers. His death occurred in 1852. His mother also was a native of New Jersey, and at an early day moved with her father, James Carpenter, to Ohio, settling at Columbia—with a blockhouse for a home—where the family constituted the earliest settlers of that portion of Hamilton county. His early education was limited in degree and kind, and was obtained at the ordinary schools of frontier settlements. At the age of twenty-one years he

began life on his own resources as a blacksmith, and during the ensuing period of fourteen years he was constantly and assiduously employed at his trade. In 1847 he purchased a farm in Union township, Butler county, Ohio, where he was engaged in agricultural operations for about seven years. This farm he disposed of by sale in 1854, and later bought a fresh farming tract in Sycamore township, Hamilton county, where he has since resided. In 1860 he began the practice of magnetic healing; and from this date down to the present time has been occupied in attending to the duties embraced in pathetising or magnetic healing. Through life he has been a close reader and a keen observer of men and events; is very liberal in his religious and political views; has always evinced a zealous interest in the advance of educational reform. Politically he is attached to the Republican party. He was married in 1836 to Roda Ryan, a daughter of William Ryan, an early settler and prominent farmer of Hamilton county, Ohio. She died, May 16th, 1844, leaving issue of five children. He was again married, November 10th, 1844, to Ann E. Elsworth, a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of William Elsworth, one of the pioneers of Hamilton county, and for forty years a prominent educator of this section of the State.

HOLLOWAY, GENERAL EPHRAIM S., Representative in the Sixty-first General Assembly of Ohio, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, July 27th, 1833, being the son of John and Lydia (Dryson) Holloway, the former of whom followed the occupation of a farmer. His family were among the earliest settlers of the State, his parents having both been born in the same county as himself. His father's family came from Loudon county, Virginia, and his mother's from Redstone, Pennsylvania. Both his paternal and maternal grandparents settled in Columbiana county in 1801, when Ohio was incorporated in what was then known as the Northwest Territory. John Dryson, his maternal grandfather, was one of the original surveyors of Ohio. General Holloway was educated in the common schools of his county, and followed the occupation of a farmer until 1857, when he embarked as a builder, and remained thus engaged until 1861. In October of that year he enlisted, raising a company of volunteers, of which, upon its organization, he was made First Lieutenant. He served four years and three months in the army, in active service, participating in all of the engagements with which his regiment participated, including all of those of the Army of the Cumberland, the Army of the Ohio, under General Buell, the army under General Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, and under General Thomas in the Nashville campaign. On September 8th, 1862, he was promoted to Captain; November 6th, 1864, to Major; March 6th, 1865, to Lieutenant-Colonel, and May 1st of the same year to Colonel. On the

recommendation of Major-Generals Z. J. Wood, David S. Stanley, P. H. Sheridan and Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, he was brevetted to the important station of Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services in the field. His brevet rank dates from March 13th, 1865. He assumed command of his regiment, the 41st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the 5th day of July, 1864, while engaging the enemy in a fierce skirmish near Chattahoochee river, Georgia, and retained command until the regiment was mustered out, gaining a splendid record for gallantry. He was a good disciplinarian and strategist, and his regiment was employed in many important missions, which were always successfully carried out, and in a manner that won the commendation of his superiors. Upon his return from the army he re-embarked as a builder, which he followed until March, 1868, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Enterprise Agricultural Works of Columbiana, a position requiring great executive ability, which he filled with credit until September, 1873, at which time he resigned. In 1873 he was elected on the Republican ticket to represent Columbiana county in the lower House of the Ohio Sixty-first General Assembly, and as a member of this body he distinguished himself as an effective debater and as an advocate of important reform measures. He was appointed as a member of the Committees on Insurance and Public Printing, and has the reputation of an effective legislator. In 1871 he purchased the *Independent Register*, of Columbiana, which he has since edited and published. This is a weekly paper with a deservedly high name, and is in thriving circumstances. It represents the Republican party in that county, but deals with party issues in an independent manner. General Holloway is an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, and an active worker in favor of popular education, using every endeavor and lending all his influence to the improvement of the system. He is in every respect a self-made and self-educated man. His grandparents were prominent members of the Society of Friends. He was married to Margaret Windel, of Columbiana county, and five children has been the result of that marriage, four of whom are now living, three sons and one daughter. General Holloway was re-elected on the Republican ticket to represent his county in the Sixty-second General Assembly.

DODDS, HON. OZRO J., Lawyer, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 22d, 1840. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father, William B. Dodds, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was formerly a prominent safe manufacturer, but is now at the head of one of the savings banks of Cincinnati, Ohio. His earlier education was received in the common schools of his native city, and he graduated at the Hughes High School in 1858. In the same year he entered the freshman class at Wabash College, in Indiana,

and, finishing the junior year in 1860, matriculated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. He would have completed his course at this institution in the summer of 1861, but the aspect of the rebellion becoming ominous he raised a company known as the University Rifles from among his fellow-students, and, becoming attached to the 20th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, served under General George B. McClellan in West Virginia during the three months' service. At the expiration of his term he recruited another company, which became Company F, of the 81st Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and continued in that command until October, 1863. He was then commissioned by Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, on the recommendation of General G. M. Dodge, commanding the 2d Division, 15th Army Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Alabama Cavalry, recruited from among the sturdy mountaineers of northern Alabama. After the close of the conflict he returned to Cincinnati, where he began the study of law with Hon. Stanley Matthews. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1866, and since then, excepting the interruptions attendant on the occupancy of official position, has been constantly and successfully occupied in the practice of his profession. In 1869 he was elected to the Legislature of Ohio, and in 1872 was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the Forty-second Congress, as Representative of the First District, to succeed Hon. Aaron F. Perry, resigned, receiving a majority of 2268 votes over his competitor, Hon. Charles P. Taft. At the expiration of his official term he again devoted himself solely to the practice of law, and now takes rank as one of the leaders at the Cincinnati bar. He is a trustee of the McMicken University, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and has held this position since January, 1875.

ANTHONY, JOHN, was born in Cincinnati on the 18th of November, 1828. He is of French descent, his father having been a native of Paris. His boyhood was passed amid poverty and hard work, and he is, in the most literal sense of the term, a self-made man. His educational advantages were of the most limited description, and in all his life he never went to school six months, taken all together. But this want of school advantages was not sufficient to keep from him all learning. He was a close and industrious reader and a keen observer, and these characteristics more than counterbalanced the absence of scholarly resources. At the early age of eleven years he was compelled to rely upon himself for support, and he proved equal to the emergency. He became an assistant in a Cincinnati brickyard, and this position furnished him occupation and support for five years. Then he became a teamster and drayman, and worked hard in this calling until the year 1857. In that year he was appointed a member of the police force under Mayor Thomas. He served on the force under

Mayor Thomas for about a year, and was reappointed to the position when Mayor Bishop commenced his administration. After serving about eight months under Mayor Bishop he resigned his position to enter upon the duties of Constable in the Fifteenth Ward. For the eight succeeding years he continued to fill the position of Constable, and at the end of that time he was appointed by Mayor Wilstach to the position of Lieutenant of Police. He served as Lieutenant for two years and then resigned his position. He had been elected Magistrate in 1869, and entered upon the duties of his new position. This office he has continued to hold ever since, having been re-elected at the expiration of each term. In politics he is a Republican, his first vote for President having been cast for General John C. Fremont. An idea of his popularity may be gained from the fact that he was the only Republican elected in Hamilton county in 1874. He was married, on the 18th of September, 1850, to Martha O. Frost, a native of Pennsylvania, and a family of five children has gathered about them.

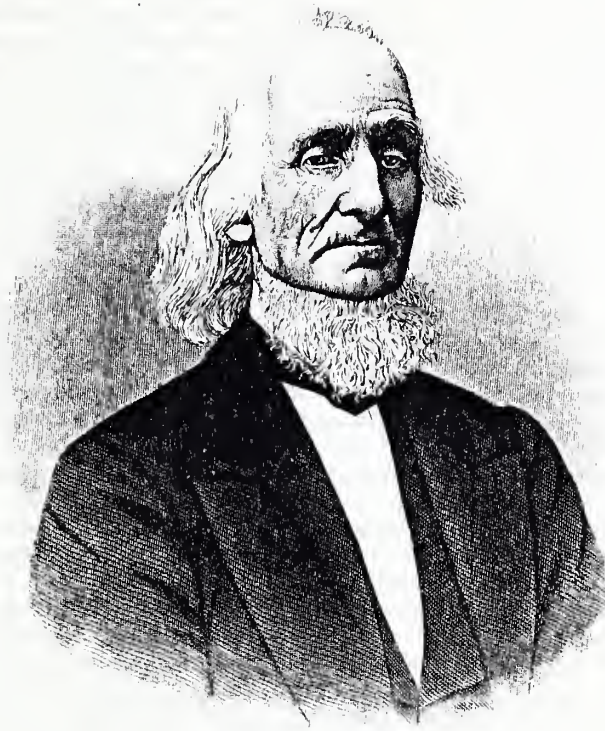
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HOGAN, PATRICK J., Manufacturer and Member of Council, was born in Ireland on the 7th of March, 1838. Being the favorite of his grandparents he was early taken under their care and sent to school. This was a Catholic school, and such as the church could then afford, his grandparents taking the not very advanced view, entertained by many even now, that only such learning as could be obtained in the schools of the church would be of any use in the world. At the age of eight, in 1846, he came with these good old people to America. They located in New York city, but in 1848 they found it to their advantage to move to Cincinnati. Here, at the age of thirteen, young Hogan left home and started life for himself in a saw factory. This rare trade he soon learned, and at the age of sixteen became foreman of the shop. After remaining five years in this factory he concluded to travel, according to the custom in Europe, and perfect his knowledge of his trade by working in various towns. This he did, working in different cities until the breaking out of the rebellion. But in the meantime he was married to Catherine Connell. The war now commencing, he was the first to answer the call of his adopted country, and entered the 1st Kentucky Regiment as a private soldier. After carrying a musket nearly two years, he left the army and joined the Quartermaster's department of the army. In this and other positions he served until late in the year 1864, when he left the army and established a manufactory for the manufacture of saws in Cincinnati. This establishment now exists under the firm-name of Hogan & Loudon. From the time of starting the success of this house has been unparalleled in the history of manufacturing, having an unbroken record of growth and prosperity; few manufactories in the city being able to present

such a history of success from the beginning. This house has invented, perfected and patented some valuable machinery in connection with the manufacture of saws. Some of these inventions are in the name of Mr. Hogan. Many of these, from which they have secured patents from the government, lie unused in their hands, business necessities preventing their introducing them to the country. Almost the entire attention of this establishment is directed to the manufacture of the larger kind of saws, power, scroll, cross-cut, and the vast variety of circular saws; this being now one of the two establishments in Cincinnati engaged exclusively in the manufacture and introduction to the trade of their own saws. After the war Mr. Hogan became actively concerned in the politics of his ward; being a man of extremely social and affable manners, and withal of fine personal appearance, he soon became very popular, the result of which was his election to the Council in 1872; with increasing favor he was again elected to the same body in 1874. He now finds himself in great demand in his party, and deservedly popular. Mr. Hogan is a gentleman of great natural ability, and although his literary attainments were not of the highest character, yet his contact with the business world and his characteristic command of words gave him great force in a political body. Mr. Hogan has already shown his faculty of success in politics as well as business. He is now barely in the prime of life, with a vast store of mental and physical force, which should give him a long life and useful career.

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BECKETT, WILLIAM, Lawyer and Paper Manufacturer, son of Robert and Mary Crawford Beckett, was born in Butler county, Ohio, on the 17th of March, 1821. After obtaining the rudiments of education and fitting himself for college, he entered the Miami University, in his native county. He graduated here in the class of 1844, winning the degree of A. B. After leaving college he studied law with Hon. John Woods, of Hamilton, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1846. He commenced the practice of his profession in Butler county, but very soon relinquished the idea of a career at the bar and embarked in the extensive manufacture of paper, which he has ever since continued. He possessed ample means, and was characterized by great executive ability, and aside from his regular manufacturing business he has engaged, from time to time, in various other branches of business enterprise. His real estate operations have been on a very extensive scale; and he has made directly from his own property, or been largely interested, as a financial speculation, in no less than sixteen additions to the city of Hamilton, besides being interested in similar enterprises, no less important, in other sections. For fifteen years he has been a Director of the Cincinnati & Dayton Railroad Company, and was one of the chief stockholders, as well as one of the original projectors, of the



Charles Peck - Engraver

Yours truly,

June 12, 1875,

Peter Neff

Hamilton & Indiana Junction Railway. In this enterprise, through complications growing out of the financial crash of 1869, he lost a quarter of a million dollars. In the public affairs of his community his influence has been very largely felt, and his name has been prominently identified with nearly every measure looking to the material improvement of Hamilton. He has encouraged the establishment of manufacturing enterprises there by private donations of land to companies and firms willing to bring their business to the place. His interest in the cause of popular education has had much to do with the elevation of the tone of the common schools of Hamilton. He is a Republican in politics, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency in 1860. He has been frequently a member of the Republican County Committee, and in 1869 he was induced to become a candidate for the State Senatorship. His opponent was a man no less distinguished than the Hon. Ferris D. Campbell, but although defeated, it was by a small majority. This was the only occasion on which he ever consented to be a candidate for political honors. He married, on the 22d of September, 1846, Martha Woods, the daughter of his preceptor, Hon. John Woods. Eight of their eleven children, three daughters and five sons, still survive.

ECKETT, DAVID, Major in the Union Army, was born, in the year 1838, in Butler county, Ohio, his parents being Robert and Mary Crawford Beckett. He was educated at the Miami University, where he graduated in 1860. In the year 1861, on the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he entered the Union army as a private soldier. In 1862 he was made a Captain, and in 1863 he was promoted to the rank of Major. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain he was killed, leaving behind him a reputation for gallantry and manliness which all might envy. He left a wife, but no children to bear his name.

EFF, PETER, retired Merchant, was born, March 31st, 1798, at Frankford, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The family emigrated to this country from Switzerland before the American revolution. When he was very young his father died, and the means of the family being all required for the support of his mother and sisters, he was early taught the necessity of making a living for himself. He received careful instruction in the plain branches of an English education. At the age of fourteen he left school and became a clerk in Philadelphia. During this time, and in fact during life, he

neglected no opportunity for self improvement. His penmanship was remarkably clear and distinct, and in all mercantile and arithmetical calculations he attained a marked prominence. The interruption of business during the war of 1812 threw him out of employment, but when peace was proclaimed he again obtained a clerkship, and from that time was enabled to support himself without depending upon the family for assistance. His close attention to business induced a favorable proposition for copartnership from Mr. Charles Bird, a prominent hardware merchant of Philadelphia, who desired to establish a branch at Baltimore, and Mr. Neff, at the age of twenty, became a partner in that business, with which he was at that time unacquainted. He soon mastered this branch of mercantile business in all its details, while his sterling integrity of character soon obtained for him a credit, which he has preserved untainted during more than fifty years of active business life. In June, 1824, Mr. Neff, with his brother William, visited Cincinnati; although the city then numbered but a few thousand inhabitants, he proposed that if his brother would leave Savannah and reside in Cincinnati he would join him in the wholesale hardware business, and would continue to reside in Baltimore and make all the purchases for the firm. The proposition was accepted, and the brothers, together with John and George, the only remaining male members of the family, united in forming the first importing hardware house west of the Alleghenies. Peter only was acquainted with the business, and he made all the purchases for the firm. He went to Cincinnati, marked the goods and fixed the price, which was firmly adhered to. On his return trip Mr. Neff was twenty-three days reaching New York by the most direct route. The facilities of the new firm and their high commercial credit soon led to fortune. In 1827 Mr. Neff married Mrs. Isabella Lamson (Freeman), a lady as remarkable for her mental ability as her personal graces, whose advice and assistance through life were of very great value to him. Her death occurred March 6th, 1844, and was the severest trial he ever experienced; he never remarried. In 1828 Mr. Neff established a business house in Louisville, Kentucky, which was very successful, and in 1838 it was united with his Cincinnati house. In 1835 he removed from Baltimore to Cincinnati, where he has since resided. At the time of the death of his accomplished and lovely wife his attention was directed to the necessity of a cemetery for the city, and by his exertions and the assistance of other gentlemen Spring Grove Cemetery was purchased by subscription. It is celebrated for the extent and beauty of the grounds and the costliness and variety of its monuments. Mr. Neff has always been a liberal, public-spirited Christian citizen, ever ready to aid in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the city and the cause of good morals and religion. The temperance reform found in him one of its best friends and earliest advocates. Mr. Neff earnestly and zealously advocated the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce for the adjustment of difficulties among merchants. The

enterprise was crowned with success, and he was appointed one of its first Vice-Presidents. The improvement of the architecture of business houses of the city received his attention in 1850; and to his enterprise, sagacity and example the Queen City is indebted for many of its beautiful buildings. He has always manifested a deep interest in the education of the young, especially in their religious training, and the Sabbath-schools have found in him a liberal benefactor and wise counsellor. The organization and establishment of the Poplar Street Presbyterian Church is due to him, and credit is given to him for personal supervision and liberal contributions to the same. For more than thirty years he has been a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and for many years President of the Board of Trustees. During the war of the rebellion he took very decided ground in favor of the United States government. As Chairman of the Finance Committee of Hamilton county he directed the movement and took a very active part in raising the amount, \$250,000, which prevented a draft in the county. During the "Kirby Smith raid" he was untiring in his efforts, and the 1st Reserve Regiment will bear witness to his zeal and devotion. Now in his seventy-eighth year, hale, hearty and vigorous, his time is chiefly spent in the development of his property in the western portion of the city; where he often receives visits from many whom he has aided with loans of money and advice, and thus saved from financial ruin; such a life is useful and successful, and will be more fully appreciated in the future, when the triumphs of peace shall receive the honors which are justly its due.

BEVIS, JAMES A., Farmer, was born, November 6th, 1810, in Colerain township, Hamilton county, Ohio, being the second of twelve children, whose parents were Jesse and Sarah (Martin) Bevis. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, followed through life agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. He was a man of decided originality as an inventor. His remote ancestry were of Irish, Scotch and English extraction, while his immediate ancestors were Pennsylvania Dutch. In 1797 Jesse Bevis went from the Dutch settlements of Pennsylvania to Ohio, making his way down the Ohio river on a flatboat, and located in Colerain township, where he filled the vocations of a farmer, a manufacturer and a mechanic. In 1810 he constructed a flatboat on the Great Miami river, near Venice, and loading it with pork, flour and other provisions, he waited for a rise of the water, and when it came passed out into the Ohio, making a slow and difficult passage to New Orleans, where he disposed of his produce. With the proceeds of his sale, a few hundred dollars in silver and gold, belted about his person, he footed the entire distance back to his home, through forest wilds thickly infested with savages. He died, May 4th, 1868, in his eighty-sixth year, in Colerain town-

ship, and the community keenly felt the loss of a pure and enterprising citizen. His wife, a native of Virginia, died February 25th, 1873, in the eighty-third year of her age. The early education of James A. was limited, and was obtained in the common schools of his native district. In his youth he was employed on his father's farm, attending to his studies only in seasons when farm labor was in part suspended. Arriving at his majority, he set out as a farmer upon his own resources, and in connection with this pursuit commenced distilling. By industry and enterprise he early laid the foundation of a competency, which he now enjoys. He has always resided in his native township, and has become one of its most prominent citizens. On May 9th, 1834, he was married to Margaret Ramsey, who was born in Colerain, Hamilton county, and was the daughter of John Ramsey, an early settler in that section of the State. By this marriage he became the father of six children. For six years Mr. Bevis was Justice of the Peace, and he has occupied other township offices, discharging their duties with fidelity and intelligence. He has taken an active interest in educational matters, and has been prominently identified with the School Board. While he is a Republican in his political affiliations, he has, though often urged to accept party nominations for positions of high trust, uniformly declined. He is tolerant in his religious opinions. His entire life has been one of quiet usefulness, characterized by industry, enterprise, fine social qualities and generous impulses. Temperance in language and in habit has been with him a constant rule of conduct, and he lives to enjoy the respect of his neighbors. His wife died September 27th, 1870.

ARMMEYER, HENRY, Magistrate, is a native of Cincinnati. He was born there on the 3d of March, 1842, and was the oldest of the six children of Rudolph Harmeyer and Louisa Kallmeyer, natives of Hanover, Germany. His father came to America early in life, settled in Cincinnati, and there worked at his trade, that of stone mason, until his death from cholera, in the year 1849. In the same year, and of the same dreadful disease, the mother also died, and the children were left orphans. Henry, happily, was able to attend the public schools in Cincinnati, and so laid the groundwork of the education which he had early set his heart upon obtaining. When he was fifteen years of age he went to work upon a farm in Greene township, Hamilton county, and continued to work there for some two years. He was not well satisfied with his condition there, however, and at the end of the two years, desiring to see more of the world, he ran away from his employer and guardian, got a situation as a deck hand on a steamboat on the Ohio river and went to New Orleans. He remained there only a few days, and then he shipped on a vessel as a sailor before the mast. He made a trip to Liver-

pool and back in this capacity, and on his return went back to Cincinnati, going up the river on a steamboat as a passenger from New Orleans. He went to work in Cincinnati, and worked steadily at whatever his hands found to do until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. That offered him a new field, and in 1861 he enlisted in Company I, of the 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He remained in the army three years and three months, and during his term of service participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, besides being in numerous skirmishes and minor engagements. At the battle of Mission Ridge he was wounded, being shot through the lower part of his head. On account of this wound he was sent to the Cincinnati Hospital, and after his recovery was employed as baggage-master at the hospital during the remainder of his term of enlistment. In the fall of 1864, after leaving the army, he returned to Greene township, where he again went to work at farming. He continued so to work with great assiduity until another year had passed. Then he returned to Cincinnati and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He continued in this line of business until the year 1870. In that year he was elected Constable of the old Seventh Ward, and to this position he was re-elected four times. In the fall of 1875 he was elected Magistrate of Cincinnati township. For the responsible duties of this position he is admirably fitted by education, experience and the upright integrity of his character. He is a man of temperate life, pleasant social characteristics, strict justice and large and intelligent observation. He is a Protestant in religion, and a Republican in politics. He was married in 1863 to Harriet Powner, of Greene township, Hamilton county, Ohio.

NOBLE, JACKSON M., Superintendent of the Street-Cleaning Department of Cincinnati, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, April 30th, 1817. He was the second child in a family of seven children, whose parents were Henry Noble and Mary (Mitchell) Noble. His father, a native of Maryland, was engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits, and settled in Clermont county at an early day. He was a participant in the last war with Great Britain, and served under General Harrison in the battle of Tippecanoe. He was a member of the City Council of Cincinnati for several terms, and for a long time officiated also as Coroner of Hamilton county. He died in 1866 in Cincinnati, to which place he had removed in 1826. His mother, a native of Maryland, died in Cincinnati in 1834. His early education was obtained at the common schools of the original settlements. While in his eighteenth year he applied his attention to the trade of carpentering, which he subsequently followed, as apprentice, journeyman and master builder, successively, until 1854. In that year he engaged in the roofing business, with which he has since been more or less con-

tinuously connected. For three consecutive terms, from 1856 to 1861, he was a member of the City Council; and in the latter year was elected City Treasurer, the duties of which office he performed efficiently for the ensuing two years. In 1868 he was appointed Presidential Elector for the Second Congressional District of Ohio, and in the course of the same year received the nomination for Auditor of the county, but, with the entire ticket, was defeated. In 1873 he was appointed Superintendent of the Street-Cleaning Department of Cincinnati, which position he still fills. Politically, he is attached to the Democratic party, and cast his first vote in favor of Martin Van Buren. He was married, February 17th, 1843, to Louisa H. Francisco, a native of Cincinnati, and is the father of nine children.

JONES, M. H., Lawyer, was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, February 13th, 1825. His parents, natives of Maryland, settled finally in Georgetown, which was the home of the family until the death of its male head, Frederick P. Jones. His mother with her family then removed to Ohio, and settled at Mechanicsburg, whence later she moved to Piqua. There his preliminary education was acquired. After engaging for a brief period in teaching school, he commenced the study of law with S. S. McKinney, of Piqua, and in 1848 was admitted to the bar. He then entered on the practice of his profession, in which he has since been constantly and successfully engaged. In 1851 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and was twice re-elected, serving in all six years. In 1857 he was elected to the Legislature from Miami county, and served two terms. In 1863 he was appointed a Commissioner of Enrolment for the Fourth Congressional District, which position he resigned after serving about eighteen months. Politically, he has been attached to the Republican party since its formation. He was married in 1851 to Jane W. Wood, of Piqua, Ohio.

McFARLAND, WILLIAM H., Clergyman, was born, June 14th, 1832, near New Athens, Harrison county, Ohio. His father was born in Ireland, and his mother in Pennsylvania. His parents being industrious, frugal, energetic and upright, he had much better than an average home training, and a fair common school education, for which he was indebted chiefly to his father. At sixteen he entered Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, where he graduated with honor at twenty-two. When twenty-five he graduated at the Theological Seminary at Xenia, Ohio. In 1859 he accepted a call to become pastor of the United Presbyterian congregation of Cambridge, Ohio. In August, 1862, he was elected and commissioned Chaplain of the

97th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served acceptably and successfully for nearly three years. At the close of the war he was tendered a commission as Chaplain in the regular army, but declined to accept it. Returning to Cambridge he resumed his pastoral labors in the congregation, which had refused to accept his resignation. His congregation has now four times as many members as when he became its pastor in 1859. It is, perhaps, the most prosperous United Presbyterian congregation in Ohio, having received nearly five hundred members within ten years. It has also recently completed a very handsome church, seating a thousand persons. He seems well pleased with his situation, although tempting offers have been made to him from much larger and more important places. He was married, April 26th, 1871, to Lizzie J. Hanna, New Athens, Ohio.

HANNA, MAJOR JAMES J., Attorney-at-Law, Mayor of the City of Springfield, Ohio, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, October 7th, 1839. He is the son of James Hanna and Margaret (Fulton) Hanna. His father, also a native of Harrison county, was a farmer. His mother was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He received his preliminary education at the Franklin College, in his native county, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1860. January 25th, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army as a private for the term of three years, and was elected and commissioned Captain of Company K of the 69th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This force was assigned to Buell's army, operating in Kentucky and Tennessee, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and took part also in the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. After the battle at Stone river he was promoted to the rank of Major for gallant and meritorious service on the field. At Mission Ridge he commanded the regiment, and was handsomely noticed in the official report of that engagement. His health failing, he obtained leave of absence after the battle of Atlanta, and returned for a brief visit to his home, while the army under Sherman struck across Georgia to reach the sea. He attempted to rejoin his regiment at Moorehead City, via New York and Savannah, and failing to do this, upon reaching the latter place after the enemy had departed for Carolina, commanded a detachment of the 14th Army Corps, and was employed in post duty for about two months. After which, and near the termination of the conflict, he again returned to his home and commenced the study of law. The winter of 1867-68 he spent in the law department of the Michigan University, at Ann Harbor, Michigan. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar in Columbus, Ohio, and entered on the practice of his profession at Springfield. In 1871 he was elected Mayor of the city, on the Republican ticket, and in 1873 was re-elected to the same office. He still con-

tinues his professional labors, and is widely and favorably known as a lawyer and an upright citizen. In his capacity of Mayor he has served with great credit to himself, and loyally guarded the best interests of his constituency. He was married, September 7th, 1869, to Fannie L. McFadden, of Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio.

COWEN, DANIEL DUANE TOMPKINS, Lawyer, was born in Moorefield, Harrison county, Ohio, on January 20th, 1826, being the son of the late Benjamin Sprague Cowen. From a very early age until December, 1832, he attended school in Moorefield, and upon the removal of his parents to St. Clairsville, at that time, he became a student of its common schools. He was then sent to Cadiz, Ohio, where he studied the classics until the fall of 1841. His father, intending him for the bar, desired that he should acquire first, as indispensable to a thorough apprehension of law and its application to science, a knowledge of medicine. To this end he read under Dr. John Alexander of St. Clairsville, and upon the completion of a full course he entered upon the study of law with his father and Hugh J. Jewett. On January 20th, 1847, his twenty-second birthday, he was admitted to practice at Columbus, and at once commenced his professional duties at St. Clairsville, occupying the office formerly used by his father, who had just been elected to the bench. His practice was begun under most favorable auspices, and became rapidly large and remunerative. In 1851 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Belmont county, and was honored by re-elections in 1853 and 1855. Upon the resignation of Judge Okey, one of the incumbents of the Common Pleas bench for that district, Mr. Cowen was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy. He was a delegate to the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1873, and was one of its ablest members, filling positions on important committees, and framing many articles for incorporation in, and urging needed amendments to the organic law of the State. From 1854 until 1862 he was on the Board of School Examiners of Belmont county. He was one of the originators of the First National Bank of St. Clairsville, which was organized in April, 1864, and ever since its commencement of business he has filled its Presidency. In 1862 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 52d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command, and for the greater portion of the time in charge of it, until February, 1863, when he resigned on account of the illness of his wife. He was, on March 28th, 1848, married to H. F. Martin, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, who died in May, 1864. On August 8th, 1865, he married her sister, Anna E. Martin. Mr. Cowen is the oldest practising lawyer at the St. Clairsville bar, and has a large and influential clientele. He has been retained in almost all the important civil and criminal actions



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which have engaged the attention of the local courts, and has distinguished himself for his ability as a consulting attorney and pleader. While upon the bench his rulings and decisions confirmed popular opinion of his thorough legal training, and his wisdom in clear and conclusive interpretation of the laws. His arguments, whether addressed to juries or to the court sitting in banc, have always been models of lucid analyzation of fact, and faultless interpretation and application of the authorities. As Mayor of the city, and as a member of municipal departments, he exerted every effort to improve the material welfare of his fellow-citizens. In all his labors, private and official, he has displayed signal tact and learning, and unquestionable integrity, and is rewarded with the respect of the entire community.

DORSEY, GODWIN VOLNEY, M. D., President of the Citizens National Bank, ex-State Treasurer, was born in Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, November 17th, 1812, being the only son of James Maxwell Dorsey. The Dorsey family originally settled in Maryland over two hundred years ago, and succeeding generations have continued their residence in that State up to the present time, not merely perpetuating the family name but rendering it one of the most reputable known in that section of the country. The names of Major Edward Dorsey and John Dorsey, Esq., appear on the commission appointed in 1694 to lay out the town of Annapolis, or, as it was then called, "Anne Arundel's Towne;" and in locating the public buildings, it was provided, as shown by records still extant, that "that part of the lands which lye on ye creeke by Major Dorsey's house, whereby his excellency, Governor Nicholson, now lives, be set aside for public buildings, and if in case ye same happens to come within any of the said Major's lottes, propose that land be given him elsewhere for it." One year afterwards the same gentlemen headed a committee which procured funds and built the first Episcopal church in the new city. From these early Maryland families the name of Dorsey spread extensively through that State and into Pennsylvania, Virginia, and even Kentucky and Mississippi. Major James Maxwell Dorsey, the father of Godwin Volney Dorsey, removed to Ohio from Baltimore in 1809. For one year he lived in Cincinnati, and then settled in Oxford township, Butler county. This was in 1810. For many years succeeding he was connected with Miami University, having the care of the lands and the charge of the work of erecting the college buildings. He acted, in addition, as Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. During the war of 1812 he commanded the Old Battalion, raised in Butler county, which afterwards rendered valuable services on scouting expeditions in the western and northwestern parts of the State. It was at Miami University that Godwin Volney Dorsey was educated. Upon leaving this venerable institution he studied medicine

with Dr. John O'Ferrall, of Piqua, Miami county, and with Professor John Eberle, of Cincinnati. Immediately after graduating from the Ohio Medical College in 1836, from which institution he took his degree of M. D., he entered upon practice in Piqua, and in a very short time, by his skill and care in the discharge of his professional duties, he secured a very large and influential patronage, which he retained without interruption for more than twenty-five years. Although there were many inducements for his withdrawal for a time from his practice, he allowed none to influence him in his steadfast purpose of winning a standard reputation for ability. His political affiliations were originally Democratic. He became a disciple of the old Jeffersonian school, casting his first Presidential vote for Martin Van Buren in 1836. In 1848 he was an Elector on the Democratic ticket, and supported General Cass for the Presidency. He was elected from the strong Whig district, comprising Miami, Darke and Shelby counties, a Senatorial delegate to the Convention of 1849, which formed the new Constitution of Ohio; and though acting and voting uniformly with the Democrats, he refused to allow himself to be drawn into the weakness of endeavoring to incorporate mere party politics in an instrument which was to be the organic law of the whole State and of all parties. He introduced and carried successfully through that body the present self-regulating apportionment scheme for State Senators and Representatives, a scheme which gave general satisfaction to all parties at that time, and which still satisfies them. Prior to the assembling of this Convention each decade witnessed in the State Legislature scenes of bitter partisan contests, and the introduction of the most flagrant and indefensible plans for an apportionment of the districts to favor and continue the success of the dominant party at the time. Dr. Dorsey proposed to the Committee on Apportionment the measure now embodied in the Constitution, as a remedy for this constantly-recurring evil. He also drew up that clause of the Constitution, to be found in section vii. of article 13, in reference to the investiture of associations with banking powers. In the memorable Know-Nothing contest of 1854 he was defeated for Congress, as was every Congressional candidate of his party in the State. In 1856 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and advocated the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. He was again placed in the field for Congress, when Mr. Buchanan was the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, and although he ran ahead of that distinguished gentleman in his district, he sustained another defeat. In 1857 he was the Democratic candidate for State Auditor, upon the ticket with Hon. R. P. Ranney for Governor. In 1860 he became an ardent supporter of Senator Douglas for the Presidency, and differed with Mr. Buchanan on the question of the Lecompton Constitution for Kansas. He was one of the original anti-slavery Democrats, having been a member of the Committee on Resolutions in the Democratic Convention of 1848, which drew up the celebrated anti-slavery resolution of that year.

When the civil war broke out, and before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, Dr. Dorsey openly declared himself in favor of sustaining the administration, and from that time his energies, his influence, his material aid were all generously given in aid of the Union cause. He wrote the celebrated "Statesman Letter," published originally in that paper at Columbus, and afterwards in every paper in the State, advocating the formation of a Union party, and which did more perhaps than any one thing in organizing that party in the State. He became a candidate in 1861 for State Treasurer on the Union ticket, and was elected by the largest majority of any one on the State ticket. In 1863 he was again elected to the same office, which he resigned in 1865. On the 8th of January, 1864, he delivered by request a Eulogy on General Andrew Jackson before both Houses of the General Assembly, at Columbus, and in the same year was one of the Senatorial delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and advocated the renomination of Mr. Lincoln. During the years 1863 and 1864 he was Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Ohio. In 1868 he was chosen by the Electoral College, on the Grant and Colfax ticket, a Senatorial Elector, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Governor David Tod. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and distinguished his service in that body by advocating the adoption of reform measures, which he ably and eloquently sustained. For twenty years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Miami University. He was the first President of the Piqua Hydraulic Company, and is now President of the Citizens' National Bank of Piqua. The ability of Dr. Dorsey, in the profession of medicine and in the field of politics, of education and of business enterprise, may be fairly estimated from this record. There are few, perhaps, who have so well merited the confidence and respect of their fellow-citizens as he, and few have discharged the varied and responsible duties imposed upon them with greater energy or greater fidelity. He was married, June, 1837, to N. M. McCorkle, daughter of Hon. John McCorkle, of Piqua. In 1856 he was married to L. P. Morrow, daughter of D. Tuttle, Esq., of Indianapolis.

BOYCE, HON. GEORGE W., Member of the Ohio Legislature, was born in Columbiana county, May 3d, 1840, being the son of Isaac and Jane (Brady) Boyce, both of whom were of Irish descent. His father was a lumber dealer and a farmer, and was highly esteemed by his neighbors. George W. had meagre advantages for culture in early life, but these he improved in the highest degree possible. He was ambitious for liberal and substantial culture in the most practical and popular branches, and to this end he entered the University of Ohio, at Athens, after attaining his majority, and sustained himself by teaching. He graduated in 1867,

taking the degree of A. B., receiving subsequently, in course, the degree of A. M. Upon leaving this institution he started an academy at Savannah, Athens county, which soon attained a flourishing condition and took high rank as a school for instruction. Having, however, previously registered for the bar, he disposed of this institution at the end of a year and entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in 1869. During this course of study he read law under the private supervision of Judge Stover, of the Superior Court, and became thoroughly fitted for membership of the bar, to which he was admitted. He at once associated with W. F. Boyd, and entered into practice, in which he made rapid progress, attaining gradually to the position of a leading lawyer. In 1873 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent Cincinnati in the Sixty-first General Assembly of the State, and is still a member of that body. He is Chairman of the Committee on Revision, and a member of the Committee on Finance. He is a clear and logical debater, an active worker, and has participated prominently in all the proceedings of the Assembly since his entrance to it. He has the reputation of being a thoroughly-read lawyer, familiar with all branches of practice, careful in the management of all cases intrusted to him, and faithful to the interests of those who seek his skill and confidence.

OWE, ANDREW JACKSON, Surgeon, was born in Paxton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1826. His early years were passed on a farm. He received a classical course at Leicester Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in 1853. During this year and the following one he took courses of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and afterwards hospital instruction in New York. After graduating at the Worcester Medical Institution he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in his *Alma Mater*. In 1856 he accepted the same position in the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati. In 1870 he brought out a "Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations," and was transferred to the chair of Surgery. In 1873 he wrote a "Manual of Eye Surgery," and has in an advanced state of preparation a general work on the "Principles and Practice of Surgery," designing most of the illustrations with his own pencil. The subject of this sketch has exhibited inventive talent in the construction of instruments, and in the execution of difficult operations. He has successfully performed most of the great operations in surgery, and many of them repeatedly. He has frequently been called long distances as an expert witness in malpractice trials, and is familiar with nice points in medical jurisprudence. He illustrates his lectures with striking diagrams of his own make and with crayon sketches rapidly drawn while speaking. He is a constant contributor of surgical papers to the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, and an occasional writer for

popular and scientific periodicals. He has also acquired distinction in comparative anatomy, and is an active member of the Society of Natural History. Dr. Howe stands to day among the leading men and teachers in his school in the West, and ranks as one of the first surgeons of the country. His scholarly attainments give him some advantages over his brethren, being one of the finest speakers and most successful teachers of the distinguished medical men of the day. Dr. Howe has a large and valuable practice, is yet in the prime of life, with a fine body and constitution, and with the prospect of a bright and useful career before him.

ELLIS, S. H., Worthy Master of the State Grange of Ohio of Patrons of Husbandry, was born near Martinsville, Clinton county, Ohio, January 3d, 1830. His father, Robert Ellis, was born in Tennessee, and at the age of eighteen removed with his father to Ohio, where, in young manhood, he married Susan Lewis, who died in a few months after marriage. Seth's mother's name was Anna Hackett, who, in young womanhood, married James Moon, and from this marriage had one child, a daughter. Soon after the birth of this child her husband died; in course of time Robert Ellis and Anna Moon were united in marriage. Their first child, being a daughter, was named Susan Ellis; and their second, being a son, was named James M. Ellis, thus preserving the name of the husband of one and the wife of the other in the family. This union, which continued more than fifty years and was one of unusual happiness, was terminated by the death of Robert Ellis, in March, 1874, at the age of seventy-nine years and six months. His widow, Anna, is still living. The early education of the subject of this sketch was confined to the usual three-months district school of each winter until he reached his seventeenth year, when he had the privilege of attending for a year in succession the school in Springboro', under the instruction of an excellent instructor, Charles Kimble, who took great interest in his advancement. At the close of this year's schooling he received a certificate from the Examiners of Warren county, Ohio, to teach school, said certificate good for two years. He afterwards obtained a certificate in Montgomery county, on which he taught school six months. In August, 1851, just before commencing the latter school, he was united in marriage to Rebecca J. Tressler, who was born and reared on a farm adjoining the one where they now live, one and one-half miles east of Springboro'. From this union they have five girls and two boys, of whom the eldest daughter, Evangeline, is married to A. M. Somers. Mr. Ellis has been a practical farmer ever since he commenced business for himself, in the spring of 1852. At the organization of Grange No. 6, in Ohio, of Patrons of Husbandry, October 1st, 1872, he was unanimously chosen to be its principal

officer, or Master; and at the expiration of this term of office he was again re-elected. He was appointed soon after his connection with the order, by the national officers, as a General Deputy, to organize subordinate granges in Ohio. By the 1st of the following April he had organized over seventy granges. On the 9th day of April, 1873, the masters of the various subordinate granges in the State (it then being located in the following counties, viz.: Stark, Portage, Hocking, Montgomery, Clinton, Vinton, Clermont, Greene and Warren) met at Lebanon, Warren county, and with the assistance of Mr. T. A. Thompson, of Minnesota, Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, organized the State Grange of Ohio. Of this organization his associates chose Mr. Ellis to be its chief officer, that of Worthy Master, the election to last for two years. At the expiration of this period, in March, 1875, he was again nearly unanimously re-elected to the same position for another term of two years. The granges in the State having increased up to that time, under his efficient leadership, to over 1100, with a membership of over 50,000, his labors in this good work have been incessant, and next to his family and the church has lain nearest his heart. His position as the chief officer in the State has led to the acquaintance of many of the best men and women in Ohio, he having in this capacity formed acquaintance, more or less intimate, with persons in every county in the State; and having the office of State Master places the responsible duty of representing the order in Ohio in the National Grange upon Mr. Ellis and his wife, which position they have filled in three meetings of the National Grange, the first at St. Louis, Missouri, the second at Charleston, South Carolina, and the third at Louisville, Kentucky, the latter commencing November 17th, 1875. At this meeting Mr. Ellis was chosen Chaplain of the National Grange for the next three years. The biography of Colonel William H. Hill will give the reader an idea of the business transacted by this noble association of farmers.

BRÜHL, GUSTAVUS, M. D., was born, May 31st, 1826, in the village of Herdorf, in the Prussian province of Rhenania, where his father was proprietor of mines and smelting furnaces. He received a classical education at the colleges of Siegen, Muenster-Eiffel and Treves, where he graduated, then studied medicine, philosophy and history at the universities of Munich, Halle and Berlin, and after having passed the required examinations he was honored with the degree of M. D. He was induced to come to America in 1848, partly by the difficulty of finding successful practice in a field already overstocked, and partly by the fever of emigration, then at its height in Germany, and which was fanned in him by the inviting letters sent him by his uncle, John Gerlach Brühl, a resident of Missouri. Upon his arrival he started en route for Missouri,

but on his way down the Ohio the boat in which he took passage was laid up at Cincinnati on account of low water. Going on shore he encountered a relative of his mother's family, who persuaded him to settle permanently in that city. He opened an office at the corner of Laurel and Linn streets, and soon established himself in a lucrative practice by the exercise of skill and care in the performance of his professional duties. For several years, he was Acting Physician of St. Mary's Hospital. He lectured for a while in the Miami Medical College on laryngoscopy and diseases of the throat, but refused a chair of Obstetrics, offered him by several medical colleges. In the summer of 1869 he accepted the editorship of the *German Pioneer*, a monthly magazine devoted to the "History of the German Inhabitants of America," for which he had furnished many important papers. He resigned this position upon the conclusion of the second volume, in 1870, but continued to contribute sketches from time to time on topics of interest to the readers of the magazine. Among these were articles on belles-lettres and scientific subjects, and poems in the German language. He issued a volume of German verse, entitled "Poesien des Urwalds von Kara Giorg," the latter being his *nom de plume*. This volume was issued in New York, in 1871. Several of his poems were published in Steiger's "Dornrosen" and "Heimathgrüsse," anthologies of German-American verse. For years he has turned his attention to the study of American archaeology, and delivered many lectures on this topic before different literary and scientific societies. The results of his investigations are now being published in a work entitled "Die Culturvölker Alt-Americas," the first part of which has already appeared in print. He is one of the curators of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, a member of the American Medical Association, of the Natural History Society and of the Literary Club of Cincinnati, and was one of the originators of the Peter Claver Society, in 1867, for the education of poor negro children. During the Franco-German war, in 1870-71, he was President of the Sanitary Aid Society of Cincinnati, and presided at the Peace Jubilee held in that city. He was lately a member of the University Board of Cincinnati, and is still one of the Board of Examiners of Public Schools. Dr. Brühl is a man of scholarly culture, both in the arts and sciences. He is a patient, though an enthusiastic, investigator, and his labors have thus far been highly beneficial to his profession, and through this profession to the public. He has taken a deep interest in the improvement of popular education, and has suggested and helped to carry out many reforms. He has supported all steps for the material and moral welfare of his adopted city, and in this manner has earned the esteem of the community. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and in a number of campaigns he has been one of the most eloquent and effective of its German speakers. While absent in California, in 1871, his party honored him with the nomination for State Treasurer,

and, though not elected, his great popularity in the State was shown by the heavy vote which he polled, and which was the highest on his ticket.

ECKEL, HERMANN, was born, March 27th, 1826, in Woellstein, Rheinllessen, near Bingen. His father, John Peter Eckel, was the county druggist in this wealthy and beautifully situated little town, and was widely known in the community as a gentleman of high professional attainments, liberal views and humane principles. His prominent trait was a tender love for his children, united with a peculiar ability to impress them strongly with a sense of the beautiful in nature. Until his eleventh year Hermann had no other schooling than that afforded by the country school of his native village. In the spring of 1837 he was sent to Darmstadt, and there undertook the higher curriculum of the "Realschule," and afterwards that of "Polytechnicum." The records of both these higher institutions show that he advanced and graduated with honors. At the desire of his parents he chose the fields of pharmacy in which to serve the usual apprenticeship. He was accordingly articled at Knoberg, Nassau. In 1844 he passed, before the Faculty of the Medical College of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, the examination necessary to qualify him as pharmacist's assistant. After serving in this capacity in different cities he returned to Darmstadt in 1852 and completed his pharmaceutical course in the laboratory of the Polytechnic School, under his former teacher and paternal friend, Professor F. Moldenhauer. Here in the autumn of 1852 he had become the *dux* in his class and the orator for the chemical section at the public exhibition. This duty he performed in a manner that elicited for him flattering notice in the *Darmstadt Gazette*. In 1853 he passed the "Staats Examen," an ordeal which qualified him to set up for himself as a regularly licensed pharmacist or druggist. This same year, 1853, he came to America. It was Hermann's great love of freedom, probably, above everything else that induced him to come to this country. Soon after arriving in Cincinnati he began work in his profession, and in a few years, with some of the customary thrift of his countrymen, he was able to do business for himself. For nearly twenty years he has had his store where it now is. He is one of the most scholarly and spirited of our German population, and ranks among leading men of his country in Cincinnati. For ten years at least it is but fair to say that he has been the champion of German in the public schools. Mr. Eckel maintains that while English is the language of this country, such a respectable number of the German patrons of the school desire their children to speak and read the German that it is but just that the German should be thoroughly taught, as any other branch, in the schools.

During the memorable crusade, in 1874, Mr. Eckel was one of the first to speak, at a public meeting of Germans, against interference by sumptuary enactments against what was termed the right of the citizen. In 1861 he was first elected a member of the School Board of Cincinnati. With an intermission of one year he has been a member of that body ever since. Several times he has been favored by the nominations from both political parties. His anti-Catholic and liberal educational views, and his bold advocacy of the cause of the Germans, doubtless, above everything else, produce this in his favor. Mr. Eckel has won the reputation of a skilful druggist. He engages in nothing in a half-way manner, but devotes himself earnestly to anything he undertakes. While this is the true state of the case, it is also true that he has not accumulated wealth to such a degree as most of his countrymen. By his keen insight, indomitable will and his great pluck, together with his knowledge of German pedagogics, he has probably more than any other member of the School Board been instrumental in eradicating many supposed errors in the English and German methods of teaching. Although he is, in a sense, the patron of the German in the schools, he came into the Board not for the Germans as an element, but as a citizen, with a deep interest in the schools and a determination to do all he could for their highest good. His work, therefore, in the schools has been as an American. In the famous Bible question Mr. Eckel made one of his greatest efforts against the continuance of the Bible in the schools. On the great question of the division of the fund in favor of the Catholic Church he was one of its bitterest opponents, and on the visit of nineteen members of the Board to the residence of the archbishop he was the spokesman. He is not a church member or a Christian in any sense of the word. This position of course makes him a target for all parties; yet the boldness, address and good humor, as well as the ability and earnestness of the man, insure his success. A year ago, realizing his insufficient provision against the changes of the future, he began to study modern alchemy, and thinks he has been rewarded by finding the philosopher's stone. He has now perfected a process for enameling iron, from his own manipulation, without aid from any similar process. This he justly deems the greatest work of his life, and thinks "there is a tide in the affairs of men that leads to fortune," and believes that a competency now awaits him and his children. Although not a Christian, he is yet disposed to the view that "there is a Providence that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may." Mr. Eckel is thoroughly republican, and in adventurous times would be a leader of radical forms of right or thought; he is scholarly and has a strong literary tendency; has written considerable and belongs among the members of the rationalistic school of ideas. He is as full of hope and vigor as life itself, and believes, as he belongs to a family of men noted for their longevity, that his friends and country may demand his service, with propriety, thirty years hence.

GRAHAM, WILLIAM A., Wholesale Druggist, was born in Westchester county, New York, January 9th, 1821, where he spent his early years and received his education. Removing to New York city in 1839 he entered upon a clerkship in the drug house of Graham & Co., and remained connected with this establishment until March, 1845, when he went to Zanesville, Ohio. In company with David Maginnis he started a drug house, under the firm-name of Maginnis & Graham, in that place, and the partnership was continued until 1850, when Mr. Maginnis retired, leaving the control of the business entirely to his partner until the latter admitted Messrs. Willis Bailey and J. D. Porter to an interest in the house. Under the able direction of Mr. Graham and his associates the establishment largely increased its transactions, and earned the reputation of being one of the best and most reliable drug houses in the State. In 1847 Mr. Graham married Sarah V., daughter of Dr. John Hamm, an ex State Senator of Ohio, and, under the administration of President Jackson, Minister of the United States to Chili. From the date of its organization, in 1864, he has been a large stockholder and a director of the First National Bank of Zanesville, and was one of the most energetic promoters of the Ohio Iron Company, of which for many years he was a director. He is a gentleman of unusually brilliant business qualifications, possessing excellent financial ability and the requirements of efficient executive management of mercantile and industrial works. His experience has been a varied and valuable one, and as the senior member of one of the oldest wholesale drug houses in the West he has become known to and esteemed by the business community of Ohio and neighboring States. He has at all times manifested great interest in the improvement of Zanesville, and erected a large warehouse on Main street, as well as one of the handsomest residences in that section, which his family now occupies. His support to meritorious business as well as municipal enterprise has always been willingly given, and in his entire career as a merchant and private citizen he has acted in a manner to win and retain the respect of the community in which he lives. He has amassed a large fortune, and is at the same time one of the most liberal as well as one of the most prominent citizens of Zanesville.

DALE, BENJAMIN T., Farmer, of Mill creek township, near Bondhill, Hamilton county, was born near Lewistown, Delaware, April 21st, 1805. He was the fourth child in a family of seven children, whose parents were Jacob Dale and Charlotte (Truitt) Dale. His father, who followed through life mercantile, mechanical and agricultural pursuits, died in Worcester county, Maryland, January 20th, 1816, where he had settled at an early day. His

mother's decease occurred also in Maryland, January 25th, 1823. His boyhood was passed alternately in labor and in study, the former occupying, however, the greater portion of the time. At the age of seventeen he was placed to learn the trade of plastering, in Worcester county, Maryland, where, and also in adjoining counties and in Virginia, he worked at his trade until 1829. He subsequently moved to Ohio, and settled in Cincinnati, having journeyed over the mountains on foot, his wife in a six-horse wagon. At Wheeling they took deck passage on a boat running down the Ohio river. On his arrival he found himself the possessor of \$190. He then went at once to work at his trade, at \$1.25 per day, as journeyman. In the ensuing year he established himself in business on his own account, carrying it on for three years in connection with Julius V. Thomason. At the expiration of this time the partnership was dissolved, and he sustained the business alone until the year 1852. His eldest son, James, then became his partner in business. Their last important job was the plastering of the fine, large State House at Columbus, Ohio. He was a citizen of Cincinnati until 1857, when he retired from his regular business and his home in the city and settled on his farm, in Mill Creek township, where he has since permanently resided, principally engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was Commissioner of one of the Special Road districts of Mill Creek township, and for five years was a member of the City Council of Cincinnati. In 1851 he was elected to the State Legislature, and served for two years. Since the expiration of his term he has declined a renomination for the same office. Politically, he is attached to the Democratic party, and cast his first vote in favor of General Jackson. In the educational, political and religious movements he has always manifested a zealous and generous interest, and has been a valued co-worker in many enterprises which have had for ultimate issue the welfare of the community in which he has resided and the more speedy development of the interests of his State. He was married, December 25th, 1828, to Deborah N. Millburn, a native of Accomac county, Virginia. They were blessed with ten children; three of them are now living, and reside in Cincinnati.

JONES, GEORGE W., is the eldest son of John Davies and Elizabeth Jones, and was born in the city of Cincinnati on the 26th of October, 1826. He graduated among the "honor-men" in his class at Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, in 1846, having while a student received the benefits of the tuition of such esteemed men of learning as Bishop McVaine, President Bronson, Professor Ross and other reputable scholars connected with that institution, at which some of our ablest jurists and distinguished doctors of divinity have received their diplomas. After the completion of his collegiate course he entered the dry-goods

business, in August, 1846, and in the following year became the "buyer" for the firm of J. D. & C. Jones & Co., of which he was in 1848 made a partner, and continued as a prominent member of this active mercantile firm and that of Jones Brothers & Co. until the dissolution of the latter house, in July, 1865, at which date the firm of George W. Jones & Co. was created, of which he was the principal, for the prosecution of the same business so well established by the former copartners. In July, 1869, he retired from business and devoted his attention to the management and control of his large farm, located at Jones's Station, in Butler county, Ohio. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee and Treasurer of the first Exposition, held in Cincinnati in 1869, which was styled the "Exposition of Textile Fabrics." The success then achieved in this comparatively small way—in making the public acquainted with the products of home manufactories—laid the foundation for more enlarged plans for effecting far more satisfactory results, and now our industrial expositions have become the well-recognized annual occasions for the exhibition of articles of American skill and workmanship, as well as for the influx of a large population to our metropolis, curious and desirous of seeing and examining the products wrought by our skilled artisans, or beholding the progress made in matters of science. The whole nation have been made familiar with the realizations of our expositions, and it is not an unreasonable deduction to suggest that our government obtained from Cincinnati the idea which will develop into the far-famed "Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876." In 1870 Mr. Jones was elected President of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati, as the candidate of the Independent party, and in this official position was instrumental in making the change in the constitution making any man eligible to membership; and in recognition of his merits as a man of energy and influence he was elected President of the Miami Valley Insurance Company, in July, 1871, under whose management this corporation has become one of the most successful companies of the kind in Ohio, if not in the country: its present favorable condition being in no small degree attributable to the labors and judgment of its President. In 1872 he was Treasurer of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, and was delegated by the Chamber of Commerce to act as Commissioner of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition for 1873; and being reappointed he was subsequently unanimously chosen as President of the Board of Commissioners for the Exposition of 1874, and also acted as a member of the Executive Committee of the Musical Festival Association, held in Cincinnati in May, 1873 and 1875. In 1849 Mr. Jones married Jane O. N. Tibbatts, daughter of Hon. John Tibbatts, ex-Member of Congress from Kentucky, and granddaughter of General James Taylor (now deceased) of the same State. From the above brief outline of the positions held by the subject of this sketch, and of his active participation in the affairs of men, we discover

the character and qualifications which have commended him to the favorable consideration of the community in which he still lives.

BROWN, BENJAMIN, Revolutionary Captain, was born on the 17th of October, 1745, at Leicester, Massachusetts. He was of English descent, his grandfather, the first settler in the town of Hatfield, on the Connecticut river, having come to this country from England when a youth. It was a fighting stock from the earliest days, and this founder of the family was many times engaged in the Indian wars that formed so large a part of the history of the country in those days. His son, Captain John Brown, the father of Benjamin, served with credit in the Colonial army during the French war, and was present at the taking of Louisburg and Cape Breton. He rendered peaceful service also, and during the Revolutionary war and for many years afterwards he represented the town of Leicester in the Legislature of Massachusetts. Until he was thirty years of age he shared the usual life of the New England citizen, a life full of toil and hardship, but full also of rugged enjoyment and rigid integrity. In February, 1775, when he had reached his thirtieth year, had married and had a little family about him, he enlisted in a regiment of Minute-men, and, without fully knowing what he had done, had helped form the basis of the Revolutionary army. In the May following he received the commission of Lieutenant and Commissary, and in the next month—the historic month of June, 1775—he participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. In the year 1777 he was commissioned a Captain in Colonel Michael Jackson's regiment, Massachusetts line, of which Dr. John Brooks, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, was Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Hull, afterwards of bad fame, was Major, and took part in nearly all of the battles preceding the surrender of General Burgoyne. In some of these engagements he specially distinguished himself by his gallantry and daring. So highly were these qualities in him appreciated that he was tendered the position of Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Baron De Kalb, who soon after fell at Camden. His self-confidence, however, was not equal to his gallantry. He distrusted his educational qualifications and knowledge of the details of military science, and therefore declined the offered honor. Two years after receiving his commission as Captain, in 1779, he resigned his commission, left the army and returned home, impelled to this step by reasons of a personal character. Patriotism made him reluctant to yield his share in the great struggle, and a just appreciation of his high qualities made his superior officers reluctant to lose his services; but his necessities could not be disregarded, and he went home to provide for the support of his family. Although no longer a fighter in the field for the national cause, he by no means ceased to work in its behalf, and at home rendered

service only less valuable than the excellent service he had rendered in the camp and on the battle field. About the year 1789 he removed with his family to Hartford, Washington county, New York. He remained there only a few years, however, and in the fall of 1796 he again emigrated, seeking a home this time in the Northwest Territory. He reached Marietta in the spring of 1797, and settled there temporarily. In 1799 he removed to Ames township, in company with Judge Cutler, and continued to reside there until the year 1817, when, his health having failed, he went to Athens to reside with his son, General John Brown. Here he continued to reside until October, 1821, when he died, full of years and of honors. During his residence in Ames he was one of its prominent citizens, holding various offices and contributing largely to the advancement of the settlement. His wife, whom he had married in Massachusetts, and who had shared with him the struggles of his early years and the successes of his later life, survived him, and died at Athens in the year 1840, at the ripe age of eighty-six years.

JONES, JOHN D., was born near Morgantown, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of December, 1797, and was the son of John and Elizabeth Jones, being paternally of Welsh ancestry, as his name would indicate, with a mixture of Scotch-Irish blood, derived by maternal descent. His great-grandfather, David Jones, came to this country from Wales in about 1720, and settled in Berks county, whither a large number of his native people emigrated, becoming inhabitants for the most part of what is now the beautiful Conestoga valley, and built the pretty little villages of Morgantown and Churchtown, in the vicinity of that imposing range of hills known as the Welsh mountains. Being Episcopalians by faith and education—coming to this country as zealous members of the "Church of England"—they gave the religious character to the locality, which even to this day has not been removed or impaired. His father was a native and resident of the Keystone State, and died at the age of fifty-two years, on the 14th of January, 1816, at Reading Forge, Chester county, Pennsylvania, being at that time a farmer and a recently elected member of the House of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, but died before taking his seat in that legislative body. His wife having departed this life previously, on the 13th of January, 1814, ten orphan children were left to mourn the loss of parents held in high esteem in the community of which they had been members. The subject of these remarks was one of the eldest of this family, and while quite young, prompted by ambition as well as necessity, with self-reliance and a determination to engage in the battle of life on his own account, he left the scenes of his boyhood and went to Philadelphia to learn the mercantile business, and was employed by his maternal uncles, Thomas

and John K. Graham, East India merchants. In September, 1819, with his older brother, George W. Jones, he came to Cincinnati, crossing the Allegheny mountains in the well-known Conestoga wagons, of whose size and usefulness perhaps only the oldest inhabitants have a just appreciation, and came down the Ohio river in a flat-boat, bringing a stock of dry goods and other necessary parts of an outfit to establish a western store. Thus these young merchants made their first essay in a field of labor at that time of circumscribed dimensions, but which now, by the expansion of trade, the increased facilities of transacting business with those at a distance and the improved condition of affairs in the country generally, has been enlarged commensurate with the skill, science and capacity of those engaged in mercantile pursuits. On the 1st of December, 1820, at the early age of twenty-four years, his brother and partner died, leaving the care and responsibility of a new business, in an undeveloped and almost unsettled country, upon one as yet untried and inexperienced. Notwithstanding this disappointment and bereavement, happening when his plans of promise and life had scarcely been formed, he with his uncle, Thomas Graham, continued his business under the firm-name of John D. Jones & Co. till its dissolution, in 1827, at which date his brother Caleb Jones became his partner, and the business was conducted under the firm-name of J. D. & C. Jones, which was pursued with a steady and constant development and attended with uniform prosperity. On the 22d of September, 1823, at Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, the subject of this biographical sketch was married to Elizabeth Johnston, daughter of the late Colonel John Johnston. She was born, September 22d, 1807, at the military post from which the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, derived its name, while her father, familiarly known as one of our western pioneers, was United States Factor and Indian Agent. But, to return from this diversion to our historical connections, the firm of J. D. & C. Jones was engaged in business for the period of twenty-one years, and succeeded by the firms of J. D. & C. Jones & Co. and Jones Brothers & Co. successively, of which John D. Jones was the senior partner: these mercantile establishments being heirs, so to speak, of the parent house, created years before, and but the substantial changes in name incident to the demands of an increasing and successful business of a mercantile firm well and favorably known throughout the East and West. Mr. Jones retired from all active participation in business in July, 1865, having been engaged in the dry-goods trade uninterruptedly for almost fifty years, during which time, in addition to the close attention demanded in looking after his own interests, he was not unmindful of his obligations and duties to others; and there are not a few men now numbered among the prosperous and prominent merchants of Cincinnati and the West who have received encouragement or substantial assistance as well as good counsel from him, which have been of benefit to them in their mercantile career. As a merchant Mr.

Jones has ever pursued a methodical and systematic course, managing his business with close attention and upon strict principles of integrity; and as a citizen has been associated in spirit and action with the party of progress, being identified with many enterprises and public movements which have facilitated the development of the commercial, banking and railroad interests of his city of adoption. In 1834 he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Lafayette Bank, and with Josiah Lawrence, Judge David K. Este, Hon. Salmon P. Chase and others, continued in the management of that corporation for many years. He was also a member of the original Board of Directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, and took an active part in the construction of that important public benefit; and also for many years was associated with Henry Probasco, Robert Buchanan and William Crossman in the Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, an institution in which he has always been most earnestly interested, and with which his wife still continues to be identified as one of its managers. Of his once large family but four sons now are living; and of those deceased Colonel William G. Jones, 36th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, fell mortally wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, on September 19th, 1863; and Charles D. Jones, Lieutenant United States navy, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, died, December, 1865, while in the service, having served during the rebellion on the frigate "Hartford," while floating the pennant of our gallant Farragut. Mr. Jones is still alive and living in quietness, relieved from his accustomed business responsibilities, in the beautiful village of Glendale, one of the suburban settlements of Cincinnati.

IBSON, CALVIN C., Mayor of Zanesville, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, May 6th, 1830. His parents were natives of the same State. His early education was often interrupted, and limited in its scope to such rudiments as were usually taught in the early country schools. His labor was required during the greater portion of the year on his father's farm. When sixteen he left school entirely and entered upon farming as his future occupation, working in the fields in the daytime and in his father's blacksmith shop at night. This double labor in a dual capacity he carried on until he was twenty-two years of age, and then entered upon a clerkship in a country store at Putnam, now the Ninth Ward of Zanesville, at a salary of \$250 a year and board. By strict economy he managed to lay by annually from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars as capital for future business enterprises, which were eventually happily realized. After remaining in this store for some years Mr. Gibson went to Cincinnati and there took charge of a large stove warehouse, which he retained for a twelve-

month, and then returned to Zanesville. In 1863 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Wolf, and upon the expiration of his term in this office he was selected as clerk of the Zane House, and after serving a year in this capacity remained in charge of the house for the same length of time. Upon leaving this position he opened a general merchandise store upon his own account, which he continued with prosperity until April 1st, 1875, when he was elected to the office of Mayor of Zanesville. Mr. Gibson had all the qualities necessary for a successful mercantile career. He was enterprising and honorable in all his transactions, and gained the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He has taken every proper measure, since his elevation to the mayoralty, to increase the material welfare of the city of which he is chief magistrate, and has proposed and carried into effect many improvements. His entire career is an illustration of what a poor boy, with ambition and integrity of character, may accomplish by energy. In October, 1862, he was married to Alice Green.

HUSTON, ARCHIBALD M., Banker, was born in Perry county, Ohio, at Rehoboth, on April 10th, 1824. His parents were both natives of Ireland, who emigrated to this country in 1814 and settled permanently in that State. He attended the Rehoboth common schools during the winter seasons and assisted his father in the labor of cultivating a farm during the remaining portions of the year. His father was a man of moderate circumstances, an industrious and persevering agriculturalist, who had earned the esteem of his neighbors by the integrity of his character. When twenty Archibald taught school for a short time, and then for about four months filled a clerkship in a country store. In November, 1844, associated with J. C. Whittaker, he opened a general merchandise store at New Lexington, which was prosperously conducted for eight years. Mr. Huston then gave up a mercantile career and purchased a farm in the vicinity, and for seven years engaged successfully in raising, buying and selling stock, his transactions being on a very extensive scale. In 1859 he sold his farm and returned to mercantile life, and was exceedingly fortunate in all his ventures, his management being characterized by enterprise and prudence. He was elected in the fall of 1860 Auditor of Perry County, and most acceptably discharged the duties of this office during his term, which expired in 1863. Purchasing then a fine farm near Zanesville he recommenced stock-raising, in connection with farming. From 1867 to 1869 he served as Assistant Treasurer of Muskingum County, and supervised the collection of taxes. For five years he acted as superintendent of extensive coal mines at Lick Run, near Zanesville. He was one of the originators of the Second National Bank of Zanesville, and during the greater part of its existence, a

period of over eight years, one of its directors. In December, 1872, this institution settled its affairs and was closed, and Mr. Huston, in company with other gentlemen, established a private banking house, under the name of The Union Bank, with a capital of \$100,000, whose business and management were controlled by a Board of Directors, of whom Mr. Huston was President. He has occupied this responsible station, without interruption, until the present time, and the bank, now second in size in Zanesville, has a continually and a rapidly increasing business, the evidence of the growing confidence in its solidity and the wisdom of its management. Mr. Huston was married, June 13th, 1848, to Rachel A. Ream, a resident of Somerset, Ohio, who died, June 25th, 1850, leaving one daughter, who subsequently became the wife of J. B. Hamilton, of Newark, Ohio. On October 17th, 1854, he was married to Maggie E. Stump, of Muskingum county, who died June 12th, 1863. On February 7th, 1865, he was married to Amanda Holmes, of Fairfield county, Ohio, who has had four children to him. Mr. Huston's varied experience has eminently qualified him for the position he at present holds in the business community. He is a man of liberal ideas, enterprising yet prudent as an executive, and possessed of a thorough apprehension of all the essential details in the successful management of the financial affairs of an important monetary institution. He is quite largely interested in coal lands in Jackson and Perry counties, and in enterprises for the development of the mineral resources of the State. During the late war he rendered material assistance in the work of organizing, equipping and sending troops to the field. His ability as a business man and the integrity of his character has given him a high place in the respect of his fellow-citizens, and his labors have rewarded him with a handsome fortune.

SOUTHARD, MILTON L., Lawyer and Member of Congress, was born on the 20th of October, 1836, at Perryton, Licking county, Ohio. He comes of ancestry identified with the early history of the country. His grandfather was born near Trenton, New Jersey, and was related to Senator Samuel L. Southard of that State. He removed from New Jersey to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where was born the father of Milton, and eventually removed again with his family to Ohio, settling in Licking county in 1805. On the mother's side Milton L. Southard is descended from the Parnells of Baltimore. He obtained the elements of his education at the common schools of Licking county, and when he had reached a proper age he entered the more advanced institutions of learning, and finally passed through the course of study at Dennison University, at Granville, Ohio. He graduated from this institution in the year 1861. Immediately after leaving college he commenced the study

of law, which profession he had decided to adopt. He concluded his reading in the office of Follett & Follett, at Newark, Ohio. In the year 1863 he finished his course of legal study with the firm mentioned and was admitted a member of the bar. He at once prepared to enter upon the practice of his profession, and formed a professional partnership with Mr. Wm. H. Ingraham. The new firm established themselves in practice in Toledo, under the firm-name of Southard & Ingraham. They continued to practise there together until 1866, when the leading member of the firm removed to Zanesville, where he has ever since resided. Shortly after locating in Zanesville he formed a law partnership with his brother, Frank H. Southard, under the firm-name of Southard & Southard. The firm still continues, and he has practised without interruption, except so far as interruption came in the shape of the duties of public office. He has been active in political affairs, and has always been identified with the Democratic party. In the year 1867 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Muskingum County. In 1869 he was re-elected to the same position, and was re-elected a second time in 1871. While serving his third term in this position he was nominated by his party to represent the Thirteenth District of Ohio in Congress. He was elected at the October election of 1872, and in March, 1873, he resigned the office of Prosecuting Attorney to take his seat in the national legislature. He served with ability and distinction in the Forty-third Congress. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and also of the Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department. He took an active part in the House debates on the currency question, and in a speech made on that issue he reviewed the President's veto of the Senate Currency bill. He was also active in opposition to the Civil Rights bill, and to the measure that was popularly known as the Force bill. The course taken by him during his Congressional term was so satisfactory to his constituents that he was renominated for the Forty-fourth Congress, and at the election of 1874 he was triumphantly re-elected. In the Forty-fourth Congress he has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and also a member of the Committee on Revision of Laws of the United States. A man of integrity as well as of ability, of strong will and of honorable purposes, he is fitted not only to adorn but to honor public life, and in these days such men are worth seeking far to find.



MILES, ROBERT EDGAR JACKSON, Teacher, Comedian and Manager, was born at Culpeper Court House, Virginia, September 9th, 1834. His father, Robert Edgar Miles, whom he lost when but four years of age, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Virginia. After the death of his father, his mother, still young and a woman of high mental and moral culture, removed to Charleston, South

Carolina, where her brother, J. W. Aldmann, resided, and where she proposed to secure for her son a thorough literary and medical education. After a residence of five years in that southern capital, however, she removed to Covington, Kentucky. Here he made uncommon progress in the neighboring schools, and at the age of seventeen became principal of the first free school established in Covington. This position he held for three years, and during that time, having contracted a liking for stage life, organized a dramatic club, composed of many of the most respectable young people of the town. In an entertainment given by his club, in 1854, he made his first appearance as Alonzo in "Rollo, or the Death of Pizarro." In 1855 he organized a troupe for the rendition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," then very popular throughout the North, and with it visited the principal towns of the West. After meeting with great success he returned from his tour in 1857, and, abandoning entirely his earlier views and intentions, adopted the stage as a profession. Subsequently, until after the outbreak of the Southern rebellion, he played juvenile and leading characters in many of the large cities of the United States and of the Canadas. He then conceived the idea of introducing "horse pieces" in a novel and exciting manner, and in 1862, accordingly, opened an engagement in Boston with the celebrated horse "Minnehaha." In this line of business he afterward played "star engagements" in all the chief cities of the country. In Albany, New York, he first brought out the Menken as "Mazeppa," and was successful in his management. The oil fever then attacking the entire community he also embarked in the promising venture, and after spending over a year as Superintendent of the Ohio River Oil Works, in Vanceburg, Kentucky, concluded to return to his former profession in order to retrieve his wasted fortunes. In October, 1868, he purchased the lease of the National Theatre, in Cincinnati, paying therefor an enormous sum—a greater amount probably than was ever before paid in a similar way. In the following year he leased Wood's Theatre, in the same city, but eventually sold his lease to the present lessee. His management of the National Theatre was sustained until 1870, when he decided to engage in the circus business. In 1873 he opened Robinson's New Opera House, in Cincinnati, and in the ensuing year opened the New Grand Opera House, in the same city, of which he is now lessee and manager. In 1874-75 he organized the National Hippodrome, Menagerie and Congress of Nations, known as "America's Racing Association." This, one of the largest shows ever organized in the world, was closed in June of the latter year, with great loss to the management. On the whole, his checkered theatrical career has been a very successful one; while, through his various enterprises, he has repeatedly won and lost and recovered princely fortunes. At the present time his labors are entirely behind the scenes, where, and also in the outer world, he is recognized as a fearless, popular and successful

manager. He was married, in 1860, to Emily L. Dow, ex-member of the "Cooper Opera Troupe," one of the first English opera troupes that came to this country.

ANDRE, HENRY GEORGE, Pianist, was born in Nancy, France, in the year 1838. Almost from the first he was destined for a musical career, and his achievements in later life have abundantly justified the plans formed for him in his undeveloped childhood. He springs from a musical family, and at a very tender age he began taking lessons on the piano, his father, a fine musical scholar and a skilled player, being his first instructor. Happily his home instruction was of the best, and he was trained in accordance with the highest and purest standards of taste. The result of this early discipline has been constantly apparent in the progress of his professional life. When he was fourteen years of age he was sent to Paris to complete his musical education. He remained in that great art centre for a period of seven years, under the instruction of the best and most distinguished pianists. At the end of this long course of study, training and artistic discipline, he left Paris and returned to his native town, where he at once commenced to give instructions in music. He continued thus occupied until the year 1860, when he came to the United States. His original plan contemplated only a business visit to America, and that accomplished he proposed to return to France and resume his labors as a music teacher. But he made friends in Cincinnati, to which city his business took him. Finding a congenial home there, at length he definitely determined not to return to France, but to locate permanently in Cincinnati; and soon after arriving at this conclusion he began his musical career in America, a career that has been honorable alike to himself and to the city of his adoption. His first attempts in Cincinnati were devoted to the holding of musical soirees or small concerts, held for the purpose of introducing the compositions of the best masters—the classical sonatas, duos, trios and quartets, and the beautiful solos for which he has become so famed. These soirees were the "Kammer concerts" of Germany, at which only invited guests appeared. In the meantime he also began to give instruction to private pupils. His concerts found great favor with the music-loving community, and the annual series came to be looked for with the utmost interest; and partly through their agency his private patronage became large and influential. Among the pupils who gained their knowledge under his instructions were many who are now themselves popular performers and successful instructors in Cincinnati, and some who are now among the most honored and the most successful artists in the country. With the entire history and development of musical taste and accomplishment in Cincinnati he is identified, and very many of the earlier as well as of the

later steps in the musical progress of the city have been taken under his influence. He has been concerned in the organization of a number of the concerts for which the city has a reputation; he has played in the churches, and his "Kammer concerts," while they are still among the most interesting of his professional efforts, are also among the most delightful of the musical experiences enjoyed by the people of Cincinnati. Of course, in his devotion to music he is an enthusiast. All his energy has been directed to the establishment of a high art reputation, and the elevation of the standard of musical taste in the city of his adoption. He is not only a player of the music that other men have composed, but he has composed many pieces for the piano, and some of them have attained a deserved popularity. Since the establishment of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music—an institution which the great artist Rubenstein pronounced one of the best of the kind in this country—he has been director of its piano department; and here, as elsewhere, he has achieved success. He plays only classical music, and scarcely tolerates any other. In short, standing among the first musicians of the West, he is pre-eminently the pianist of the great city of musical festivals.

BROWN, ARCHIBALD GREEN, Lawyer, is a native of Ohio, and has lived in that State since his birth. He was born, on the 16th of April, 1798, near Waterford, Washington county, Ohio. When he was a year old his parents removed to Athens county, and at Athens he has continued to live ever since that time. He comes of New England stock, his father, Captain Benjamin Brown, having been born in Leicester, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 17th of October, 1745, and served through five campaigns in the Revolutionary army. He removed to Ohio in the early days, and died in Athens in the year 1821. The son, Archibald, attended the common school during his boyhood, but his early educational course was not confined to his school studies. On his father's farm, where his youth was passed, he worked hard and many hours each day, but in spite of hard work the studious boy found leisure for reading and study. He had early formed the purpose of acquiring a liberal education, and this purpose was his constant inspiration. He had in view all the time, and, in the resting spells of farm work and in the days of attendance at the district school, he worked assiduously for the fulfilment of this object. All this hard work had its result, and by the time he had reached the proper age to enter college he was prepared to do so with credit and honor. He became, in due time, a student in the Ohio University at Athens, and, after prosecuting the regular course of study there, graduated with honors in the year 1822. Two years later, after teaching an academy in Columbus one year, in 1824, he was made Preceptor in the academical department of the univer-

sity, a position which he filled for one year. In the year 1825 he left the teacher's chair in the university to undertake teaching on a larger scale from the editorial tripod. In that year he commenced the publication of the *Athens Mirror*, the first paper published in the county. For the next five years he continued his connection with that paper as editor and publisher, a good indication that the new journalistic venture was at least a fair success. In the year 1827 the young editor was elected to the office of Recorder of the county, an office which he held until 1833. Three years before the expiration of his term of office he had ceased from his journalistic labors, and his leisure time was devoted to the reading of law, to which profession he had decided to devote himself. In the year 1836 he was again elected to the position of County Recorder, and held the office until 1841. At the expiration of his second term he began the practice of law in Athens. In the same year he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Ohio, a position he has continued to hold to the present time. In 1850 he was a delegate to the convention which framed the present Constitution of Ohio, and for a term of two years, from 1850 to 1852, was President-Judge of the Athens District. For many years he has engaged in the practice of his profession in Athens, and in the meantime has been identified with many of the interests and enterprises in his section of the State. He was one of the stockholders in the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company until the failure of the company; he held stock in the first telegraph line through the county; and he was a stockholder in the Athens branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and afterwards in the National Bank of Athens. Judge Brown has been twice married. He was first married to Priscilla K. Crippen, on the 8th of January, 1824. She died on the 31 of June, 1858, and he married again, on the 22d of March, 1866, Harriet B. Stewart.

BARRETT, HON. ISAAC M., Merchant and Manufacturer, Representative in the Sixty-first General Assembly of Ohio from Greene county, was born in Saratoga county, New York, May 2d, 1827. His parents were George Barrett and Mahala (Merritt) Barrett. His education was acquired partly in the Ohio Wesleyan University, but he did not graduate from this institution. He engaged subsequently in mercantile business at Spring Valley, Greene county, Ohio, at which he continued for a period of about fifteen years. Also during those years he became importantly identified with the grain trade and the pork-packing business, and his relations with these businesses are still of an extended and highly remunerative nature. In 1862 he was appointed by Abraham Lincoln Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Columbus District, and served in that capacity until 1866. In 1873 he was elected to the House on the Republican

ticket, and within a brief period after taking his seat with this body assumed a prominent position among its members. He served on the Committee on Public Printing and on Reform Schools, and in various ways has signalized himself by his energy, fidelity and abilities. In addition to his other occupations, he has for many years past held large interests in a woollen factory, in a flouring mill, and also in various agricultural ventures. He is a valued member also of the State Republican Central Committee; and in all matters touching the welfare of his State and party is a skilful tactician and an efficient coworker. He was married, in September, 1851, to Rebecca Swayne, daughter of Thomas Swayne, who died in January, 1854, leaving one son. He was again married, in March, 1856, to Mary Evans, of Spring Valley, by whom he has had seven children.

HARRIS, HON. LEONARD A., ex-Mayor of Cincinnati, was born, October 11th, 1824, in Cincinnati, and received his education in the common schools. He embraced every opportunity opened to him for the improvement of his mind, and became in time by self application and by the development of a talent naturally bright a man of culture, the scope of whose learning comprehended more than the English branches of instruction. Upon the firing by the rebels on Sumter he raised a company of volunteers, of which he became Captain, and tendered his services to the government. These were readily accepted, and the organization was attached to the 2d Ohio Infantry. The regiment was early sent to the front, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. Captain Harris in the action distinguished himself for gallantry and coolness in the face of the enemy, and served so commendably in the estimation of President Lincoln that he was authorized by the Chief Executive to raise a regiment in Ohio. He set about this task with so much energy that within one month the new command with full ranks was ready for the field. He became Colonel of the 2d Ohio Infantry, and made an honorable record up to the time of his disability. This regiment was withdrawn from eastern Kentucky after the rebels had been driven out of that portion of the State, and was assigned to Rousseau's division of the army under General Buell. When General Buell was massing his forces to prevent the capture of Louisville by General Bragg, Colonel Harris with the 33d Ohio occupied Fort Fisher, at the mouth of Battle creek, Tennessee, the extreme outpost on Buell's right flank. He held this position until nearly surrounded by Bragg's forces. After an attack which lasted all day, he evacuated the fort, burned all the stores that could not be transported, and united with the army at Decherd, Tennessee, without the loss of a man taken prisoner. General Buell was well satisfied with the conduct of Colonel Harris and his command. Colonel Harris commanded the 9th Brigade in the

action at Perryville, October 8th, 1862. This brigade was composed of the 2d, the 33d and 94th Ohio, the 35th Indiana, 10th Wisconsin and Captain Simonson's 5th Indiana Battery. That this was a bloody and stubbornly-contested fight the casualties of the 9th Brigade will show: commissioned officers killed, four; wounded, ten; non-commissioned officers and privates killed, one hundred and twenty-four; wounded, four hundred and twelve; missing, forty-one. The Colonel was complimented by General Rousseau on the field after the fight for his skill and courage, and recommended in his official report for promotion, which would have been done had not his health compelled his resignation. Upon his return home, the latter part of 1862, he was placed in nomination for the Mayoralty of Cincinnati, and in April, 1863, was elected to that important office by about one thousand majority. His ability as an executive officer was soon apparent. He took every step to see that the laws governing the municipality were enforced; exerted every measure for the securing in a greater degree the peace and tranquillity of the citizens by the speedy arrest and prosecution of criminals; and using every influence which he could command to increase the material as well as moral welfare of the community which had honored him with the highest gift within its prerogative. As Mayor he drafted the law for the enlistment of "one hundred day men," under which Ohio sent over thirty thousand volunteers to the field. He became also Colonel of the 7th Regiment Ohio National Guards, which he commanded during the term of its enlistment. He was during this period, in addition, Trustee of the Cincinnati Hospital. He adopted every measure of precaution and authority to secure a fair expression of the popular will at the polls, and this effort was properly recognized in the following resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the leading citizens, held October 13th, 1863:

Resolved, That the perfect preservation of the peace of the city by its civil authorities, through the most exciting political contest ever known in this community, is largely due to the impartiality and ability with which the Mayor, Colonel Leonard A. Harris, has discharged the duties of his office.

Resolved, That his instructions to the police force, relating to their deportment in political affairs during the canvass, insured public confidence in the management of his department on the day of the recent election in maintaining order and quiet, proved his capacity and integrity as a man and official, and has the unreserved approbation of his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That a testimonial of our appreciation of the credit which he has reflected upon the good name of the city shall be presented him.

His messages to the City Council were instruments of good sense, presented in a clear, business-like manner. He zealously engaged in promoting the interest of municipal institutions, and earnestly advocated the building of a work-house and hospital, both of which have since been accomplished. They are conspicuous ornaments of the city, with largely increased capacity for doing good. In 1865 he was

re-elected to the Mayoralty by a largely increased majority, and continued while in office to deserve the high esteem which his fellow-citizens had formed of his character and ability. In August, 1866, he was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Ohio District. The United States Senate confirmed the appointment, which Colonel Harris accepted, and at once tendered his resignation of the office of Mayor. In 1873 he was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas Trustee of the Cincinnati Hospital, and continues to serve in that capacity. He is President of the Cuvier Club, an organization having for its object not only the cultivation of sociability amongst its members but the advancement of pisciculture, ornithology and the natural sciences generally. Colonel Harris is now in the prime of life, possessed of vigorous physical as well as quick mental faculties, and gives promise of still greater usefulness to the community which has already so greatly honored him.



JOHNSTON, COLONEL JOHN, was born near Ballyshannon, Ireland, on the 25th of March, 1775, and came to this country with his parents when about ten years of age. His father, Stephen Johnston, with his brothers, each having large families, emigrated from the north of Ireland after the close of the American revolution, and settled in Shearman's Valley, in the then county of Cumberland (now Perry county), Pennsylvania. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland into Ireland with the Protestant King William, and being officers were rewarded with estates near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh; and his maternal ancestors, named Barnard, were of the Huguenots, who fled from France for conscience sake and took refuge in Ireland. His early years were spent at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the mercantile establishment of Judge John Creigh—that place being the rendezvous of troops enlisted for the war with the Western Indians. In his seventeenth year he accompanied Samuel Creigh to the West, as an attaché of the Quartermaster's department of General Wayne's army, with a stock of goods for the troops, travelling the whole distance to Pittsburgh on foot, in company with wagons loaded with army supplies and private property. Pittsburgh at that time, 1792, was a small unimportant place, without a single brick building, and consisted of a string of log-houses along the bank of the Monongahela river. In January, 1793, he first came to Fort Washington, descending the Ohio river to Cincinnati on a common Kentucky flatboat loaded with merchandise, manned with three men, himself and one female passenger, a French lady from Paris in quest of her husband, whom they found on their arrival at Gallipolis. He spent the winter 1794-95 at Bourbon Court House (now Paris), Kentucky, having an uncle at that time a resident of that county. While there he formed the acquaintance of Daniel Boone, who was at that time engaged in tracing up

land-lines and titles, and many years afterwards, upon the invitation of the Governor of Kentucky, he acted as pall-bearer at the reinterment of the remains of Boone and his wife, which had been recently removed from Missouri. Colonel Johnston also while at Bourbon Court House was made a Mason in a lodge working under authority of the Grand Lodge of Virginia—the Grand Lodge of Kentucky being not yet organized. Soon after being made a Mason he returned to Philadelphia and was for some years in the employ of the government in the war office, of which General Henry Dearborn, United States army, was chief. He frequently saw the father of his country, heard him deliver his last address to Congress previous to his retirement from public life; and was an officer of the military escort of honor delegated by the Governor of Pennsylvania on the occasion of Washington's retirement from the Presidency; and also upon the occasion of the inauguration of John Adams; and also as Secretary of a Masonic lodge in Philadelphia marched in the procession and participated in the funeral solemnities in memory of Washington in the winter of 1800. Not long afterwards, in or about the same year, the subject of this sketch returned to the West, where he was employed under General Harrison in the superintendency of Indian affairs, having been commissioned by President Madison as Agent; and in this capacity was charged with the control and care of 10,000 Indians, including the Miamies, Delawares, Shawanese, Wyandottes, Pottawattamies, Chippewas, Ottawas, Senecas, some Kickapoos, Saukees and Kaskaskias, among whom Bucking Chilas, Little Turtle, Black Hoof and John were the influential chiefs. Previous to coming West in 1800, Colonel Johnston had received the chapter and encampment degrees in Masonry at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and during life continued to take a prominent part as a member of that fraternal order. During the war of 1812 he was connected with the army under General William H. Harrison, and afterwards remained on the frontier as United States Factor or Indian Agent for many years, and discharged all his public duties to the satisfaction of the government and tribes under his charge, but was removed from office by that uncompromising Democratic hero, Andrew Jackson, upon his accession to the Presidency in 1829, simply because of a difference in political predilections. Thus ended the first period in his official authority over the denizens of the forest; but afterwards in 1841–42, by appointment of General Harrison, then President, he was intrusted with the negotiations for a treaty of cession and emigration of the Wyandottes, “the last of the native tribes of Ohio,” for their removal beyond the Mississippi; and in the consummation of this important and responsible matter, which occurred at Upper Sandusky, in this State, he completed the entire arrangements so faithfully as to win the commendation of not only our government but red men, who were about to leave the hunting-grounds to which they had become ardently attached. Charles Dickens, the celebrated English novelist, being present on this occasion,

makes an allusion to the circumstances witnessed by him in his “Notes on America.” Colonel Johnston was a firm Whig, of the Federal cast of political sentiments, and an intimate personal friend of General Harrison, Lewis Cass, Charles Hammond, Alfred Kelly, and other prominent men identified with the early development of the West. In 1844 he was a delegate to the Whig Convention held in Baltimore, riding all the way from his home at Piqua on horseback, and made speeches in the interest of “Harry Clay” along the route. His ancestors were of the Episcopal Church, and during life he adhered most fervently to the religion of his fathers. He was one of the founders of the Episcopal Church in Ohio, being early associated with the venerable pioneer, Bishop Chase, in that primitive and apostolic work. With his beloved wife he established and taught the first Sabbath-school in Miami county, Ohio, and in all things endeavored to raise up their large family of fifteen children in the faith and hopes they themselves cherished so dearly. Appreciating the inestimable benefits of a thorough education, he took an active interest in the establishment of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, of which he was one of the first Board of Trustees, and also occupied a similar official position in connection with Miami College, at Oxford, Ohio. He was President of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio; a member of the Historical Society of Wisconsin; of the Antiquarian Society of Massachusetts, and identified with similar associations in other States; and was, by appointment of James Buchanan, President, one of the Board of Visitors to West Point in 1859. Two of his sons were distinguished officers in the United States service—Captain A. R. Johnston, a graduate of the Military Academy, being killed in the battle of San Pasquales during the Mexican war, and St. Stephen Johnston, having died soon after that war, and having served most honorably in our navy. Colonel Johnston was six feet two inches in height, erect in form, and with an aspect of venerable dignity that commands respect, and with a kindness and gentleness of manner which win the regard of all. He died in Washington City on the 18th day of February, 1861, at the dawn of our great and memorable rebellion, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, possessing his physical and mental vigor in a remarkable degree to almost the day of his death.

RIRBY, TIMOTHY. There is so little to be said in my case that I have a preference to say it myself, in the first person, so that any inaccuracies may rest only upon myself. I was born in Middletown, Connecticut, November 16th, 1797, and left there in May, 1803, with my father and family, and lived in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, until 1815, except a few months in Springfield. About 1812 I went into the Hunt & Co. factory, below Stockbridge, with many other farmer boys, to learn to make wool into cloth, at the



Engraved by P. S. Phillips.

Timothy Kirby.

pay of six dollars a month and my board. We had deserters from the British army to instruct us in the processes. I recollect that we worked up one cargo of Spanish wool captured in a British ship. My zeal for my trade generally, and particularly to acquire skill in coloring and finishing broad-cloth, led me to the study of chemistry to a limited extent. I recollect copying out technical terms and definitions to have before me to commit to memory when running a machine in the factory. Part of the night and leisure time I devoted to reading books from a library to which I had access. Novels I did not read, because there were none to speak of at that day within my control. This reading to me was preferable to the sports of the boys. It was very agreeable, and I have always had a preference to keep out of crowds and entertainments. In a Springfield factory I was employed at eight dollars a month, was offered more to continue, but believing I could do better, was employed in factories near Pittsfield, and earned money to pay the expense of attending the Lenox Academy the winter of 1815. In the early spring of 1816 I put what I then considered my big volume of chapters, chemistry and geology, in my knapsack, and went direct for the head of the Ohio river, and down it to Cincinnati, making some money by aiding the lumbermen, but finding no employment at my trade, which ought to have been in a great state of activity if Congress had stood by the factories, as should have been done at the close of the British war. But the policy of a vast import trade has prevailed ever since, cutting off working people from the manufacturing employments they are entitled to in every well-regulated country. I have made war, in my small way, on that policy, as I had good right to do, ever since. The import trade is an incubus upon the people that cannot be shaken off. Hard times will curtail everything else except the import trade. I dwell a little on this matter because I have so long been a zealot on the subject, and regret the general prejudices of the people and parties against a suitable diversity of employments. As I said, finding no work at my trade, I went back into the country, and taught a school at Eaton, Ohio, for three-quarters of a year. Thence I went back to Cincinnati, and became a student in the Cincinnati College, under the tuition of the Rev. Elijah Slack, in a class of three, Vance, Anthony and Kirby. Dr. Slack was particularly attentive to our little class, and we profited by his earnest and learned attention to us. His time was principally devoted to large classes of students in the dead languages. From the Cincinnati College I went into a crowded private school until I found more desirable employment. In the fall of 1818, before I ended my minority, I entered the service of General William Lytle as a land surveyor. General Lytle was one of the best of men, and was one of the half dozen deputy surveyors for the military lands in Ohio appointed by Colonel Richard C. Anderson, principal surveyor and recorder of entries and surveys in that district, lying between the three rivers, Ohio, Scioto and Little Miami. The General had done, from 1790 down,

a vast deal of surveying, locating and other business in that district, and had made and spent a great deal of money. I aided him in his business, as well as I could, for several years, but he had many older and more experienced employes in his business in Ohio and Kentucky. I studied law in the office of Joseph S. Benham, and was admitted by the Supreme Court at the May term, 1827, Brown county, Ohio, where I was then trying the land suit of Anthony vs. Kirby, in which I succeeded. Henry Avery, of Connecticut, was a friend of mine from the year 1819; I was long his agent, and managed his affairs in his absence, and we had a land partnership. I have done a great deal of business for people residing in and about Philadelphia, extending on down to a late period. In 1828 the Bank of the United States gave me the appointment of Land Agent at their Cincinnati agency, which agency was in charge of George W. Jones from 1820 to 1830, and then transferred to Herman Cope from 1830 to 1836, when I was appointed Agent. The agency grew out of the old Cincinnati branch of 1817 to 1820, the assets of which run into real estate, wild lands, judgments and mortgages, and which kept on growing by accumulations and by further investments down to 1830. After which the process of realizing and remitting went on until closed up under the subsequent trusts, and I being the Manager from 1836 to the final close, with the full approbation of all the boards and officers I had to do with. I ought to have been a geologist; I have taken interest in the science, as time permitted, from its beginning, without much progress, however, in keeping up with this great science. One thing I claim, and that is, to be the first who announced the theory of north and south currents in the water and in the air, during all past time, making the earth habitable, and accounting for the present arrangement of the earth's surface.—TIMOTHY KIRBY. [Died 1874.]

MCCLURE, JAMES, M. D., Physician, was born in Wilkersonville, Meigs county, Ohio, May 24th, 1835. His father was a farmer, who came to this State when quite a boy, and settled in Meigs county, where James McClure lived with his parents until he reached manhood. His mother was a native also of Ohio. He received a classical education at Ohio University, in Athens, and upon his leaving the college became a teacher in the public schools of Meigs county for some time. Being of a very studious turn of mind, and having a great taste for medicine, he engaged in its study, reading with Dr. S. Day of Harrisonville, and afterwards attending a course of lectures during the winter of 1860 and 1861. He then resumed and practised medicine in Albany, Athens county, Ohio, until the fall of 1863, when he returned to Starling Medical College and completed his course of study, and graduated in the spring of 1864. In May, 1864, he entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was attached to the Army

of West Virginia, and participated in the fights of Opequan, Cedar Creek, Berryville, Fisher's Hill, and many other minor engagements. He was mustered out with his regiment, in August, 1865. He then returned to his home in Albany and engaged in the practice of his profession, continuing there until the fall of 1871, when he moved finally to Marietta, and there resumed practice, in which he is now engaged. He afterwards became associated in partnership with Dr. Samuel Hart, and with him now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He was married in October, 1866, to Sarah J. Greene, of Newport, Washington county, Ohio.

DUNLAP, ALEXANDER, Physician and Surgeon, was born in Brown county, Ohio, January 12th, 1815. He is the son of William Dunlap and Mary (Shepherd) Dunlap, both natives of Virginia. His father, a farmer, was one of the pioneers of Ohio, having moved with his parents to Kentucky in 1782 or thereabout, and thence removed in 1795 to the former State, six years before its admission as a State into the Union. His mother's family came from Shepherdstown, of which place its members were probably the founders. He passed the freshman and sophomore years of his college life at the University of Ohio, in Athens, and his junior and senior years at the Miami University, graduating in 1836. He then commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of his brother at Greenfield, Highland county, and attended lectures at the old Cincinnati Medical College, where he graduated in 1839. Subsequently associating himself in practice with his brother, he continued to reside in Greenfield until 1846, when he removed to Ripley, Brown county, where he was engaged in professional labors until 1856. Later he established his office in Springfield, where he still resides. In 1843 he came into collision with the fraternity by venturing to remove an ovarian tumor. Although this operation had been performed, in a few cases, as early as 1809, with some success, by Ephraim McDowell, of Kentucky, it had been denounced by the profession and characterized as unjustifiable butchery, and for more than thirty years had been abandoned as an element of medical and surgical art. In the various publications there was nothing but a brief notice of its failure, and the condemnation of the faculty. Clay, of England, had performed the operation in 1842, and Atlee, of Philadelphia, in the summer of 1843. Two months after Atlee's operation, he, not then having heard of the cases of those two practitioners, and following only the traditional report of McDowell's case, ventured, at the earnest solicitation of the patient, who was apprised of the risk, to undertake the operation. Surrounded by a few country physicians, he finally undertook the case, and removed successfully a tumor weighing forty-five pounds. A few weeks later the patient died, and the operation was denounced as altogether

unwarrantable on the part of a "country surgeon," while the medical journals refused to report the case. The woman's death had, however, not been the direct result of the operation, and though frowned upon in many quarters, he persevered in his studies and practice until a brilliant success dissipated entirely the clouds of prejudice. To-day, his reputation as an ovariotomist is co-extensive with the circulation of medical literature, while his practice extends throughout the central and western portion of the United States. Down to the present time he has performed nearly one hundred operations, and has reported the subject ably and exhaustively. In eighty per cent. of his cases, he has met with complete success—a higher estimate than may be awarded to any other American or European ovariotomist, with but a single exception. He has outlived denunciation, and in 1868 received from the faculty of the State of Ohio the signal compliment of an election to the Presidency of the Ohio Medical Society. He has also been made one of the Judicial Council for the American Medical Association. He has lately been appointed to a professorship in the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio. He has a strong natural proclivity for surgery, which early developed itself, and which has been cultivated by close reading and an extensive and varied practice. In "Gross's System of Surgery," vol. ii., he is reported, under the heading "Lithotomy," as "having successfully removed a stone weighing twenty ounces," the largest ever removed from a living person. Also in this branch of surgery his practice has been very extensive. Among exceptional cases, he has three times removed the under-jaw, once ligated the common carotid artery, and once removed the clavicle. He was married March 27th, 1839, to Maria Elizabeth Bell, of Highland county, Ohio, by whom he has had three children: two sons, one of whom died in childhood; the other, Charles W. Dunlap, is now associated with him in his professional practice; and a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Dunlap, who was married to William Hamilton, of Springfield.

THACKER, JOHN A., M. D., Editor of the *Medical News*, was born in the village of Goshen, Clermont county, Ohio, at a point about twenty miles distant from Cincinnati, January 1st, 1833. His father, John Thacker, was also a physician, whose father moved to Ohio from the State of New York at an early date. On the paternal side there exists a family record which dates back to 1750. His forefathers were highly respectable farmers in easy circumstances. On the maternal side the family history extends to a period preceding for many years the revolt of the colonies, to a Mr. Gardner, who came from England, and purchased the island in Long Island Sound known as "Gardner's Island." His maternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Lucretia Willis, was a cousin of the wife of General

Greene, of Revolutionary celebrity. In his earlier days he attended the common schools of his village, and also the Wittenberg College, of Springfield, Ohio. On the completion of his general literary education, he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of a second cousin, Dr. Townsend Thacker, of Goshen, Ohio, and March 1st, 1856, graduated at the Miami Medical College. The day succeeding the reception of his diploma, he, with a number of other competitors, was examined in order to ascertain his fitness for an important position in the St. John's Hospital, of Cincinnati, now known as the Good Samaritan Hospital. On this occasion he was one of the two successful candidates. His stay in the hospital was, however, of limited duration, for, receiving the appointment of Physician to the Hamilton County Lunatic Asylum, he at once removed to that institution. At the expiration of ten months he resigned his position in the asylum, and entered on the practice of medicine in Cincinnati, where he has since resided. While engaged in the Asylum, although nominally the assistant physician, the superintendence of the entire establishment devolved on him, the nominal superintendent not residing on the premises, and visiting the house but a few times per week, his visits averaging in duration from a half hour to an hour. During the early period of his practice he acted for a time as Secretary of the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati, and prepared its proceedings, embodying lengthy discussions from month to month, for publication in the medical journals. He is a ready writer, and has contributed extensively to both literary and medical journals. During the existence of the *Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine*, of New York, edited by Professor W. A. Hammond, M. D., he published in its columns many interesting and valuable articles on subjects of Psychology. Several of those contributions attracted much attention, and received highly eulogistic notices from the press—one of them afterward appearing in an English Quarterly. He has also been a contributor to the *London Lancet*; and in the *Monthly Microscopical Journal* of London, for April, 1875, is a lengthy article written by him, copied from the journal which he at present edits, the *Cincinnati Medical News*, on the performance of microscopic lenses of various powers. During the years 1861-62, he edited the *Cincinnati Medical and Surgical News*, and in 1868 was made editor of the *Medical Repertory*, which journal he continues to edit, its name having been changed to the *Medical News*. His vigorous editorial writings contributed importantly to the breaking down of the almost entire monopoly of the Cincinnati Hospital by a single medical college, and was the cause, in a great measure, of the establishment by the trustees of the institution of a rule by which college professors were rendered incapable of holding a position upon the hospital staff. And this was the first time in the history of the hospital that all the regular medical colleges enjoyed its clinical advantages on an equal footing. During the years 1863-64 he held

the Chair of Anatomy in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, lecturing through two terms. Although he taught anatomy acceptably, he resigned its professorship in consequence of the chair not being in accordance with his tastes. In the fall of 1867 he was made Professor of Psychology and Diseases of the Mind in the same institution, a branch of science congenial to his taste, and in whose cultivation he has expended much time and attention. In 1871, upon a reorganization of the faculty, he became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, *vice* Dr. B. S. Lawson, resigned, and has since occupied that chair. He has also devoted his attention closely and persistently to microscopy, and has probably the greatest number of fine lenses of eminent makers throughout the world of any private individual in the United States. He possesses also a very large and rich cabinet of microscopic objects, and the *Medical News* contains a microscopic department (a need met by no other journal in the country), to which many of the most distinguished microscopists contribute. He is an honorary member of several microscopic societies, in Memphis, San Francisco, etc., and is a member also of various medical societies.

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FAY, GILBERT OTIS, Superintendent of the Ohio Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb at Columbus, was born November 8th, 1834, at Wadsworth, Medina county, Ohio. His father belonged to the clerical profession, and, as well as his mother, descended from a long line of sturdy Massachusetts yeomanry. They left that State at the time of the early western emigration, and he soon fell a victim to the malarial diseases of a new State. The care and training of Gilbert, his only son, devolved upon the mother, and to his education she devoted her time and energy, supporting herself and him by her own manual labor, and reserving his slender patrimony for future use. The childhood and youth of Mr. Fay were spent in her native village. His attendance at school was limited to the winter sessions, but by application and under the guidance of his mother, he managed to acquire a substantial knowledge of the English branches of study with thoroughness and rapidity. As he advanced to manhood, the well-husbanded patrimony and his mother's self-denial secured to him increased facilities for obtaining a comprehensive education. He attended successively Phillips Academy, Yale College, and Andover Seminary, and obtained in this prolonged course of study a refined, classical, and yet a thoroughly practical culture. He became a teacher in 1862 in the institution which has since been conducted with so much success under his charge. In 1866 he was appointed as superintendent, and had the satisfaction of witnessing the completion of the new building and its occupation in 1868. The attendance in the school has increased from one

hundred and fifty to four hundred, and the most gratifying results have been achieved by the methods of teaching adopted and carried out by Mr. Fay, who has proven himself eminently qualified for the exercise of his responsible duties as superintendent. The intellectual life of the institution has been drawn more nearly parallel with that of the public schools, while its domestic life has been characterized by comfort, health and economy. The industrial system in use is rotary in its method, and is judiciously arranged and efficiently carried out. Mr. Fay has earned a high reputation for his skill in the exceedingly difficult as well as exceedingly delicate work of instructing the unfortunate youth who are incapable of speech and hearing, and has raised the institution with which he is connected to a leading position for success in teaching deaf mutes. He was married to Adelia C. Allen, of Leominster, August 25th, 1863, who died in 1867. On April 14th 1868, he married Mary J. Jarvis, of Massillon, Ohio.

UTLIFF, HON. MILTON, Lawyer and ex-Chief-Justice of the State of Ohio, was born, October 16th, 1806, in Trumbull county, Ohio. He is a son of the late Samuel and Ruth (Granger) Sutliff, who removed to western New York from Connecticut, and from thence to the Western Reserve in 1804, and settled on a farm in Trumbull county. His father was a farmer of intelligence and limited education, but understood surveying and had taught school. His mother was a cousin of Gideon Granger, Postmaster-General under Jefferson. Though her early opportunities for education were very limited, she was a woman of remarkable memory and extensive reading. Her character was marked by a devout piety and great resolution. Her father fell in the war for independence, and her husband also had been a soldier in the same cause, when only a boy of sixteen. They had six children, all sons, four of whom became lawyers, and achieved distinction in their profession. The means of his parents being limited, Judge Sutliff received his early education in the district school, and by private instruction from a clergyman in the vicinity, from whom he acquired some knowledge of mathematics and the classical languages, paying for his tuition by manual labor. When he was seventeen years old, he taught a private school in Ohio, and after a few years went to the Southern States to teach, remaining and teaching for a time in Mississippi and Louisiana. While teaching there, at his leisure hours he continued his reading law, which he had before commenced. His friends there offered favorable inducements to him for a permanent residence in that sunny clime, but his northern education and settled aversion to the institution of slavery, and a desire to perfect his education, induced him to return to Ohio. Upon his return he entered Western Reserve College in 1830, recited in two classes the first year, and

graduated in 1833, with the degree of A. B. Shortly after entering that institution, the subject of the abolition of American slavery, which had been advocated by Lundy in a paper, *The Genius of Emancipation*, for a time published by him in Baltimore, and afterwards revived or continued by Garrison in a small paper, *The Liberator*, at Boston, in 1830 (and some numbers of which had been sent to the faculty), had been introduced into the college by the president of the college, Charles B. Storrs, and Professors Eliezer Wright and Beriah Green, men of eminent ability, approving and advocating the immediate abolition of slavery. The trustees and other members of the faculty opposed these views, with most of the students. Sutliff and a few others earnestly approved. The opposition and prejudice by the opponents to abolition, as then termed, on the part of the trustees of the college and the public generally, at that time, 1833, had become so intense that the president and those professors resigned their places rather than compromise their sentiments. Upon the commencement occasion of 1833, the few anti-slavery men then present formed an Anti-slavery Association, with the special object to disseminate intelligence, and enlist an interest in the anti-slavery subject throughout the Reserve. Sutliff, who, by his knowledge of law, and experience in discussing the question in debates with other students, had, for some time, been thus regarded by the faculty and students as a very logical and able advocate, volunteered his services to disseminate intelligence by lectures and publications on the subject of slavery throughout all the counties on the Reserve. His offer was gladly accepted by the Association, but they had no funds, and Sutliff was then poor. He, however, borrowed money, and proceeded to redeem his pledge, without loss of time—a notable exception to the saying, “Who goeth a warfare at any time at his own charges?” The task undertaken required not only ability, with candor and courage, but a patient perseverance. The undertaking, supposed to require but a few weeks, required very unexpectedly a full year for its completion. During that time Sutliff, journeying on horseback, effected anti-slavery organizations throughout every county on the Reserve, attended with other pioneers at Philadelphia, in December, 1833, to form the National Anti-slavery Society, and being appointed by that society, debated the relative merits of the Anti-slavery and Colonization Societies with the late Walter Forward before the Anniversary held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in May, 1834, and lectured on the subject at Cannonsburgh and Washington Colleges, and discussed the merits of the subject for some days with the faculty of Washington College in that State, the college exercises being suspended by the faculty for that purpose. He, at an expense of a year's time and \$200 and up, and expenses, without asking or receiving any remuneration, completed his undertaking. Then he obtained admittance to the bar, in 1834, and at once settled at Warren, and engaged in the practice of his profession. The battle for freedom was afterwards continued, with



Engraving by C. Philadelphia

William Beck

Chase and Giddings and Wade, and other contemporaries, of Ohio, in the vanguard. The great triumph came at last, but this is not the place for its history. Judge Sutliff continued in the fight until victory crowned the gallant host, but the press of a large professional business, and an indisposition towards a political life, made his name less conspicuous than others towards the close of the struggle. He was elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1849, and the Free Soil party, which party held the balance of power in the Assembly, secured the election of Salmon P. Chase to the United States Senate. In 1850 he was elected to the upper house of the Legislature, and the same potent balance of power compassed the election of Wade to the United States senatorship. In 1857 he was elected to the Supreme Bench, taking his seat in February, 1858. He served five years, during the last of which he was Chief Justice. In 1863 he resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1872 was nominated for Congress by the Liberal Republican party, but with the Greeley ticket he was alike defeated. He is now in his sixty-ninth year, in the enjoyment of good health, and still continues the practice of his profession. He has acquired a competency, but has never married.

BECK, WILLIAM, Merchant and Manufacturer, was born November 21st, 1821, in the Electorate of Hesse Cassel, Germany, and is a son of Friedrich Carl and Mary Magdelene (Hooffman) Beck. His ancestry belonged to the higher class of Germans. His father was a printer, and died at the age of thirty four years, when William was but three years of age. His widow survived him forty-two years, and died January 3d, 1866, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, retaining her mental faculties unimpaired to the end of life. When five years of age, William was sent to school, and was most constant in his attendance until he reached the age of thirteen and a half years, during which period he acquired an excellent German education. At the expiration of his school studies, his mother placed him, 1835, in a carpenter shop, to learn that trade, but on account of ill treatment he remained there but two months, and thence returned home. He was then apprenticed to a tailor, with which employment he was well pleased, and he succeeded in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business during the stipulated three years, 1838, which formed his term of service. He was now not quite eighteen years of age, but a master of his trade, though he could not, as yet, enter into business for himself. According to the German laws and immemorial custom, he was required to travel as a journeyman tailor for a certain length of time. He accordingly set out on foot, with his knapsack on his back, and travelled through northern and eastern Germany from August 15th, 1838, to January, 1841, working diligently in various cities and towns. He was, at the expiration of this period, re-

quired to return home, in order to undergo an examination by the War Department with a view to entering the army. This, however, he evaded by purchasing a substitute, receiving his exemption papers, and being released from military duties. He then resumed his pedestrian travel, which he followed for eight years more, travelling through Bavaria, Switzerland, France, Italy and Austria, working in all the principal cities. Having more than fulfilled the travelling requirements of the country, he returned home to undergo his final examination preparatory to his engaging in business on his own account. This examination was a rigid one, and was conducted by a committee of five master-workmen, all practical tailors, duly appointed for that purpose, to ascertain his proficiency in his calling. He was required to take the full measure of a man for a complete suit of clothes, coat, vest, and pantaloons. This process having been ascertained to be correct, he was required to cut the cloth, and subsequently to make the garments with his own hands, being at all times under the care and guardianship of one of the committee who never lost sight of him during the entire period of his ordeal. The suit was completed to the entire satisfaction of the committee, and he thereupon received his certificate in due form, which authorized him to commence business. In 1849 he was regularly established as a merchant tailor, and he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectation, being recommended and patronized by the gentry and nobility, among these the celebrated Von Brounback and Baron Von Schwartzburg, beside other high State dignitaries. After conducting the business very successfully for three years, he manifested a desire to try his fortunes in America; so he disposed of his stock, gave his mother the house he owned, and with a little over \$500 in gold, together with a small stock of goods, bade adieu to the fatherland, September 15th, 1852, and fifteen days thereafter arrived in Philadelphia, reaching Cincinnati in one week, October 9th, 1852. He did not find his line of business very brisk, the Israelites seeming to have a monopoly of the clothing trade, and withal he was totally unacquainted with the English language. He, however, commenced making cloaks for Mr. White and Mr. Lee, on Fourth street, but as his pay was meagre, he concluded to try something else. Having purchased a lot of shoes, he commenced the peddling business, but only succeeded in disposing of one pair. He next undertook to work on overgaiters for one Koehler and others, but trade being in a stagnant condition, he answered an advertisement for a gardener at Mount Washington, and undertook to fill that position. The work, however, proved too laborious, so he returned to the city, where he became a cutter in Mr. Stadler & Brothers' establishments until 1857, when he started in business, on Central avenue, in the line of boys' clothing and masquerade costumes. In 1858 he removed to No. 266 Fifth street, where he continued the same business, and the following year leased the adjoining lot, and erected the house No. 264, where he carried on a very lucrative trade.

In 1865 he made a trip to Europe, in company with his eldest son, August, and on his return to Cincinnati, disposed of his establishment with a view of returning to Germany. About that time, however, the German war broke out, and he abandoned the idea. In 1866 he opened a store at the corner of Plum and Fifth streets, remaining there one year, when he purchased a house on Vine street between Sixth and Seventh, where he opened a restaurant. In 1869 he sold out this establishment, and removed to No. 74 Fifth street, and two years later, on account of the houses being torn down, to Longworth and Central avenue. At this latter stand, however, his business did not prove so successful; so he removed the same year to No. 264 Vine street, opposite the Public Library, and commenced the business of manufacturing regalia, masonic goods and masquerade costumes, which he has conducted very extensively and successfully. Four years after, finding these premises too circumscribed for his rapidly extended business, he leased a three-story house on the corner of Vine and Seventh streets, to which he built for his business an addition; and he now possesses one of the finest stores in the city, where he expects to remain during the continuance of his business life. By perseverance and close attention to business, he has amassed a competency, and he appreciates and enjoys the reward of his labors. He is prominently identified with many of the leading benevolent organizations of the city, among which may be named the Red Men, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, the Masonic Order up to Knights Templar, the Seven Wise Men, Good Fellows, and the United Working Men. When on his way to the United States, in 1852, he met in Liverpool a gentleman by the name of Fuchs, whose sister Elizabeth was on her way to America. He was asked to take charge of her, and see that she was properly cared for during her long and hazardous journey. So faithful was he in attentions to her comfort, that they have been continued ever since. They were united in marriage February 14th, 1853, and five children have blessed this union, all of whom are now living. The oldest son, August, now twenty-two years old, has been in business with him since he left the school.


CALDWELL, JOHN DAY, so well known throughout Ohio as the "Universal Secretary," was born in Zanesville, Ohio, December 28th, 1816. In the year 1814, his mother, Harriet Wesley Day, of Harford county, Maryland, while on a wedding party in the Bay of Baltimore, was captured by the British, and placed a prisoner on board of the commodore's vessel, at the time Thomas Scott Key wrote the famous "Star-Spangled Banner." Key gave her a copy in his own handwriting. His father, James Caldwell, was of Scotch Irish lineage. The Caldwells were of the stock of Scotch-Irish who became the pioneer preachers, educators

and millwrights of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia. John Day, whose name he bears, was the pioneer printer and book publisher of London in the fifteenth century. On his tombstone it is stated that he was the original publisher of Fox's "Book of Martyrs." Mr. Caldwell was for nearly three years a student at Kenyon College. While yet a boy he was employed in the establishment of Mr. Peabody—brother of the great banker and philanthropist—who was visiting Zanesville with auction goods; he was also clerk with Professor Thompson, chemist, at the same place, and aided him in experiments that resulted in the discovery of the composition of Blackwell's matches, and in the manufacture, about the year 1832, of the first friction matches made in this country. In 1835 he came to Cincinnati, and until 1843 engaged as clerk on board of steamboats running on the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers. After this he was transportation agent of the Little Miami Railroad Company, the first chosen Secretary of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, again entered the service of the Little Miami Railroad Company, and was then clerk in Greene's Express, the pioneer organization at Cincinnati. Later he became the sole proprietor of the *Atlas and Chronicle* newspaper. This was in the Scott campaign, and Murat Halstead, now of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, then received his first engagement as a writer for a daily paper with Mr. Caldwell. He subsequently sold out to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and became a stockholder and local editor in that paper in connection with Judge John C. Wright, Crafts J. Wright, William Schouler, and Luther B. Bruen. On disposing of his interest in the *Gazette* he served for two years as Clerk of the School Board of Cincinnati, when he resigned on being chosen by the Ohio State Teachers' Association to edit their *Journal of Education*, which he conducted for one year. Subsequently he was Clerk of the Board of City Improvements of Cincinnati, and during two years of the war Reporting Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives. In 1850 he acted as Assistant Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Masons of Ohio, and has continued, by successive elections each year since, Grand Secretary also of three other Grand Masonic bodies. For nine years he was Grand Recorder and Grand Secretary of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, and also of the General Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of the United States. Since 1856 he has been devoted to the interests of the Pioneer Association of Cincinnati, of which he remains the secretary. He is an assiduous student and collector of the local history of the city, but has published a few tracts only of his accumulated manuscript. He was at one period Secretary and Librarian of the Ohio Historical Society, and first Librarian of the Free Public Library of Cincinnati, which was organized in his office when he was clerk of the public schools. On the outbreak of the rebellion, on the first day of news of need for a popular rally, he headed the movement in Cincinnati, and was the organizer of the "Home Guard," and became Chairman of

the Committee of Safety until a more perfect organization was effected for the defence of the city. For three months he was Volunteer Adjutant General on staff of General Burbank in charge of the military of the city. He organized the Sanitary Fair, and was its secretary. By its activity over a quarter of a million of dollars was placed in the treasury of the Sanitary Commission. He organized the Soldiers' Family Fund, the Refugee Relief Association, and was the active Secretary of the National Union Association, which was so effective in public meetings and by loyal publications. All these services were freely volunteered for the public good without charge. His labors were unremitting, his zeal unquenchable, and his services most efficient. Mr. Caldwell was married in 1845 to Margaret, daughter of Captain William Templeton, of Cincinnati. Their only child died in infancy. Mr. Caldwell is at present proprietor of the Masonic Supply establishment, No. 233 Fourth street, Cincinnati.

DWYER, HON. DENNIS, Lawyer, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ohio, and Founder of the Order of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, was born in the parish of Fethard county, Tipperary, Ireland, February 2d, 1830. His parents were Cornelius Dwyer and Bridget (Burns) Dwyer, people in moderate circumstances, who followed the vocation of farming. While in his tenth year he lost his father, and from his seventh until his thirteenth year of age, he attended an excellent national school located in the vicinity of his home, and there acquired a substantial English and mathematical education, with some knowledge of Latin and German. He subsequently went to Clonmiell to live with an uncle, a man of notable mechanical genius and unusual scientific attainments. With him he learned the trade of clock and watch making, and at the same time improved his education by attending school and also through his acquaintance with a circle of scientific and scholastic disputants who were often guests at the house of his relative. Having witnessed the destitution and horrible suffering attendant on the famine, his spirit naturally revolted against that tyrannous system of repression of Irish commerce and Irish manufactures, which was, in a measure, responsible for the calamitous visitation. His uncle was a member of the O'Connell Petitioning Law and Order Party, and looked to a calm and steady policy for a final redress of grievances. He, however, was less circumspect. Fired with an enthusiastic patriotism more creditable to his heart than his judgment, he broke away from the restraining influence of his uncle, and fled to Slievenamon Mountain, to join O'Brien, Meagher, Dahoney, and the army of "Young Irelanders" gathered on the mountain, and armed with pikes and clubs. Opposed by the strong power of the government, the bubble of rebellion shone for a few days,

then burst, and the insurgent forces were scattered like chaff before the winds. To avoid arrest he then fled to America, and in December, 1848, landed in New Orleans, Louisiana. In the ensuing spring, he found himself in Ohio, in very straitened circumstances, and, during that year, worked as a farm laborer in Miami county. His misery was then increased by an attack of ague, and he decided to remove to Dayton, where he served a regular apprenticeship at the trade of cabinet-making, and afterwards worked at pattern-making, and made the patterns for the first steam-engine used in United Brethren printing establishment in Dayton, while engaging at the same time in the study of law. Pursuing his legal studies under the direction of an attorney, while working assiduously at his mechanical occupation, he was admitted to the bar in 1857. He continued, however, to work at his trade until 1860, from which time until 1863 he acted as Recording Clerk in the County Clerk's office. He was afterwards engaged as a bookkeeper in Dayton until his election in 1866 to the office of Probate Judge of the county. He was re-elected to the same position in 1869, and again in 1872, and, besides, served for four years as a member of the Board of Education in Dayton, introducing many improvements into the public schools. He possesses many qualities which fit him peculiarly for public life—a genial temper, an ardent nature balanced by the wisdom of varied experience, extensive general reading, and an easy and graceful address. On all subjects his opinions are his convictions, and while he firmly upholds them, he has the utmost respect for the opinions of those with whom he may differ. He is endowed also with the executive ability to control and harmonize large numbers, a natural gift which brought him prominently before the public in 1869, when he organized at Dayton the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, an association whose ramifications now extend over nearly every State in the Union, and into Canada, embracing among its members many thousands of the most active and intelligent Irish Catholics in America. He enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the late Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and was associated with him in the management of the *Dayton Herald and Empire*, from 1868 to 1870. In politics he has always been attached to the Democratic party, and frequently has acted as Chairman of the Democratic Committees, and been also the representative of his party at the various conventions. At the present time he officiates as President of the National Board of Immigration of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union. He was married May 9th, 1855, to Annie A. Childs, daughter of John Childs and Mary (Bingham) Childs, formerly of Richmond, Virginia. She died October 18th, 1870, leaving issue of five children—three sons and two daughters; two other children having died in infancy. Judge Dwyer is now in the meridian of his manhood, and with his acknowledged energy, ability and popularity, we bespeak for him a distinguished future.

ESTE, DAVID K., Judge of the First Ohio Judicial District, and the oldest representative of the Cincinnati bar, is the son of Moses and Ann Este, of Morristown, New Jersey, and was born October 21st, 1785. Captain Este, his father, was severely wounded at the battle of Monmouth, and would have died from exposure but for the personal attentions of Colonel Hamilton, aide to General Washington, who found him among the dead and dying, and provided him with food and medical assistance. He was subsequently Collector of Revenue under President Adams, and died at the age of eighty-four. David K., his son, received his elementary education in his native town, and entered Princeton College, where he pursued the full course of studies, and graduated with distinction in 1803. In April, 1804, he commenced to read law in the office of Gabriel Ford, Esq., at Morristown, and after thorough preparation, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Trenton, in May, 1808. He commenced practice in Morristown at once, and after continuing there one year as a lawyer, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio; but with the intention of making his practice a very general one, covering all the courts in that judicial district, including the United States District and Circuit Courts at Chillicothe, and subsequently at Columbus, he opened an office in Hamilton in order to be centrally located. In the spring of 1814 he located in Cincinnati, and established himself at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, and by careful attention to his business and the exercise of rare legal talent, he soon secured a very large and influential clientage. In 1817 he formed a partnership with Bellamy Stoven, and this business relationship continued until 1821. In 1830 he admitted Ezekiel Haines to an interest in his large and increasing business, and this partnership existed until Mr. Este was made President Judge of Hamilton county, and after the organization of the Superior Court, in 1837, he was appointed its judge. Upon the expiration of his term in the spring of 1845, he retired from public and professional life. His career at the bar and on the bench was a distinguished one. He was profoundly read in civil and criminal law, his knowledge of the science being constantly improved by continuous research. He was as indefatigable a worker as a student, and gave to all the business intrusted to his care his close attention. He was especially forcible as a pleader, and had rare power for the analyzation of evidence in order to present it clearly to the jury and the court, forming from it a plain and easily understood exposition of the continuity of circumstances involved in the case. He was skilful in the interpretation of the law, and logical in his arguments, which were models of rhetorical expression. His decisions from the bench were accepted as authority, and were characterized by an entire absence of personal bias. He was at all times firm in his support of the integrity of the law. These qualities won for him the sincere respect of the entire community, and his retirement from professional duties was

regarded as a public loss. His career is closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Cincinnati. He was zealous in his efforts to secure public improvements, and to make the city attractive, not alone as a place of residence, but as a good field for capitalists, in the way of increasing mercantile and commercial traffic. The first building erected by him was his own residence on Main street. Subsequently he erected fourteen structures on the same thoroughfare and Ninth street, three on Sycamore street, and one on Fourth street. In 1858 he reared the handsome stone residence on West Fourth street, which he now occupies. In the fall of 1819 he was married to Lucy Ann, daughter of General William Henry Harrison. She died in April, 1826, having been the mother of four children, three of whom died when quite young. The surviving daughter became the wife of Joseph Reynolds, of Baltimore, and died in 1869 at the age of forty-seven years, leaving seven children. In May, 1829, Mr. Este married Louisa Miller, daughter of Judge William Miller, by whom he had seven children, four living at the present time. Judge Este is now ninety years of age, and still takes a great interest in the course of public affairs. For many years he has been Senior Warden of Christ Church, of which he is a leading member.

LAWRENCE, DANIEL, Retired Manufacturer, was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, April 7th, 1809, and was the eldest child in a family of seven children, whose parents were Jonathan Lawrence and Tamzon (Massey) Lawrence, both natives of New Jersey, and descended from the early settlers of that Commonwealth. His father, who was engaged chiefly in farming, moved to Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1817, and settled primarily in the place now known as Glendale. He died in this county, October 22d, 1832. His mother's decease occurred in May, 1845. His early education was obtained in the log school-houses of the frontier settlements, which he attended when not busied in farm and incidental labor. At the age of twenty-three, he took the place of his deceased father as the head of his home, and for several years managed by incessant industry to maintain the family in comfortable circumstances. He was then engaged continuously in farming until the spring of 1836, when he moved to Reading and established himself in the tanning business, which he followed in the same place until 1871. In this year he disposed of his interest in the business and invested his money in real estate. Since then he has not been actively employed in any enterprise of a mercantile character. Politically, he has been successively a Whig and a Republican, and cast his first vote in favor of John Quincy Adams. Religiously, his feelings incline him toward the Swedenborgian Church, although his views are not circumscribed by the doctrines of any particular denomination. He was married, November



Rev. Dr. Phelps.

L. K. Estee.

3d, 1840, to Laura I. Foster, a native of Hamilton county, whose parents were among the earliest settlers of this section of the State, her father being one of the first Judges of the Territorial Court; she died in April, 1865. He was again married in March, 1865, to Mary F. (Cortelyou) Woodruff, a native of Hamilton county, whose parents were also among the first settlers of that county. By this marriage he has two children: Mary Elizabeth, born October 11th, 1868, and Daniel Lawrence, born January 18th, 1873.

RITTER, ARTHUR CARR, Mechanic, Farmer and Lawyer, was born, February 24th, 1810, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, being the sixth of thirteen children, whose parents were Abraham and Mary Ann (Nicholas) Ritter. The former was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, who successively settled in Somerset and Westmoreland counties, and until he reached the age of forty-five he followed the avocation of a joiner and carpenter. During the remainder of his life he was engaged in farming. In 1816 he went to Cincinnati, making the journey on the Ohio river on a flat-boat, which carried his family and his household effects. He resided two years in Cincinnati, and then went on his farm in Sycamore township, Hamilton county, where he lived until his death, August 17th, 1828. He served as captain of a rifle company in the second war with Great Britain, and proved a true marksman and a gallant commander. Prior to his departure to Ohio he served as Justice of the Peace, filling that office for eight years. He was unusually well read in law, and performed the duties of this position with energy and intelligence. He left, at his death, thirteen children, who all inherited the marked characteristics of their parents, of which longevity was one. The members of both the Ritter and Nicholas families usually attained a ripe age, and were all substantial citizens of the communities in which they resided. Mrs. Ritter was a native of Kings county, Virginia, who emigrated with her parents to Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and was there married, when sixteen years of age, to Abraham. She died, May 2d, 1872, at Sharonville, Ohio. The educational facilities enjoyed by Arthur Carr Ritter in early life were very few, but this lacking was made up by his close application to substantial text-books at home. He was an industrious laborer when a youth, and when eighteen began the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which he assiduously followed for thirty-five years in Sycamore township, Hamilton county. In 1864 he turned his attention wholly to wagon-making and general mechanical efforts, and closely applied himself to this business until 1872, when he renounced the cares of active life and retired to enjoy the competency amassed by his enterprise, energy and economy. He had not long pursued the trade of carpentering before his enterprise and mathematical accuracy in making estimates and in super-

vising work secured him the reputation of a master builder, and large contracts were placed in his hands. In the period from 1852 to 1863 he found time for the study of theology, and often preached. He is a fluent and eloquent speaker, and his sermons from the pulpit were very effective. With an excellent knowledge of the law, he practised for some time with success, and for five years acted as Justice of the Peace. In 1862 he became identified with the 83d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command in the dual capacity of soldier and chaplain for one year. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and has been an active and conscientious churchman since 1846. In politics he is a Republican, his first vote having been cast for Andrew Jackson. He is a gentleman of great sociability, and is courteous in manner to all who approach him. His experience is a great and varied one, his life being a record of ceaseless activity, while his knowledge, gathered not alone from books, though he has always been a close student, is comprehensive in its scope. He was married, July 29th, 1830, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Thompson, who descended from Price Thompson, a soldier of the Revolution and one of the original pioneers of Hamilton county, Ohio, having as early as 1790 settled in Sycamore township, on a section of land belonging to the celebrated purchase.

ROBERT, JAMES L., was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 25th, 1796. He received his education at Princeton College, and came to Ohio in 1818 and taught for some years in an academy at Lebanon, Warren county, having under his instruction several who have since become men of great distinction in various walks of life, among them the great astronomer, General O. M. Mitchell, who founded the Observatory at Cincinnati. He came to Springfield in the autumn of 1824, and for several years was engaged in teaching the languages, and afterwards, having been admitted to the bar, was associated with General Sampson Mason in the practice of law. He succeeded Joseph R. Swan as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of Ohio, and was also Probate Judge for Clark county for several years. He was a man of amiable disposition, deep religious convictions and of the purest integrity of character. His scholastic attainments were of the highest order, and his literary taste was very fine. He was a man of the most retiring and unobtrusive modesty, yet firm and immovable by love and popular favor, or fear of man, in his devotion to what he regarded as the right and truth. He lifted up his voice and wielded his pen at an early date against oppression, when no small amount of courage was requisite to maintain his views, but which have since become popular. General Sampson Mason, who was a man never superlative of

praise, spoke of him at a meeting of the Springfield bar, convened to pass resolutions of sympathy and respect, as one whom no mode of praise could flatter. He died suddenly, May 15th, 1859, on the steamer "Tecumseh," on the Mississippi river, near New Madrid, Missouri, on the passage up from New Orleans, where he had gone with his wife to bring home their eldest son, who had been sick for a long time in that city. He was buried with every mark of affection and esteem from the bar and community. He married, July 31st, 1821, Hannah C., daughter of Dr. John C. Winans, of Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, and with her had eight children, five of whom survive him, two sons and three daughters.

BORMAN, CHRISTIAN L., Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of the Bellaire Manufacturing Company, was born in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, October 28th, 1825. His parents also were natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a carpenter. He attended school in his native State until 1834, when he moved with his parents to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he again attended school until 1838. He then removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and resided there until 1846, during that time learning the trade of cabinetmaker under John McGrew, and working for a brief period also as journeyman, while attending a night-school in his leisure hours. In 1846 he settled at Wheeling, where he worked as a journeyman at cabinet-making until 1850. He then removed to Belmont county, Ohio, and labored as a builder and house carpenter until 1858, when, after having served as Justice of the Peace, he was elected Auditor of the county, and re-elected at the expiration of his term. In 1861 he filled this office by deputy and entered the army of the United States as Captain in the 43d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, for which body he had recruited a company. He remained in active service until July, 1862, when he was detailed on recruiting service. Subsequently he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 98th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and with that body took part in the battle of Perryville, in October, 1862, in which engagement Colonel Webster was killed and he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the same regiment, and remained in active service with it until the command was reduced to 180 men, when, in the fall of 1863, he resigned his position. He then returned to his home and took a prominent part in the political campaign of 1863. Later, he installed himself in the editorial chair of the *Belmont Chronicle*, which he had purchased in 1861, and controlled its publication from the fall of 1863 until it was sold, in 1870. He finally removed to Bellaire, and organized the Bellaire Manufacturing Company, over whose affairs he presided as President and Superintendent until 1873. Since this date he has acted as Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of the company, which controls an

extensive and flourishing business in reapers and threshing-machines. He is quite an inventor, and has made several important improvements in reapers and threshing-machines, among which may be named a combined reaper and harvester, which may be used as a side-delivery reaper or a harvester, upon which the binders ride to bind; an adjustable reel for harvesters; an improvement in horse-powers, and an adjustable side-rest for threshing-machines. While holding the office of Auditor he studied law, and after attending a course of lectures received his diploma at the Cincinnati Law College. Subsequently, while editing the *Chronicle*, he practised his profession for a time, meeting with fair success as a lawyer, until he concluded to turn his attention to a business more in harmony with his tastes. At the present time he is a member of the City Council of Bellaire. His more prominent characteristics are energy, integrity and a comprehensive knowledge of the requirements of business and public life. He was married, April 1st, 1846, to Martha Elbert, of Wellsburg, West Virginia.

BBROWN, WILLIAM P., senior partner of the firm of Brown Brothers, Abstractors of Titles and General Land and Loan Agents, was born in Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, March 25th, 1842. On the maternal side he is a grandson of John Cail Scott, of Alexandria, Virginia, one of the numerous descendants of the Rev. James Scott, of Prince William county. On the paternal side he is a grandson of John Brown and Elizabeth Hutchins, of Norfolk, Virginia. His parents were William Ballard Brown, an agriculturist of Pickaway and Franklin counties, and Jane (Scott) Brown. His earlier education was obtained in the common schools located near his home, and at eighteen years of age he graduated from the High School of Columbus, and devoted the two succeeding years to teaching school. From 1862 to 1866 he served in the capacity of Assistant Engineer for the city of Columbus, and at the expiration of that time was elected Surveyor of Franklin county. This office he held for a period of six years, while his thorough performance of the duties attached to the surveyorship gave a lasting direction to his aims and energies, and was also instrumental in fitting him for the profession in which he was afterward engaged. Being joined by his brother, in 1869, they established the business in which he is still an active worker, under the firm-style of Brown Brothers. Beginning their business career on a comparatively limited basis, the brothers have, by steady application and integrity in all their dealings, established the largest connections of any other house of the kind in the State, requiring an extensive investment of capital. The examination of old land claims they have attended to as a specialty, and in this line their relations extend into many States, East and West. In connection with their business

of abstracting they have introduced the negotiation of loans on first mortgage security, and by their extensive acquaintance with titles and persons, and their very conservative manner of business, are building up the most extensive loan agency for the investment of trust funds in central Ohio. He was married, April 30th, 1873, to Louisa H., a granddaughter of Balser Hess, the highly respected pioneer family of Clinton township, Franklin county, Ohio.

BROWN, JAMES FINLEY, partner of the firm of Brown Brothers, Abstractors of Titles and Commissioners of Deeds, brother of William P. Brown, the senior partner before mentioned, was born in Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, February 4th, 1848. He was educated at the common schools of Columbus, and subsequently, from 1867 to 1869, was a student in the Virginia Military Institute. In 1869 he became associated with his brother in the business which, since sustained by them, is now of such a vast extent.

LUSE, ALEXANDER B., M. D., the oldest of nine children whose parents were Robert Luse and Mary (Jones) Luse, was born in Butler county, Ohio, February 4th, 1809. His father, a native of New Jersey, followed agricultural pursuits through life; after removing to Washington county, Pennsylvania, he remained there for several years, and in 1806 came to Cincinnati, Ohio, settling ultimately near that city, on the Little Miami river. Later, he removed to Butler county, Ohio, and settled on a farm near Reily, in that county, and in 1814 moved seven miles distant, into Indiana, where he remained until his decease. Throughout his career he was more or less extensively connected with public affairs, and for a number of years officiated as Justice of the Peace. His mother, also a native of New Jersey, died in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1866. His early education was limited, and received at the common schools located in the vicinity of his home. At the age of seventeen, on the death of his father, he began life on his own resources as a farm laborer. While in his twentieth year he began the reading of medicine, under the instruction of William McGill, M. D., a well-known practitioner of Hamilton county, with whom he continued his medical studies for a period of three years. During this time he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and in 1832 entered on the practice of his profession at Mount Pleasant, where he has since been successfully engaged. Politically, he is attached to the Republican party, and, religiously, is a member of the Christian Church, in which he has been for twenty years a zealous

deacon. He was married in 1834 to Hannah Hill, a native of Hamilton county, and daughter of Samuel Hill, one of the earlier pioneers and settlers of this section of the State; she died in 1843, leaving issue of three children. He was again married in 1847 to Jemima Hunt, a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, with whom he is now living.

WILLIAMSON, DAVID, Edge Tool Maker, was born on the 6th of June, 1808, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He comes of Revolutionary stock, his father, John Williamson, having served under Generals Greene and Washington, in the Revolutionary army and participated in the battle of Trenton. On the father's side David was descended from the earliest settlers of Manhattan Island, and on the mother's side was of English descent. When the boy was three years old his father emigrated to what was then the far West, and with his family settled in Colerain township, Hamilton county, Ohio. The first efforts of the pioneer were directed towards developing a farm in the forest. Trees were felled, stumps uprooted and all the toil incident to a new settlement in those days undertaken and gone through with; and the result was a pleasant and comfortable home evoked from the wilderness in a very short time. The pioneer's sons were all stalwart, muscular boys, and with their aid the father accomplished results that at first thought would seem impossible. In the midst of such experiences and surroundings young David grew up. So far as school opportunities were concerned his educational advantages were limited; but of the education that comes with hard work, self-reliance, contact with nature and with natural men, he had his full share, and profited by it to the utmost. In 1825, in accordance with his own desire, he was apprenticed to the trade of edge-tool making in Cincinnati. He learned his trade, and, as might be expected, he learned it thoroughly, becoming a most finished mechanic. Even now among the old settlers may be found many a favorite old axe bearing his stamp. He has never, in the course of his life, held any public office, but was always active and prominent in the ranks of the old Whig party, and still ranks himself as a Henry Clay Whig. When he was twenty-five years old he married Elizabeth Huston, daughter of Paul Huston, an early settler and thriving farmer of Hamilton county. Of this marriage four children, two sons and two daughters, were the result. A notable event occurred in the life of the eldest son, Paul H., in the year 1858. In that year he started with an emigrant train for California, going over the plains and mountains by an entirely unexplored route. The train was attacked by the Indians and most of the party were massacred. Young Williamson escaped and returned to the States, making the entire trip on foot, and arriving safely at home. He is now

Recorder of Hamilton County. The youngest son, Albert, has been quite prominent in the real estate business, and is now first Deputy in his brother's office.

CUMMINGS, SAMUEL, Machinist, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 16th, 1809. His father was an Irish Protestant and one of the pioneers of the country. His mother was born at Trenton, New Jersey, and was of English origin. At the age of seven young Cummings left home and commenced life for himself. Much of the journey afoot, and with no ordinary hardships, he made his way from his home in Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. After trying several things unsuccessfully until his fourteenth year, he went over to Birmingham and was regularly indentured to James Patterson to learn the lock and whitesmithing trade. His father had now been some time dead, and his mother had removed to Pittsburgh. With some exciting adventures he managed to move smoothly on, and, by the time he was twenty years of age, had learned his trade, obtained a passable education and discharged all the obligations of his indenture. He now commenced work as a journeyman for his former employer, at a dollar a day, which was fine wages for the times. He also began a course of rigid self-culture, which he kept up for years. In the course of the first year's labor he managed to save \$200. And a notable fact is that this really became the nucleus of his fortune, and at no time after did he ever have less than the \$200. Now, after making a trip to different parts of the country, with a view to bettering his condition, he returned to Pittsburgh and resumed work for Mr. Patterson, and was soon after married to his daughter, Sarah. Soon after his marriage he removed to Cincinnati, and immediately commenced work in the brass foundry of John Tatem. In 1832 his young wife fell a victim to the cholera. After this great misfortune, being discouraged, and the terrible malady having prostrated the business of the city, he returned to Pittsburgh; but in the fall of the same year he again began business in Cincinnati. He now commenced for himself, in connection with Messrs. Parker & Alexander. He soon found it to his advantage to withdraw from this partnership and become an employé in the same house. This was the old brass foundry and machine shop of W. G. Berry. The manufacture of locks was now becoming a more important interest in the West; and having become acquainted with a valuable new lock, manufactured in Cincinnati, he went to Pittsburgh, where he remained several years and established his father-in-law in the manufacture of this lock. He now returned permanently to Cincinnati and commenced business in the old Front street shop, with Mr. Alexander as his partner. Alexander soon after dying, the business was left entirely to him. By careful, judicious management and honest

dealings with his customers, his trade soon became extensive and valuable. After some changes and a continued prosperity he finally admitted his son, Patterson, with a partnership interest, under the firm-name of Samuel Cummings & Son. For the first twenty years the business of this house was mainly in brass work and in the building of fire engines and light machinery. It is now almost wholly engaged in the manufacture of fire hydrants, light machinery and stop-valves for water-works, and is one of the most safely conducted and reputable establishments of its kind in the country. In 1850 he purchased property in Newport, Kentucky, and has since been a resident of that State. He soon became interested in the civil affairs of Newport. He was elected President of the City Council of Newport in 1869. In 1871 he was re-elected, serving in all four years. During his last term he inaugurated the movement for the construction of the Newport Water-works. To him, more than any man, are the people of Newport, doubtless, indebted for their fine water-works and the rejection of the Holly experiment. Since retiring from his position in the city government, in 1873, he has interested himself in the affairs of his own home and business. In 1838 he was married to Eliza Mason, who died of consumption in 1867. In 1872 he married the widow of Marmaduke Doddsworth. Mr. Cummings' career is a remarkable one. He certainly ranks pre-eminently as a self-made man. He is to-day a fine specimen of a well-preserved man, with an ample fortune, the work of his own hands, and a reputation of which he may justly be proud.

TUTTLE, HON. GEORGE M., Lawyer and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was born, June 19th, 1815, in Litchfield county, Connecticut, and is a son of Eri and Harriet (Phillips) Tuttle, formerly of that section. His father was a farmer by occupation both in Connecticut and in Ohio. George enjoyed the advantages of being educated in the excellent New England common schools, and also attended the academy; but, the means of his parents being limited, he had to forego the collegiate course, and he owes the main part of his education to his own persevering exertions and studious habits. He commenced the study of the law in the spring of 1837, in the office of Governor William S. Hollibird, at Winsted, Connecticut, and in 1841, having meanwhile been admitted to the bar, commenced the practice of his profession in Ashtabula county, Ohio, his father with his family having removed to that State two years previously. He continued there until the beginning of 1844, when he removed to Warren. In 1866 he was elected President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he most ably filled and for which he was most eminently qualified; he here gained an enviable reputation with the bar of Ohio. In order, however, to devote



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Sam Cummings

himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, he resigned his office, January 1st, 1872. In 1873 he was chosen to represent his district in the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, over which the present Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court was then the presiding officer. This convention was composed of the leading men of the State, and many of the best minds of Ohio took part in the proceedings. Judge Tuttle acted on several of the most important committees, and was prominent in all its councils during its entire session of a year and a day. He is still in the vigor of manhood, and enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice. He was married in 1852 to Julia, daughter of Jeremiah Sullivan, of Warren, Trumbull county, where he has since resided.

MILSON, MOSES FLEMING, Lawyer, was born on the 10th of September, 1839, in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio. He is of Irish descent, his ancestors having come to this country from county Antrim, Ireland. His maternal grandfather, Colonel John Bigger, was one of the earliest settlers of Warren county, Ohio, while his paternal ancestors settled in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. His father removed from Pennsylvania to Warren county in 1830. In 1847, when Moses was eight years old, he removed with his parents to Cincinnati. Here he went through the course of study at the common schools of the city, and in due time entered the Hughes High School, of that city, from which institution he graduated in 1857. He then engaged in teaching in the Twelfth District School in Cincinnati, and continued in that occupation until 1860. In that year he entered the freshman class in Princeton College. After a year passed at Princeton he entered the Miami University, where he remained another year. In the month of August, 1862, he entered the land office of Taft & Perry, and in the month of October following he matriculated at the Law School of the Cincinnati College. He graduated LL. B. in April, 1864, and in the succeeding month of May he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law in Cincinnati. In November, 1866, he was appointed Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Hamilton County, which position he held until January, 1869. In the month of April in that year he was a candidate on the Independent ticket for the position of Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court. He was successful in the contest, and achieved the position, which he held until April, 1871. After leaving the office he devoted his whole time and attention to his private practice. On the 1st of November, 1871, he associated in partnership with Hon. Ezra J. Dodds, under the firm-name of Dodds & Wilson. In the month of April, 1872, he was elected a member of the Board of Education from the Twentieth Ward, and held the position for two years. In June, 1873, he was elected one of the Board of Managers of the Public Library

of Cincinnati for a term of three years. Several times he has been appointed by the mayor of the city to fill temporarily the office of Police Judge. Altogether his life, thus far, has been an actively busy one, characterized by energy, industry, labor well directed and prosperity well earned.

DANFORD, HON. LORENZO, Member of Congress, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on October 18th, 1829, his father coming from the same county, and his mother from Chester county, Pennsylvania. The former was a prominent farmer, and held several offices of trust, the duties of which he discharged with intelligence and fidelity. Lorenzo attended the common schools, and finished his education at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. When twenty-three years of age he began to read law at St. Clairsville, under Carlo C. Carroll, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1856 he entered the political arena as a Whig, and supported Fillmore for the Presidency, and was upon the State electoral ticket. Afterwards he affiliated with the Republican party, and has ever since acted with it. In 1857 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Belmont County, and was re-elected in 1859, vacating the office in 1861, prior to the expiration of his term, to join the army. He enlisted as a private in the 17th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months' service, and was mustered out in August following. He returned home and assisted in raising a company for the 15th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected Second-Lieutenant. In 1862 he was promoted to the First-Lieutenancy, and then to the position of Captain, which he resigned, August 1st, 1864, on account of ill health. He was active and influential in his support of Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, and was one of the electoral delegation from Ohio which gave the vote of that State to Mr. Lincoln. In October, 1872, he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Forty-third Congress from the Sixteenth Ohio District, his opponent having been C. L. Poorman, who ran as a Liberal Republican. In 1874 he was re-elected, his opponent having been on this occasion H. Boyle. Mr. Danford is the successor of Hon. John A. Bingham, and has served the interests of his constituency and the people at large with distinguished ability. He has a wide reputation as a lawyer of great learning and skill, and as an orator his speeches in the House of Representatives, as well as his addresses to the bench, evince an ability for trenchant argument possessed by few men. He is deserving of the credit and esteem accorded him for his successful career, as it is the result of constantly exercised energy directed by noble purposes. On October 7th, 1858, he was married to Annie H. Cook, of Jefferson county, Ohio, who died, October 24th, 1867. On October 27th, 1870, he was married to Mary M. Adams, of St. Clairsville, Ohio.

KENNEDY, JAMES CHARLES, M. D., was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, February 11th, 1809. He was the fourth child in a family of eight children, whose parents were Robert Kennedy and Margaret (White) Kennedy. His father, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, followed through life agricultural pursuits. He moved to Ohio in 1811 and settled in Brown county, on a farm near Georgetown. He was noted as an intelligent and public-spirited citizen, and for a number of years held the office of Magistrate. His decease occurred in 1849. His mother, also a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, was a daughter of Thomas White, a captain in the Revolutionary army. His ancestors on both sides of the house were likewise identified with the cause of the patriots. Until he had attained his majority he assisted his father in the farm labors, having in the meantime secured a limited education by attending, through the winter months, the sessions of a country school. In 1829 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Edward Newton, at Felicity, Clermont county, and pursued his studies assiduously until 1832. In this year he entered on the practice of his profession, and, with the exception of two winters, was subsequently occupied by professional labors in Felicity until 1854. During the winters of 1837-38, however, he attended a course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, graduating from that institution. In 1854 he settled in Batavia, and has since resided there, engaged in the control of a practice at once extensive and lucrative. He has uniformly avoided offices of a political nature, but in 1847 was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature, and served with this body for one term. He was also one of the committee appointed by the Ohio Legislature to escort the remains of General T. L. Hamer, who died of disease contracted on the field in Mexico. He has always manifested a generous and intelligent interest in educational and public enterprises, and has contributed to various medical journals many articles, several of which have elicited special attention from the leading men of the medical profession. Politically, he is an inflexible Democrat of the Jackson school. He was baptized in the Methodist Church, but his present views are not circumscribed by the doctrines of any particular church.

MCGILL, STEWART, Agriculturist, was born near Trenton, New Jersey, February 13th, 1788, and was the oldest of eight children, whose parents were Neill McGill and Elizabeth (Larrison) McGill. The former, a native of county Antrim, near Belfast, Ireland, was engaged through life in school-teaching and surveying, and while still a young man emigrated to America. He sympathized with the colonies in their resistance to the rule of Great Britain, and

took an active part in common with the insurgent patriots. While the Hessians were in winter quarters at Trenton, prior to their capture by General Washington, they made a descent on his property, and appropriated to their own uses his cattle and other valuable possessions. He died in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1814, at the age of seventy-two years. His mother was a native of New Jersey and daughter of Rodger Larrison, an active participant in the Revolutionary war. She died in 1823. His earlier education was limited, and received at the common schools located in the neighborhood of his home. While in his twelfth year he went to live with Judge John Corryell, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, with whom he remained for about three years, during this time attending school for a term of three months or more. He subsequently worked for three years as an apprentice under Luke Heddon, of Trenton, New Jersey, at the shoemaking trade, afterward opening a shoe-shop at Lambertville, New Jersey, where he engaged also in harness-making; he remained there through the ensuing year. Up to 1811 he worked in New Jersey and in New York city, removing later to Ohio, where, July 3d, 1811, he settled finally in Colerain township, Hamilton county. He travelled west on foot through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, and thence on a flat-boat to Cincinnati, where he landed July 2d. The battle of Tippecanoe, in the second war with England, had been fought, and becoming imbued with the prevalent popular excitement he entered the volunteer service in 1812, under the command of General Hull, and was taken prisoner at the time of that officer's surrender at Detroit. At the expiration of a few weeks he was released on parole, and returned to his home in Hamilton county, where he has since resided, occupied mostly in agricultural pursuits. In 1821-22 he served as constable and assessor of chattel property, and in 1823 was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held for nine years. He also held at various times the offices of trustee, Township Clerk and Assessor of Real Estate for Colerain and Springfield Townships. In 1824 he was elected Treasurer of the School and Ministerial Funds of his township, which office he held for twenty-five years. In 1838 he was elected a director in the Colerain, Oxford & Brookville Turnpike Company, whose road was then in the course of construction. In 1840 he was elected Treasurer of said company, which position he held, with the exception of a year or two, until November, 1865. Upon retiring from said position the committee (consisting of the president, secretary and one other director) appointed to settle his accounts passed a resolution expressing their satisfaction that in "accounts extending over a period of nearly a quarter of a century, and amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, no discrepancy had ever appeared, nor had a single dime ever been unaccounted for." He has also settled the estates of more deceased persons than any other man in his part of the county. Politically, he is attached to the Republican party; he cast his first



Painted by Philip James de Loutherbourg

James M. Wilson.

vote for President for James Monroe. In 1824 he voted for John Quincy Adams. In 1826 or '27 he became a strong Jackson man and took a leading part in organizing the Jackson or Democratic party in Clerain township, and was a delegate to the first convention held by that party in Hamilton county. He voted for General Jackson in 1828, and again in 1832. But in 1833, not approving the course General Jackson had taken, he left the Democratic and joined the Whig party, to which he adhered until it died, after which he became a Republican. In his younger days he took an active part in politics, although he never sought office. In 1833 he was nominated as a candidate for County Commissioner, but was defeated by a few votes. In 1836 the Whigs nominated him for the Legislature, but he was not elected. He was nominated several times afterwards for the same office, sometimes accepting and at others declining to be a candidate; but as his party was in the minority he never was elected. He was married, October 5th, 1823, to Sarah Johnson, widow of Alexander Johnson and daughter of Elias Hedges, an early settler from Morris county, New Jersey, who settled at Dunlap's Station, on the Big Miami river, Hamilton county, in 1805, by whom he has had three children, two of whom are still living, a son and daughter. He lost his wife in April, 1854, and has never married again; his son, Amzi McGill, has been twice elected a member of the House of Representatives of Ohio, and has served one term as County Commissioner of Hamilton County, Ohio, and has held various other trusts of greater or less importance. He has always been a very industrious and temperate man in all respects, and now at the age of nearly eighty-eight years enjoys good health and sound mental faculties.

WILSON, JAMES K., Architect, is a native of Cincinnati, where he was born on the 11th of April, 1828. Early exhibiting a decided talent for drawing, his father (then a merchant of Philadelphia) was induced to remove him from Dr. Crawford's school and to place him with Mr. Charles H. Mountain, then a prominent architect of the Quaker City. With Mr. Mountain, and subsequently with Mr. Martin E. Thompson, of New York, and with Mr. James Renwick, also of New York, he continued till 1847, when a year's residence in Europe completed his professional studies. Returning from Europe in the spring of 1848 he immediately sought out his native city, at once established himself in an excellent practice, and in 1852 was married to Virginia Keys, of Cincinnati. In 1858 he again visited Europe, and from that to the present time has been actively and steadily engaged. Undoubtedly, were the profession called upon to select some one as the best and most worthy representative of architecture in the West, that one would be Mr. Wilson, for to him more than to all others

belongs the credit of having introduced and maintained that noble character of building for which Cincinnati is celebrated and of which it is justly proud. The buildings erected by Mr. Wilson are too numerous to be here mentioned in detail; we give only the following: The Ohio Life & Trust Company Bank, the Hamilton county Court House, the Cincinnati Post-Office, the Jewish Temple, the villa of Mr. George K. Shoenberger, the Dexter Chapel and entrance to Spring Grove Cemetery, etc., etc.

RICHARDSON, GENERAL WILLIAM P., Lawyer and ex-Attorney-General of Ohio, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, May 25th, 1824. His ancestors, four generations removed, moved from Maryland into Pennsylvania and settled opposite Steubenville. His father, Isaac Richardson, was engaged in farming throughout his life. His earlier education was obtained in the schools located in his native county. At the age of seventeen he entered the Washington College, where he completed his studies. Upon leaving school he was engaged in teaching until 1846, when he enlisted as a volunteer in a company that went from Steubenville, and was assigned to the 3d Ohio Regiment. After serving one year in this capacity he was discharged. While connected with the army he served under General Taylor and participated in the march from Matamoros to Buena Vista. After his return he resumed his avocation of teaching, and in the spring of 1850 moved to Harrison county, Ohio, where he taught school and studied law at the same time until August, 1852. Upon finishing his legal studies with Allen C. Turner he was admitted to the bar, and in the spring of 1853 removed to Woodfield, Monroe county, where he filled until the following year the position of Principal of the Woodfield Seminary. Later, he entered on the practice of his profession, and in 1855 was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Monroe county, and was re-elected to the same position in 1857, and again in 1859, holding the office until 1861, when he entered the service of the United States. Also, at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, he was a Brigadier-General in the Ohio militia. Immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter he succeeded in raising two companies, but before he could secure their acceptance Ohio's quota was filled. The troops, however, changed the term of their enlistment from three months to three years, and were assigned to the 25th Ohio Infantry, of which regiment he was made Major. June 10th, 1861, he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and with that rank proceeded to the field. May 10th, 1862, he was promoted to the Colonelcy of his regiment. May 2d, 1863, he was wounded severely in the right shoulder at the battle of Chancellorsville, which casualty deprived him of the use of his right arm. He was then freed from duty until January, 1864, when he was

detailed as President of a court-martial at Camp Chase. On the ensuing February 11th he was placed in command of that post, and remained there until the end of August, 1865. In the fall of the preceding year he was elected Attorney General of the State of Ohio, and was prevented from leaving the army only through the pressing instances of Governor Brough. In December, 1864, he was brevetted Brigadier-General. In September, 1865, he joined his command in South Carolina, and was placed over a sub-district, with head-quarters at Columbia. Subsequently he was placed in command of the District of East South Carolina, with head-quarters at Darlington. Immediately after being mustered out of the service, in June, 1866, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth Congressional District. In 1869 he resigned the Collectorship and resumed the practice of the law, in which he has since been successfully engaged. As a commanding officer he possessed the confidence and esteem of his men; his services in detached positions have frequently been made the subject of favorable comment; while, during his five years of service, no charge of any nature was ever brought against him. He has been connected professionally with various enterprises, and was a director of the Marietta, Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad. He was married in 1848 to Sarah E. Smith, of Brooke county, Virginia.

REAKIRT, CHARLES C., Druggist, was born on the 13th of April, 1821, in New Richmond, Clermont county, Ohio. Remotely, he is of Welsh-German origin, although both his parents were natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a Philadelphian, and a cabinetmaker by trade. Charles received his education at New Richmond, and in 1837 went to Philadelphia to learn the drug business. Here he served his apprenticeship and thoroughly mastered the business he had chosen. In his twenty-fourth year, by the advice of his uncle, he determined to start in business on his own account. At first he determined to locate in New Orleans, but the uncle's advice led to the changing of this plan, and finally Cincinnati was determined upon as the place in which to establish himself. In the spring of 1844, therefore, in company with his brother, Joseph, the enterprise was begun. The young partners had no money to speak of, and starting in business implied getting into debt. So they got into debt, but were not long in getting out. Joseph remained in Philadelphia to secure the necessary stock, have the printing done and arrange other preliminary details, while Charles went to Cincinnati to select a proper location. The place selected was on Third street, opposite the Henrie House, and there the business was established and there it prospered greatly. The members of the firm were young, the place chosen was not a very favorable one and there were not wanting those who predicted a speedy

failure. The failure did not befall, and after a while the youthful firm came to be recognized as one of the best in the city in the extent of its business and its commercial standing. In a steady, safe, sound way, business was good with the firm from the first, affording another illustration of the fact that strict integrity, close application and prudent enterprise form the sure, safe basis of all prosperity. In 1847 the firm bought out and became the successors of C. & J. Bates, and established themselves on the corner of Pearl and Reynolds streets. Charles Reakirt conducted the negotiations on behalf of his firm with Caleb Bates, the surviving partner of the other firm, J. Bates, who had transacted all the active business of his house, and in effecting the sale, Caleb intrusted to Charles Reakirt the task of inventorying the stock and affixing the prices. The partnership between Joseph and Charles Reakirt continued for twenty-one years, and in 1865 they sold out. In August, 1874, just thirty years after the establishment of the original house, Charles Reakirt, at the head of the firm of Reakirt, Hale & Co. (J. Reakirt having died in 1870), purchased the business anew, and is still at its head, the firm now occupying a commodious building, No. 99 Walnut street.

BRINKERHOFF, JACOB, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, was born in the town of Niles, Cayuga county, State of New York, on August 31st, 1810. His father, Henry I. Brinkerhoff, was a farmer, a native of Pennsylvania, having been born near the town of Gettysburg. His mother, *née* Rachel Bevier, came from New York State. After a thorough English education, obtained in public schools and at the academy at Prattsburg, Steuben county, New York, Jacob entered the law office of Messrs. Howell & Brother, in Bath, Steuben county, in 1834. Here he vigorously prosecuted his studies for two years, and in the spring of 1836 removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where, in May, 1837, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of that State, and immediately entered on the practice of his profession. He soon acquired reputation as a lawyer of more than average ability, and in the course of a year or two was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Richland County, the duties of which office he satisfactorily performed for a period of four years. At the expiration of his term in that office, in the fall of 1843, he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket. While serving as a member of this body he became affiliated with the Free-soil party, and drew up for David Wilmot the celebrated bill known as "Wilmot's Proviso." At the close of his Congressional career he resumed his legal practice in Mansfield, in which he successfully labored until he was elevated to a seat on the Supreme bench, his first term commencing January 9th, 1856. In this highly honorable position he was retained by the people for three successive

terms, covering a period of fifteen years; and it is but justice to the Judge to mention that a fourth term was offered him, but he declined a renomination. The "Ohio State Reports" contain many of his opinions, delivered during his terms on the Supreme bench. Since retiring from the bench he has resumed his law practice, although not as actively as in former years. As a judge he commanded the high esteem of all brought into professional contact with him, and his integrity is without a blemish. He was married, October 4th, 1837, to Caroline Campbell, of Lodi, Seneca county, New York, who died at that place, while on a visit, November 18th, 1839. His present wife was Marion Titus, of Detroit, whom he married January 6th, 1841.

TEVENS, LEVI E., of the firm of Chambers, Stevens & Co., dry-goods merchants, was born in Oneida county, western New York, August 23d, 1814, and is of Irish extraction. His parents, natives of Nova Scotia, moved from New York State to the western frontier in 1819, and settled in Dearborn county, Indiana, near what is now known as Moore's Hill. Here, in the backwoods, he became inured to hardship and danger, and acquired habits of self-reliance which have since formed a marked trait of his character. The educational advantages afforded by the State at that early period of its history were quite limited and of a strictly rudimentary character, consisting of about three months' schooling during the winter season. Of these the future merchant availed himself to the fullest extent; and by determined perseverance and the assistance of his father, an intelligent farmer, he acquired a degree of proficiency in the English branches and a fund of general knowledge that passed current at that time for a liberal education. At the age of twenty, preferring business pursuits to farming, he engaged as clerk in the store of Glenn & Watson (William Glenn, of the firm of William Glenn & Sons, Vine street, and the late Rev. J. V. Watson, who was subsequently the distinguished editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, of Chicago), in the village of Dillsborough, at a salary of twelve dollars per month—a salary considered so large at the time that his employers reserved the right to terminate the engagement at the end of any month. It was not many months, however, before the young clerk had almost full charge of the store. Two years afterward one of the partners, Rev. J. V. Watson, desirous of resuming his vocation in the ministry, L. E. Stevens purchased, on credit, his interest, and continued in the business till 1842. After a faithful trial of merchandising he abandoned it for the more active and lucrative business of steamboating. A company, of which he and his present partner, Mr. Josiah Chambers, were members, purchased the steamer "Fashion," for a Cincinnati and Madison (Indiana) packet, of which he was chosen clerk. In this business he continued for some

four years, when, tired of river life, he engaged in partnership with Mr. Chambers, under the firm-name of Chambers, Stevens & Co., to conduct a dry goods business at Amora, Indiana, the present place of residence of the senior partner. This house, we may state, is still in existence, and, like its counterpart in Cincinnati, is doing an extensive business, having been in operation over thirty years. In 1847 W. T. Stevens and Francis Wyman were admitted to partnership, and in 1857 the branch house was opened in Cincinnati, when the subject of our sketch moved to that city to assist in conducting the new wholesale establishment, which has now been in existence on Pearl street over eighteen years. Thus the old reliable firm of Chambers, Stevens & Co. has steadily prospered through the long period of thirty years by acting on the policy of limiting its capital to the one legitimate business, that of dealing in dry goods. L. E. Stevens was married to Maria Miller, of Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1839, by whom he has had two daughters, Mrs. Charles S. Weatherby and Mrs. M. H. Richardson, and a son named William A., a young man of promise who is now actively engaged in the Cincinnati house. A man of decided convictions in matters relating to church and politics, L. E. Stevens commands the respect, confidence and esteem of all who know him. His charity is broad and liberal, as evinced by his hearty support of and active co-operation in the management of the Cincinnati Union Bethel. He and his estimable lady are also identified with other organizations for the alleviation of the suffering poor and the elevation of the masses. He is also in complete sympathy with the movements of business men for the extension of trade, commerce and manufactures, and is a director in one of the city banking houses. He has been all his life a total abstainer from all intoxicating liquors, and has never used tobacco in any form, to which he attributes the enjoyment of a clear and vigorous intellect and a robustness of health possessed by few of his age. We predict for him many more years of prosperity and useful activity.

HIELDS, ROBERT S., Prosecuting Attorney elect of Stark County, Ohio, was born in Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, on September 28th, 1845. His parents were William and Anna (Hance) Shields. After a preparatory course of study at the seminary in Allentown, Pennsylvania, he entered Union College, Schenectady, New York, and graduated from that institution in 1867. Selecting the legal profession he entered the law office of E. W. Strongton, in New York city, with whom he prosecuted his studies for about eighteen months. At the expiration of that time he removed to Ohio, and completed his legal course of training in the office of his uncle, Joseph Hance, at New Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar at Cadiz in 1870. Locating himself in Canton he has there

successfully followed his profession. In the spring of 1871 he was honored by election to the Mayoralty of Canton, being chosen to occupy that position for four years, on the Democratic ticket. In October, 1875, he was elected by the same party Prosecuting Attorney for Stark county, for a term of two years. The duties of this office he entered upon, January 1st, 1876. He was married in 1871 to Clara A., daughter of Martin Wikidall, an old and successful merchant of Canton.

BODMANN, FERDINAND, late Merchant of Cincinnati, was born, July 16th, 1801, in a German Principality near Frankfort-on-the-Main. His opportunities for education were above the ordinary grade, and he fully improved them. He graduated from Bamberg College in 1817, and then entered a large banking-house, where he was fully fitted for a business career. His father, Davis C. Bodmann, a Republican in principle, who viewed with repugnance and sorrow the devastating effect of the Napoleonic wars, determined upon emigrating to the more tranquil Western world, and reached America in 1822 with three sons. His wife died eleven years prior to this event. Settling in Hagerstown, Maryland, he engaged in mercantile pursuits until the death of his father, about six years after, when he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, then a small town with little promise of its future greatness. He erected a large tobacco warehouse on Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, and conducted a thriving business until his death, on July 29th, 1874. By close attention to his affairs he acquired not only a large and profitable trade but a fine reputation as an energetic and honorable business man. At the time of his decease the transactions of his house far exceeded in value those of any other establishment west of the Alleghenies. Mr. Bodmann was deeply interested in the material welfare of his adopted city, and erected quite a number of fine business houses and residences. He contributed liberally to the construction and support of public works, and was generous to the charitable and deserving institutions of Cincinnati. When he set out in his mercantile career he acted upon the sound advice given him by his father, to deal entirely upon a cash basis, and in this way finding immunity from financial difficulties. He made no purchases on credit, issued no notes, and was never compelled to request a creditor to call a second time for the amount of his claim. During the rebellion he gave the government a practical support, and did much to encourage enlistments and to relieve the distress of the sick and wounded of the army. He was married, December 14th, 1825, to Kate Poplem, of Baltimore, by whom he had six children, of whom but two, a son and a daughter, are now living. His eldest son, Charles, died on May 10th, 1875. Mr. Bodmann was the founder of the leaf tobacco trade of Cincinnati, and he lived to see it assume great proportions. The surviving son, George, is a

successful merchant in Brussels, Belgium. The surviving daughter, Lauretta Louisa, the widow of the late Joseph Reichart, lives at the homestead at Mount Auburn, one of the finest residences in that section of the country. Her mother lives with her.

BODMANN, CHARLES, Tobacco Merchant, the founder of the extensive tobacco firm of Charles Bodmann & Co. of Cincinnati, was of German descent, and was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, February 18th, 1827. His father, Ferdinand Bodmann, was born in a German Principality near Frankfort, on July 16th, 1801, and in 1817 graduated with honor from Bamberg College. He subsequently received a commercial education in a large banking-house in Frankfort, in which he conducted the French correspondence. In 1822 he emigrated to this country with his father, settling at Hagerstown, Maryland, but shortly thereafter removed to Cincinnati, where he remained until his death, in July, 1874. He left a wife and three children, a daughter and two sons, of whom Charles was the oldest. As he grew up he was liberally and thoroughly educated, and very quickly gave evidence of brilliant business as well as literary qualities. He established himself in the tobacco trade, and his house grew very rapidly in reputation as one of the most enterprising and trustworthy in its line in the West. By diligence and by careful attention, watchful to anticipate the wants of the trade and to supply them with the utmost despatch, employing energetic agents and correspondents in the principal cities on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, he soon secured for Cincinnati the largest tobacco trade in the West, and raised his establishment to pre-eminence as a wholesale and retail house in that market. The well-known warehouse on Front street, which for so long a time has been occupied by Charles Bodmann & Co., was started in 1852 on a modest scale. It witnesses now annual transactions to the value of over eighteen hundred thousand dollars, and its business is still increasing. Mr. Bodmann, who was never married, found recreation from the cares of this growing trade in yearly trips to foreign lands. He became an enthusiastic traveller, and his cultivated as well as varied tastes and acquirements enabled him to fully appreciate the rare scenes and unusual incidents which his European and Asiatic tours presented to him. It is said that his travels carried him to nearly every country of the globe, and being as clever a descriptive writer as a mercantile correspondent, he very often gave his experiences to the people of Cincinnati through letters published in their daily papers, signed, "A Cincinnati." These letters were dated from Jerusalem, Constantinople, various cities in Australia and in the great Polynesian archipelago, and were written in an easy, graceful style, gossipy, sensible and instructive. During his absence the business was conducted by his partner, H. H. Hoffman, who for many years had been associated with Mr. Bodmann,



Wm. F. Thorne

and who completed a partnership relation which was better known to the mercantile world as "Charles Bodmann & Co." Upon the death of Mr. Bodmann, in May, 1875, at the residence of his mother, his entire business was left to the exclusive control and management of Mr. Hoffman, who now conducts it in the same manner and with the same spirit as during Mr. Bodmann's life. The latter during his mercantile career gained the esteem of the community, not only as an enterprising and honorable business man but as a liberal and public-spirited citizen. He amassed a large fortune, the benefits of which he generously disbursed. His brother George, now in business in Brussels, Belgium, is a gentleman of wealth and social influence, and his mother and sister, who reside at Mount Auburn, have ample means. Mr. Hoffman, who succeeds to the entire control of the house of Charles Bodmann & Co., was born in Cincinnati, November 23d, 1845, and received his education in the city schools. When eighteen years of age he was engaged by Mr. Bodmann as assistant bookkeeper, becoming head bookkeeper within six months of his entrance in the establishment. On September 1st, 1870, he was admitted to a partnership interest, and the firm became that as styled above. This relation was maintained until the death of Mr. Bodmann. The will of the latter, upon its admission to probate, gave evidence of the appreciation in which he held his partner. Under its provisions, after liberal bequests were made to many charitable institutions and individuals, the residuary estate, amounting to between four and five hundred thousand dollars, was devised to Mr. Hoffman. The latter is a gentle man substantially educated, of thorough business acquirements, and in every way fitted to carry out the designs for the extension of the relations of the house prepared by its founder.

THORNE, WILLIAM F., Wholesale Shoe Merchant, was born at Higham, Leicestershire, England, November 24th, 1822. He was born and reared to the shoe trade, his father being a shoemaker and dealer before him. When he was thirteen years of age his father died, leaving him the eldest son of a family of seven children. After his father's death he went to Claybrook to finish learning his trade with his uncle, a shoemaker of that place. Afterwards returning to Higham he worked at his trade in the shop of Mr. Luke Marvin, remaining with him a year or two. During this time, having read many letters and other favorable accounts from America, he, with six other young men, determined to try fortune in the United States. Accordingly, obtaining his mother's consent, on April 7th, 1841, he embarked on the ship "Rochester" for America, the Eldorado of his hopes. Thinking that if Cincinnati were the Queen City of the West it would be the place for him, he decided to locate in that city, and nothing could turn him from his purpose, although he had two fine offers through the country

from New York to Cincinnati that almost any young man without money might have been expected to accept. On June 7th, 1841, on the steamer "Pilot," he arrived in Cincinnati from Pittsburgh. The first night in the Queen City he spent at Cotts' Temperance Hotel, on Sycamore street. In the early days of Cincinnati this house and its sign were landmarks. Of the seven who started from England young Luke Marvin and himself came to Cincinnati; the others were dispersed according to their fancies. Their joint capital, summed up in their quarters at Cotts, read: Marvin, one five dollar gold piece; William F. Thorne, one five-franc piece. Marvin designing to start for Danville in the morning should have just five dollars for his fare. Without breakfast, their two suppers and two lodgings would take Mr. Thorne's five-franc piece. Marvin paid his stage fare, Mr. Thorne their Temperance House bill; they bade each other God-speed; Marvin took the stage, Mr. Thorne turned into the street moneyless and friendless. Opposite the old National Theatre he found Able Doughty, one of the most energetic shoemakers of his time. He proposed to work for Mr. Doughty for his board and lodging. This offer was accepted. In a few minutes, having removed his trunk to the shop and eaten his breakfast, he began his first work in America. In a short time he had worked out his board for the week. Not wishing to be idle, he worked the rest of the week for dry goods. To money this was the nearest approach he could then make with Mr. Doughty. At the end of the first week, having kept the Sabbath according to the custom of his fathers and his home in Old England, attending Sunday-school and all the services at Wesley Chapel, he made an engagement with Mr. Doughty for six months to take charge of his sales and general business, Mr. Doughty seeing that a young man of such habits was the person to fill the most responsible place in any business. At the expiration of this time he made an engagement with Mr. Shadford Easton to work in his leather and findings store and live in his family. After remaining two years, and having saved most of his earnings, he concluded to start business for himself on Lower Market, with a capital of less than \$500. Mr. Easton very kindly gave him all the assistance he needed in supplying his shop with leather; and Mr. Abraham Taylor gave him a letter to William Claflin & Co., Boston, Massachusetts. This afforded him all the accommodation he needed in Eastern markets. In this shop the first calf and kip boots were made and sold by the dozen in Cincinnati. Mr. Thorne has always been an advocate of thorough, energetic business advertising, which he did largely at that time, chiefly using the *Cincinnati Commercial*, then a small and not very powerful sheet, as the medium. Thus he soon got the name of the enterprising shoe man and did the business of the town. His fortunate circumstances now justifying it, on September 10th, 1845, he was married to Sarah E. Collins, member of Wesley Chapel and daughter of Henry E. Collins. She proved to be in every sense of the word a helpmeet. He now found it necessary

to take a larger store, thus giving a new impetus to his business, which developed into an exclusively wholesale trade in 1851. Notwithstanding that his business has always been what is termed legitimate jobbing custom, yet by using great energy in every honorable way he has increased his sales to enormous proportions, some years reaching \$1,000,000. Although he is now ranked among the wealthy men of Cincinnati, and his career has been one of remarkable successes, reverses have not been unknown in his experience. He has at least learned that "riches have wings." Cincinnati has passed through three great monetary panics since he began his business career in it, but while many were sorely pressed or failed entirely he came through unscathed, with a solid business, and consequently a credit sounder, if possible, than before. He has crossed the ocean thirteen times since he became an American, chiefly for his health and to visit his old mother, who is still living. On the first of these trips his brother Joseph came with him to this country, and has now become the active man of the house of W. F. Thorne & Co. Mr. Thorne has recently brought into the business his son, W. H. Thorne, a young man full of the enterprise and business vigor of his father, who is training him by his side that he may, as he has every reason to hope, more than fill his father's place in business, church and society. Like most mercantile men of his times, Mr. Thorne has found most of his education in the school of the world on the highway to fortune. He has been too busy to be a politician, but has always been a Whig in principle and an earnest advocate of the best Republican interests of the country. He is a member and officer in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church; has been eleven years Superintendent of its Sunday-school; is one of the Directors of Wesleyan Female College; is Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Association; and was one of the earliest supporters of the old Methodist Bethel, having been its Superintendent for nine years. He is now one of the stirring, earnest workers of his church. Always a consistent, active temperance man, he was one of the warriors in the romantic temperance movement of 1848, and one of the most persistent workers in the recent crusade. A man whose practice has never varied from his principles, whose motto in business has ever been honor, and the key to his success work, Mr. Thorne has made his mark, and the world is better for his having lived in it.

 BINGHAM, HON. EDWARD FRANKLIN, Lawyer, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Columbus, Ohio, was born, August 13th, 1828, at West Concord, Vermont. The family is very ancient, and in its different branches has many eminent representatives in this country. Thomas Bingham was its founder in America; he emigrated from Sheffield, England, and settled in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1663, being then twenty-one years of age. He traces his

family back to the Bingham of Somerset, England, who in the early Norman period received knighthood and were settled for many generations on an estate in the west of England. The family is of Saxon origin, and therefore had existence in England before the Conquest. Thomas Bingham had eleven children; his second son, Abel, married Mary Odell, and had a family of ten children. Abel's eighth son was Jonathan, who married Sarah N. Newton, and one of his sons, Jonathan, married Betsy Warner, and his son, Elisha Warner Bingham, who was the second son of a family of ten, married Miss Perry. Warner Bingham, son of the last-named and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, 1789; his father moved with the family to Concord, Vermont, 1796. Warner Bingham married Lucy, daughter of Captain John Wheeler. Only three of his sons now survive: Harry Bingham, the eldest, a leading lawyer, politician, Democrat, of New Hampshire; George A. Bingham, a prominent lawyer of the same State; his sixth son, Judge Edward Franklin Bingham. Judge Warner Bingham was a man of great energy; he led a life of much usefulness to his State, and was held in high repute for integrity of character and purity of motive. Edward Franklin Bingham received his early education at the public schools of Vermont; in his fourteenth year he entered Caledonia county grammar school, where he zealously and successfully, under able tutorship, prosecuted his studies for three years. In 1846, visiting Ohio, he became so delighted with the country that he determined to settle in the State. After spending a short time at Marietta College he read law under Hon. Joseph Miller, at Chillicothe, Ohio, and his own brother, Harry, in New Hampshire, till 1850, when he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Georgetown, and commenced practice of law, June 1st, at McArthur, Vinton county, Ohio. In October, 1850, the Court of Common Pleas appointed him Prosecuting Attorney of Vinton county; after this, in 1851 and 1853, he was elected to the same office. At the expiration of that time, in 1855, being elected as Representative (Democratic) for the counties of Vinton and Jackson, he sat in the Legislature during the sessions of 1856 and 1857. He now determined to devote himself exclusively to the duties of his profession, and, notwithstanding he belonged to the political party which was in the minority in his district, was, in 1858, barely defeated in his candidacy for the Judgeship of the Common Pleas. His party has frequently desired him to put himself forward in politics, but the Judge has rather sought distinction in his profession than political preferment. He was a delegate from the Eleventh Congressional District of Ohio in 1860 to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston and Baltimore. Wishing a more extended field for the prosecution of his profession he removed to Columbus in 1861, and has since been engaged in law. In May, 1873, he was elected to the bench as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. From 1867 to 1871 he was, by election, Solicitor of the city of Columbus. The Judge has ever shown great

interest in educational matters, and for many years was member of the Board of Education. In 1868 he was Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Ohio. He was married, November 21st, 1850, to Susannah F. Gunning, of Fayette county, Ohio, and has two sons and two daughters. The distinguished career of Judge Bingham is entirely due to his own indomitable industry and perseverance, coupled with unflinching integrity of character.

DORMANN, FREDERICK, is a native of the State of Hanover, Germany, where he was born, August 6th, 1820. He was the second of three children, his parents being George Dormann and Fredericka Hilka, both natives of Hanover, where the former followed through life the occupation of baker.

At the time of the death of his father Frederick was in his infancy. His early education was limited to such studies as were pursued in the common schools of his country. At the age of sixteen he was thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood, and commenced at once an active life in the pursuit which his father had engaged in. In 1836, as from boyhood and the fatherland he wandered, and after sailing eight weeks and one day in the staunch ship "Alexander," he at length reached Baltimore, landing a stranger in a strange land, with no friends save the two willing hands inured to toil in a country where bread comes but with labor, and no words of cheer save those whispered to a brave soul by a dauntless heart, young Frederick found himself penniless, and consequently found work. In 1838 he went to Wheeling, Virginia, remaining there until 1842, when he took up his residence in Cincinnati, which has been his abiding place ever since. Three years after landing on the American shore his guiding star brought him to the feet of a light-haired, blue-eyed fraulein, who had come across the seas in the same vessel, but had been lost both to sight and mind for all those long months, and the maiden had grown into a woman when Frederick gave her his honest heart and empty hand. In 1840 he was married in Wheeling to this maiden, who was the late Fredericka Brodfachrer, also a native of Germany, and a lady of most amiable qualities. Time rolled on, and by-and-by babies came, and with them the desire to find some home that they might truly call their own. This inborn feeling of the German over every other nation to have some spot, no matter how small, a house, be it ever so tiny, over which there is but one master, was strong in these two, and in 1842, with the goods and chattels, babes and good health, they drifted down the Ohio to what was then an insignificant Queen City. On Western Row and Everett street the bake shop again coined silver pieces, and deep into the capacious pockets of the good frau they rested until enough were garnered to buy not only the long-coveted home but a few acres besides. To his occupation as a baker he soon joined that of a grocer, and pur-

sued this joint enterprise for five years. At this time he interested himself in the sale and purchase of real estate, and commenced the draying business, which he followed with profit for six years. In 1845 he invested largely in property, now comprising the Twenty-fifth Ward of Cincinnati, and in 1847 put up, with but one exception (that of Ephraim Knowlton's), the first building. From that until the present time he has been a continuous resident of Cumminsville, and has become one of the largest property owners. The fine hotel on the corner of Spring Grove avenue and Dormann street is a monument of his industry, and has been his home for years. A few years ago the cheery helpmate, who had for so long been a tender companion and wise counsellor, left his side and started on the mysterious journey that leads we know not where, but he hopes with the remainder of his family that when the trials and cares of this world are over to meet her on that happy shore where sorrows are unknown. Twelve children were born to them, eight daughters of whom are still living, while the remainder, three sons and one daughter, have departed this life and gone to where the angels dwell. But Mr. Dormann's blue eyes still twinkle with the fire of youth, and his step is elastic as it was twenty years ago. The world has given him some hard knocks, has often given him frowns when he wooed her smiles, but it has failed to warp his kindly nature or harden his generous heart. There are few whose lives have been more actively spent or more honorably employed than his. His was a struggle against poverty from the outset, and a struggle intensified but never stopped by adverse fortune. Industrious perseverance won at length what he so richly merited—a fortune, and, moreover, left him health to enjoy it. He has often been solicited to accept public office, but has invariably declined, wishing rather than its cares, and often doubtful honor, the untrammelled enjoyment of his family circle and the society of a few intimate friends. In his political views he is Democratic, and always has been from the time of his manhood until the present day. He is one of the old German pioneers, and belongs to several of the different societies of Cincinnati. His children have all experienced the Protestant baptism, and his religious opinions are circumscribed by the tenets and creeds of the Protestant churches.

SMITH, R. F., Assistant General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company for the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, was born in Windham, Connecticut, June 20th, 1830. His father, Edwin Smith, one of the pioneer merchants of the city of Cleveland, was a well-known produce dealer and an esteemed citizen. He was educated in the city schools contiguous to his home, and, after the completion of the allotted course of studies, entered a hardware store as clerk in Newark, Ohio. Returning at the expiration of one year he entered his father's store, where he served in a similar capacity.

There he remained for a period of two years or more, until he had attained his majority, then found employment in a dry-goods house, where he was occupied during the ensuing four years. In 1855 he entered the service of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, primarily in the capacity of Paymaster, subsequently was promoted to an Auditorship, and, later, became Vice-President. At the present time he is the Manager of the road, and is also Director of the Ash-tabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad Company. He has persistently avoided the turmoil and excitements of political life, and devoted his time and energies entirely to the conduct of his business affairs. He is a liberal co-worker in religious and benevolent matters, and is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland. He was married in 1856 to Rebecca E. Peters, of Colchester, Connecticut, and by her has had four children, three at present surviving.

TORBERT, JAMES L., Jr., son of Judge James L. and Hannah (Winans) Torbert, was born in Springfield, Ohio, September 27th, 1831. He received his education at Wittenberg College, graduating in 1851, in the first class of that school. Soon after he went to New Orleans, where for a few years he taught as Principal of the High School. Having meanwhile pursued the study of law, he was admitted to the bar and began practice. But in a few years his health was undermined by the yellow fever, from which he had hardly recovered before he was prostrated with typhoid fever. He was then brought home, which was in the spring of 1859, his parents having gone for him; his honored father, however, dying on the return trip. He never fully recovered from these successive shocks, but as soon as he was able began the practice of law in his native city. In 1861 he was appointed Mayor of the city, to fill a vacancy, and afterwards for several years held the office of United States Commissioner. He was a ripe scholar, and an able and upright lawyer. He was married, November 1st, 1864, to Mary Barr, of Cincinnati, but had no family. He died of lingering consumption, October 15th, 1871.

LINGO, CALEB, Manufacturer, was born in Worcester county, Maryland, March 23d, 1806, and was the fifth child in a family of nine children, whose parents were Obadiah Lingo and Mary (Tilghman) Lingo, both natives of Maryland. His father, who followed agricultural pursuits through life, removed with his family in 1810 to Ohio, settling at Cincinnati, where he remained during the winter, and, in the ensuing spring, drew nearer to Carthage, and engaged in farming. He moved to Ohio by the following route: by boat to Baltimore, thence with a team to Pitts-

burgh, and from this point by a flatboat to Cincinnati. The last twenty-five years of his life were passed on his farm near Mount Airy, Hamilton county, Ohio, where he died, January 2d, 1848, at the age of seventy-six years. His mother's decease occurred at the same place in July, 1835. He was educated at the common schools of the frontier settlements. In 1812 he went to live with John Martin, a merchant of Cincinnati, and, while serving him as clerk, was a member of his family for a period of over twenty-one years. In 1831 he became the owner, by purchase, of his employer's interests in the establishment, and continued the business of notions and dry goods until 1837. During the succeeding two years, he was interested in the wire-work business, and in 1839 engaged in the manufacture of sashes, blinds, and doors, in which he was occupied until 1844. He then, in connection with his brother, purchased a saw-mill near Cumminsville, and conducted its affairs successfully for twelve years. In 1859 he engaged in business in Cumminsville, and has constantly resided there, pursuing the manufacture of blinds, sashes, doors and frames, while attending also to contract work and building enterprises. His mill, one of the most favorably known concerns of its kind in this section of the State, is run entirely by steam. Politically he is attached to the Republican party. For over thirty-three years he has been a member of the Methodist Church. He was married, September 12th, 1833, to Margaret Finkbine, a native of Philadelphia, and a daughter of Frederic Finkbine, prominent as an early pioneer and settler of Hamilton county, Ohio.

PENN, JULIUS AUGUSTUS, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Neville, Clermont county, Ohio, May 13th, 1818. He was the oldest child in a family of eleven children, whose parents were Elijah T. Penn and Philenia (Walriven) Penn. His father, a native of Frederick county, Maryland, followed through life agricultural pursuits, and in 1811 settled in Washington Township, Clermont county, Ohio, where he has since resided. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and made three trips to New Orleans in a flatboat, returning thence on foot. His mother, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, removed in 1798 to Ohio with her father, Samuel Walriven, when she was but one year old, finding a home in Franklin township, Clermont county. Her grandfather, James Sargent, a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Ohio, and for several years a member of the Legislature, also, in 1798, settled in the same township. On both sides of the house his ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of this section of the State, and his forefathers, on the maternal side, were active participants in the Revolutionary struggle. His early education was liberal, and was received at the common schools and high school of his native county. Until he had attained his majority, he as-

sisted his father in laboring on the farm. In 1839 he left the paternal acres, and began life on his own resources, as a school teacher in Felicity in Clermont county, where he was engaged in educational labors during the ensuing two years. While occupied as a teacher, he applied himself also to the study of law, and in 1842 was admitted to the bar, whereupon he entered on the practice of his profession in Batavia, Clermont county. After his admission, in order to secure the means to embrace more comfortably professional life, he drove an ox-team for one month. Since then he has resided permanently in Batavia, constantly occupied in guarding the interests of an extensive practice. At the outset, he was associated for about two years in partnership with Martin Marshall, a distinguished attorney, who belonged to the family which produced Chief-Justice Marshall. In 1866-67 he acted for one year as Revenue Collector for the Sixth Ohio District. With this exception he has never sought or held public office. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico, he entered the army as a volunteer, and started with his regiment for the field of operations. But owing to disability resulting from a broken leg, the consequence of a fall from his horse, he was incapacitated for duty, and having advanced only to Cincinnati, returned thence to his home. In 1861 he accompanied to the field the 22d Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as Captain of Company E, the first company furnished by Clermont county to assist in suppressing the rebellion. He was shortly after promoted to the rank of Major, and remained in service with his regiment in Virginia for about five months, participating during that time in a number of skirmishes and minor engagements. Politically he is attached to the Republican party, and cast his first vote for General Harrison. He is widely known as a zealous advocate of the temperance cause, is in favor of prohibition, and both in public and in private orations has earnestly denounced the evils attendant on intemperance, and originated measures designed to eradicate the baneful influence of strong drink. Also, in 1873, he canvassed Clermont county as a temperance advocate. Religiously he is a Methodist. He was married December 2d, 1846, to Elisa C. Minor, a native of Clermont county, from whom he was divorced in 1855. He was again married, May 2d, 1860, to Mary I. Brock, a native of Crawford county, Indiana.

HOWARD, COLONEL WILLIAM, Attorney-at-Law, ex-Member of Congress, was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, December 31st, 1817. He was the third child in a family of seven children, whose parents were Thomas Howard and Rebecca (Likins) Howard, also natives of Jefferson county, Virginia. His father followed through life agricultural pursuits, and after his removal to Wheeling, Virginia, died there in 1853. He was originally of English extrac-

tion. His mother, whose decease occurred in 1831, was of English-German descent. Until fifteen years of age he was employed as an assistant on the farm, and later was placed to learn the saddlery trade in Jefferson county, Virginia, which he pursued for about six years. His early education was limited, and was obtained at common schools, and by attentive reading during the leisure hours of his service as a saddler. In 1835 he moved to Augusta, Kentucky, and entered the primary department of Augusta College, the first Methodist institution of the kind established in the United States. Its president was then Dr. Joseph S. Tomlinson. There he passed through a thorough curriculum of literary study, graduating in 1839. During this time he became very proficient in mathematics, both pure and mixed, a branch of study for which he had early displayed a notable aptitude and talent. He supported himself in the meantime by working five hours per day at his trade. In his youthful days he had proposed to apply his attention to the study of medicine, an intention whose origin is attributable probably to the fact that in the ranks of the medical profession several members of his family had already acquired distinction. While pursuing a collegiate course, however, he abandoned this design, and resolved to apply himself to the study of law, deeming the legal profession one more in harmony with his tastes and mathematical abilities. In 1839, accordingly, under the guidance of Martin Marshall, an accomplished scholar and legal practitioner of Kentucky, and a member of the family that produced Chief-Justice Marshall, he began to prepare himself for the bar. Within one year he qualified himself for admission, and in 1840 established his office in Batavia, Clermont county, where he has since resided, engaged in the control of a diversified and an extensive business. From 1845 to 1849 he acted as Prosecuting Attorney of Clermont county, having been twice elected to this office. In the latter year he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and served for one term. In 1858 he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Also, in 1866, he was a candidate for Congress, but owing to the increasing power of the Republican element in his district, failed to secure an election. The district referred to then embraced the counties of Clermont, Brown, Highland, Fayette and Clinton, while the district from which he had been elected comprised the counties of Clermont, Brown, Highland and Adams. In military matters also he has been prominently before the public. In 1847 he accompanied to the scene of operations in Mexico, the 2d Ohio Regiment of Infantry, and, as Second Lieutenant of Company C, served actively with this body until the termination of the conflict. During those eventful days he was employed on the line, under General Winfield Scott, from Vera Cruz to Puebla. In September, 1861, he accompanied the 59th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry to the field as Major, and remained in service for about eighteen months. In 1862 he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy. He was with his regiment in Ken-

tucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama, and was actively engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Crab Orchard, and Stone River, and also in many skirmishes and other minor engagements. In 1863 he resigned his position in the army, his health having become seriously impaired through the trials attending extraordinary efforts necessitated by fatiguing marches and exciting service in the field. He has always been intimately identified with the Democratic party, and has worked efficiently to secure its welfare and develop its best interests. His first vote was cast in favor of James K. Polk. He has ever manifested a warm and far-seeing interest in educational matters, and has been instrumental in advancing many public enterprises calculated to benefit the people of his county. Religiously he is attached to the Methodist church. He is a man of varied experience in life, an enterprising citizen, and a lawyer of scholarly attainments. He was married, January 29th, 1852, to Amaryllis C. Botsford, a native of Oswego, New York. She was a woman of superior natural intelligence, and possessed a highly cultivated and refined mind and extensive information, which, combined with her amiability of manner, kind disposition, and Christian character, made her a favorite in society, and the idolized wife and mother in her own household; and whether in public or private life, she was her husband's confidential adviser. She died July 13th, 1875, greatly regretted by the community in which she lived.

BERR, RAYMOND, Assistant Postmaster of Columbus, Ohio, Dealer in Hardware and Agricultural Implements, was born in Meredith, New York, April 2d, 1821. His parents were natives of Connecticut. His father, although constantly engaged as a surveyor and engineer, was occupied also successively in merchandising and agricultural pursuits. He attended school in his native place until his eighteenth year was reached, when he moved to Virginia, and there taught school for about one year. He then removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he again assumed the rôle of educator, and imparted instruction during the winter of 1840-41. During the ensuing year he remained in connection with a jeweler, and in 1842 established himself in business on his own account at Delaware, Ohio, conducting it until the opening of the war. In 1852 he was elected Mayor of Delaware, and was repeatedly re-elected, serving several terms with marked ability. In 1859 he was elected to the Legislature, and served with that body until 1861. In the spring of this year he was employed as clerk in the Commissary Department at Columbus, and in the spring of 1862 was commissioned by President Lincoln as Assistant Quartermaster. He was then placed in charge at the Capitol, and in 1864 was assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the depot at Columbus, with the rank of Colonel,

and remained in service until November, 1866, when he was mustered out—the last remaining volunteer officer in the service from Ohio. In the ensuing fall he was appointed Assistant Postmaster at Columbus, and served until 1869, when he was elected to the Wardenship of the Ohio Penitentiary, an office retained by him until the spring of 1874. He subsequently returned to Delaware and there engaged in the hardware and agricultural implements business, in which he still continues. In April, 1875, he was again appointed Assistant Postmaster at Columbus, and has since performed the duties of that office. He was married, January 5th, 1843, to Eliza L. Runyan.

RANDALL, DAVID AUSTIN, D. D., Baptist Minister, Lecturer, Editor, Author, etc., was born in Colchester, Connecticut, January 14th, 1813. His parents were James Randall and Joanna (Pemberton) Randall, both natives of Connecticut. His mother was a direct descendant of Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, D. D., of the old South Church, Boston, Massachusetts. When but two years of age, his parents moved with him to Auburn, New York, where his father was instrumental in establishing the First Baptist Church of that place. In 1821 the family removed from Auburn and settled on the west shore of the Canandaigua Lake, about four miles from the village of the same name. In this beautiful region, dividing his time between school in winter and work upon the farm in summer, he passed the days of his youth. The only periodicals which then reached his secluded home were the village newspaper, published at the county-seat, and the *Baptist Register*, of Utica, New York. His converse therefore was more with nature than with books, and those early associations gave a lasting bias to his affections and ideas, and a sedate and contemplative turn to his mind and musings. Being naturally of a reflective and inquisitive nature, much of the time devoted by his young companions to fishing, hunting, and the usual sports of youth, was spent by him either in reading, wandering among rocks and glens, or in experimenting in his father's blacksmith shop in the rudiments of philosophy and chemistry. An interest in the town library brought into the family a quarterly instalment of books, which were always gladly welcomed, and read with eagerness and profit. At the age of fourteen he made a public profession of religion, and December 24th, 1826, became a communicant in the Baptist church. In his religious experience, even at this early age, a new and powerful impulse was given to his spiritual life. Religion then shed her radiant influence over his existence, and the Bible and religious books monopolized his time and thoughts. Prompted by a desire to prepare himself for greater usefulness, the plow was exchanged for the grammar, and he progressed rapidly in his studies. While in his eighteenth year he took charge of a country school, and profitably to himself and to his pupils sustained



Yours Truly
D. A. Randall

the rôle of educator through several winters. Lacking a vigorous constitution, and accustomed to active life in the open air, declining health prevented his completing a classical course, and he was under the necessity of commencing the public duties of life before his school education was thoroughly completed. June 31st, 1838, he was licensed to preach by the Gorham (New York) Baptist Church, and was ordained in Richfield, Ohio, December 18th, 1839. In the spring of 1840 he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Medina, the county-seat of Medina county, Ohio, where he was occupied in Christianly labors for five or six years. During his residence in this place, the great Washingtonian Temperance Reform swept over the land. As a consequence he became the editor of a Washingtonian paper, and in editing and writing for that organ, in attending public meetings, and in giving public lectures, he spent a large amount of time, and worked with tireless zeal, receiving therefore no compensation save the sweet consciousness of doing a good work. In connection with these editorial labors began the development of his talent for writing which subsequently added so much to the lustre and usefulness of his career. In 1845 he removed from Medina to Columbus, the capital of the State, and was there engaged in the editorial department of the *Christian Journal*, now the *Journal and Messenger*, the organ of the Baptist denomination in Ohio. When, at a later date, this paper was removed to Cincinnati, not wishing to change his location, and finding himself in too feeble health to endure the labors of a pastorate, he engaged in secular business, and became a partner in a book store. In that venture he was peculiarly successful, and in the intervals of business did not fail to increase also his store of knowledge. In May, 1858, he was unanimously called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Columbus, with which he was afterward connected for about eight years. In this field he accomplished much good, and greatly strengthened the membership and resources of his church. In addition to the business imposed upon him in his secular relations, and the arduous labors of the pastorate, he held for fourteen years an official connection with the Ohio Lame Asylum. In that institution he served as Chaplain, preached to the inmates on Sunday afternoons, met them often on week-day evenings for prayer, visited them in the wards, and attended the funerals of those that died. During his pastorate he made an extensive journey through Egypt, Sinai Desert, and the Holy Land, the results of which were embodied in his book, "The Handwriting of God in Egypt, Sinai, and the Holy Land," a royal octavo volume of 720 pages, which has had an extensive sale, and is said by competent judges to rank among the best works on the East. Recently he has made a more minute and extensive tour through Europe, England, Scotland, and Ireland, and at the present time is engaged in preparing a volume relating to those countries. He has in preparation also a work on the history and spiritual significance of the Jewish Tabernacle, and the relation of the

rituals of the Old Testament to the Christian dispensation. In 1870 he received from Denison University the honorary degree of D. D. Since his return from abroad, he has spent considerable time in giving public lectures, chiefly for the benefit of feeble churches and sundry benevolent societies. He still resides at Columbus, where he devotes his attention partly to his secular affairs and partly to literary pursuits. He also preaches occasionally, and gives much of his time and energies toward the promotion of the various great causes of benevolence, and the spread of the gospel. He was married, March 3d, 1837, to Mary Ann Witter, daughter of Rev. William Witter, of Gorham, New York. At her death he was again married, June 6th, 1843, to Harriet (Oviatt) Bronson, widow of Sherman Bronson, and daughter of Herman Oviatt, one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio Western Reserve.

McMAHON, HON. JOHN A., Member of Congress, Lawyer, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, February 19th, 1833, being the son of John V. L. McMahon and Elizabeth (Gouger) McMahon. His father was a native of the same State, and a lawyer of illustrious fame. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania. His education was conducted at St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1849. During the ensuing year, while pursuing a course of historical reading, he taught one year at this college. He then entered upon the study of law at Dayton with his relative, the late Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham. Under this able preceptor he made rapid and thorough progress in his reading, and in 1854 was admitted to the bar. He then formed a law partnership with Mr. Vallandigham, which continued uninterrupted until the latter was elected to Congress in 1858. Mr. McMahon practised alone until 1861, when he associated with Hon. George W. Houk, and this partnership still exists. His political affiliations through life have been Democratic. He ably supported Mr. Vallandigham during his campaigns, and as a speaker and as an organizer rendered material services to the party of which he is a prominent member. He was never a candidate for public office until solicited to become the Democratic nominee from Dayton for the Forty-fourth Congress in 1874. On this occasion he was compelled to accept. He was elected by a majority of 1099 votes over Hon. Louis B. Gunckel, Republican, who, in 1872, had been elected by a majority of 1929. Mr. McMahon's reputation is that of a leading lawyer of the bar of Ohio. He has been for years prominently engaged in important civil cases. He is thoroughly read in all branches of the law, and is equally distinguished as a pleader and as a counsellor in chambers. His practice has been very large and varied, and has been carried on in State and Federal courts. He is very popular with his townspeople, and has earned their confidence and

respect by the brilliancy as well as the integrity of his career. He was married, January 23d, 1861, to Mollie, daughter of Joseph Sprigg, of Cumberland, Maryland.

ARTER, DAVID A., M. D., of Canton, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on January 31, 1820. His paternal ancestors were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. His father, Michael Arter, was a native of Maryland, a tanner and currier by trade, and withal a man of marked ability and intelligence. His mother, *née* Lydia Richardson, belonged to a well-known family of that name in Pennsylvania. The rudiments of David's education were obtained in the log school houses of the western country during his boyhood. As soon as he had arrived at proper years, he learnt the trade of his father, which he thoroughly mastered. When in his twentieth year, desiring to still further educate himself, he spent about two years in Allegheny College. Leaving there in 1841 he entered the office of Drs. Robertson and Cary, prominent practitioners of that day in Columbiana county, the latter, Dr. Cary, enjoying the reputation of being one of the leading physicians and surgeons in the State of Ohio at that period. Having spent two years in study with these gentlemen, Dr. Arter matriculated in 1843 at the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, and received his degree from that place in the spring of 1845. Six months previous to graduating he associated himself with a prominent practitioner of Stark county, Dr. Haldeman, with whom he followed the profession until his graduation from Miami College. He then located in Carroll county, Ohio, and there for a period of twenty years successfully labored and acquired considerable skill and reputation. In 1865 he removed to Canton, where he has since practised. He has at times contributed to the press of the profession. He was first married in 1844 to Elmira Ferrall, of Columbiana county, Ohio, who died in October, 1858; and was again married, in 1860, to his present wife, Maggie McColl, of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

CONKLIN, SAMUEL A., M. D., of Canton, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on February 10th, 1841. His father, Isaac Conklin, a farmer, was a native of New Jersey. His mother, *née* Lydia Sears, belonged to Pennsylvania. After securing a liberal education at the Normal School in his native county, he engaged in teaching, which vocation he followed for about four years. Deciding to adopt the profession of medicine, he entered the office of Dr. John Kelly, of Claysville, Pennsylvania, in 1861, and with him pursued his studies for two years. He then matriculated at Ann Arbor University, in Michigan, in 1866, and took his degree from that institution in the spring of

1868. Locating himself at Belle Vernon, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, he practised there with success until the fall of 1873, when he removed to Canton, his present abode. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and during his sojourn in Fayette county belonged to the medical society of that county. Since locating in Canton he has become a member of the Northeastern Ohio Medical Association. Although comparatively young both in years and practice, Dr. Conklin is much esteemed, both in the profession and among his patrons, and while he may be termed a new-comer in Canton, he has already taken position among the most respected and ablest of the profession in that town. He was married in 1867 to Laura Bagher, of Fayette City, Pennsylvania.

JONES, WILLIAM, M. D., was born in Warren county, Ohio, January 12th, 1813. He was the third of eight children. His father, Isaac Jones, was a native of Maryland, but became one of the early settlers of Warren county, afterwards removing to Michigan, locating near Cassopolis, where he resided until his death. His life had been spent chiefly in agricultural pursuits. His mother, Mary Payne, was a native of New Jersey, and died in 1874, at Somerville, Butler county, Ohio, having lived to a very advanced age. William Jones was early taught to labor, and at the age of thirteen began life, relying entirely on his own resources. He came to Montgomery, Hamilton county, Ohio, his present home, and obtained employment on a farm, with the firm determination, however, of acquiring an education, and resolving that his principles through life should be moral, and his habits frugal and industrious. At the end of a year he commenced learning a trade, that of bricklayer and housebuilder, at which he labored diligently for four years. During this time he had applied himself closely to intellectual improvement, passing his evenings in reading and study, so that at the time he completed his trade he was qualified to take charge of a school, and obtaining a position as teacher in Hamilton county, occupied the same for a period of four years. While discharging conscientiously the duties of his vocation, he still found many leisure moments, which he earnestly devoted to the reading of medicine, and finally deciding to adopt the profession, he entered the Ohio Medical College, from which he graduated in 1842. He was appointed, in March, 1875, one of a committee of five to draft a suitable constitution and by-laws for the government of the Ohio Medical College Alumni. Immediately afterward he located in Montgomery, where he has resided up to the present time, engaged as a practitioner, and meeting with great success. He has been a member of the School Board for a number of years, and has always been closely identified with educational interests. Politically he is a Democrat, and in 1859 was elected a member of the State Legislature, and served for two years,

during which time he was mainly instrumental in securing the passage of the bill for the relief of the General Government. Religiously he is a Presbyterian, a man whose life has been devoted to usefulness and whose influence has always been for good. In social life the doctor is a delightful companion, genial in his disposition, and courteous in his manners, always an agreeable addition to the circle in which he moves. Over thirty years of unceasing labor and of constant application to the duties of his profession has somewhat impaired his physical ability, but his mental faculties are vigorous, and his spirits buoyant. He has been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity for about thirty years, and is also intimately identified with the Society of Odd Fellows. He was twice married, his first wife being Charlotte Thompson, a native of Hamilton county, who died in 1844, leaving one child. On February 11th, 1846, he was married to Mary J. McMeen, a native of Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, daughter of J. McMeen, an early and prominent settler of that county.

TREVITT, HENRY, Farmer, was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, in October or November, 1755, and was the son of Richard Trevitt and Elizabeth (Brown) Trevitt. His father emigrated with two brothers from England before the outbreak of the war of the Triple Alliance, and settled in the above mentioned locality. He, the father, was engaged in the military service of his country against the French and Indians, and while serving in the army lost his life in that service at Fort George, on the lake of the same name. The maternal grandmother of the subject of this notice was a sister of General Putnam, a name prominent in the revolutionary annals of America. His mother, about six years subsequent to her husband's death, was again married to Amos Flint. The family then moved to Reading, Massachusetts, whence, after a lapse of five years, the various members removed to that part of Amherst, New Hampshire, subsequently set apart as Mount Vernon, where Amos Flint purchased a farm, on which the entire family resided until the decease of both its heads. He served as a volunteer soldier, or "minute man," for nearly the entire period of time of the revolutionary conflict. He participated in many of those unequal engagements of the revolutionary struggle, and concluded his active services in the field in the memorable "Bennington Fight," under the gallant Stark, which contributed so much to bring the great conflict to a successful close; and for his services during that eventful period was, up to the date of his demise, in the receipt of a pension from the government. In June, 1829, he left the farm at Mount Vernon, and settled in St. Albans township, Licking county, Ohio, where he ever afterward permanently resided. He was one of the race of hardy pioneers and adventurous settlers to whose courage and calm endur-

ance must be attributed the after prosperity of the country. And at ninety-five years of age, he was able to walk unassisted, while his intellectual faculties were in an unusually excellent state of preservation. He was married when thirty years of age, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. Mr. Goodrich, Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, to Jane Thompson. At the date of their marriage, her parents were dead. Her grandmother, who had emigrated from Scotland, lived with the couple subsequently until her decease. The issue of that union was seven sons and two daughters, of whom all but one son arrived at full manhood or womanhood. His wife died in the fall of 1816, and April 27th, 1850, occurred his decease. July 3d, 1850, his remains were removed to the Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio, where a suitable monument has been erected to mark the resting-place of one whose long, eventful life as soldier, citizen, parent and friend challenges the admiration of all who appreciate the highest order of perfect manhood and of human excellence.

WHITING, AUREN W., M. D., was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in January, 1826. His parents were Ira and Elizabeth (Conklin) Whiting, both natives of Connecticut. Auren W. was educated mostly at the High School in Westfield, Massachusetts. Desiring to practise medicine, he commenced his studies for that profession with Dr. W. B. De Forest, in Colebrook, Connecticut, and in 1846 matriculated at the medical department of Yale College. After one course of lectures in this college he repaired to Canton, Ohio, where his brother was engaged in the practice of medicine, and here he continued his studies, and also gradually took up practice. In the winter of 1849-50 he attended lectures in the medical department of the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1850. Locating himself at Massillon, Ohio, he followed with success his profession until the spring of 1857. Wishing to avail himself of the advantages to be secured in his profession abroad, he then spent about eighteen months in Europe, visiting the hospitals in Paris and other important European cities. He returned home in July, 1858, and, resuming his profession, entered the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, located near Cleveland. Here he acted as physician for the next three years or thereabouts. He then repaired to Washington, District of Columbia, and entered the service of the United States, doing duty in the field hospital at Georgetown, where he was engaged for about four months. He then took up his abode in Canton, Ohio, and engaged in private practice, and for a while assisted his brother, who at that time was acting as examining surgeon for that district. From his previous residence in Massillon, the adjoining westward town to Canton, Dr. Whiting soon regained an extensive practice, in

which he is still engaged. He has been a member of the Ohio State Medical Society for many years, and, during its existence, a member of the Stark County Medical Association. During his connection with the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum he was recognized as a delegate and attended the meeting of the American Medical Association, which convened that year at Louisville, Kentucky. Devoted to his profession, he has confined himself exclusively to its pursuits, and stands among the leaders of that fraternity in Canton.

EREDITH, L. P., M. D., D. D. S., was born in Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, March 18th, 1841, descending from an old and titled English family. His father, Philip Collins Meredith, when a child came to America with his widowed mother, upon whom misfortunes accumulated during her voyage to and settlement in the new western world. She lost nearly all her property through the dishonesty of business agents. Her only means were then supplied by an annuity which yielded her just a comfortable maintenance during her life. Philip, from Virginia, where he had first settled, removed to Ohio, where he became interested with Charles Lee in a jewelry establishment. Afterward he studied and practised medicine. He was married in 1835 to Julia, youngest daughter of Colonel Sexton of Virginia, who held an important position in the war of 1812, subsequently representing his county for twelve years in the State Legislature, and well known as one of the committee appointed by that body to escort Lafayette on the occasion of his visit to America, in 1824. Mrs. Meredith was a lady of many accomplishments, and in every way fitted to supervise the education of a son in training for professional life. Dr. Meredith, about the year 1845, was compelled to abandon the practice of medicine, which was too rigorous for his health, and turned his attention to dentistry and removed to Cincinnati, where he continued as a dental surgeon for twenty years. His strength for professional life now gave way, and he retired to a newly purchased residence at Yellow Springs, Ohio. Although a physician and dentist of accredited skill, and always favored with a lucrative patronage, his luxurious habits of life and impulsive generosity prevented him from amassing even a competency. Towards the close of his active career he realized the necessity of making a suitable provision for his family, and to this end applied himself with great energy. His anticipations, without question, would all have been realized had not failing health incapacitated him from further labor. He was compelled to surrender his practice to his son, L. P. Meredith. The education of the latter was obtained at Stephenson's and Herron's seminaries, in Cincinnati, and at the Walnut Hills High School, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of Latin in connection with a comprehensive English course. He was one of the four pupils

who passed the examination for admittance to that institution when first organized. Subsequently, under private tutors, he studied and made good progress in the French, German and Spanish languages. From an early age he displayed an unusual degree of literary ability, and this ability was rapidly developed in the interim between his retirement from school and his entrance into the profession of dentistry as the successor of his father. He wrote considerably for the press, generally under a *nom de plume*, and his productions were characterized by originality of thought and grace of expression. His papers on political subjects show him to have been familiar with the details of some of the most important events in our civil history. He became an expert chess-player, and before reaching his twentieth year had won a local championship match, had become President of the Cincinnati Chess Club and had conquered Mr. Turner, of Kentucky, who some time prior had played a match with Mr. Stanley, of New York, for the championship of the United States. Subsequently Mr. Turner won a small majority of the games, more serious matters requiring the attention of Mr. Meredith. Several years have usually intervened between his test games, but Mr. Meredith has never been beaten in set matches, except by Mr. Judd, in a trial of skill between leading Ohio players in 1872. Since then he has played but little, and that little has always been recreation, not labor. In 1859 he went to Xenia to read law with his uncle, Joseph Sexton, then Prosecuting Attorney, and afterwards Judge of the Superior Court. He there obtained a teacher's certificate and taught school two terms. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the 74th Ohio Regiment, and remained with that command until 1862, when he returned home to Cincinnati, the exposure of camp life having unfitted him for further service in the field. While his parents were undecided as to his profession in life, and were arriving at a determination what it should be, he was acquiring a practical insight into the details of the profession followed by his father. The latter, believing that he should be compelled to relinquish his calling in a short time, now took every opportunity to educate his son in the science of dental surgery, in order that, as his successor, he might retrieve the fortunes of the family. These efforts were successful. L. P. Meredith assumed his father's duties, and was installed in his Cincinnati office at an earlier age than that at which most men enter upon professional life. Success, in the vocation he accepted as a necessity, was now his ambition, and he took every step to merit it. He studied with tact and diligence, his father aiding him greatly with his counsel. He attended the Dental College of Philadelphia, and from that institution, in 1867, took his degree of D. D. S., his father issuing from his retirement to discharge the labors of the son while finishing his course at college. The latter returned to Cincinnati and engaged in a practice both large and lucrative, not alone securing to his now widowed mother a



L. P. Mendick.

comfortable maintenance, but earning for himself a high reputation as a careful and skilful dentist. He studied medicine as an auxiliary to his profession, graduating in the spring of 1871 with the degree of M. D. from the Ohio Medical College. In June of the same year he produced a popular work on "The Teeth, and How to Save Them," which was most favorably received by the press and public throughout the country. The *Clinic* says of it: "The little volume before us is designed to supply a much needed want. The finished education of its author in literary as well as medical and dental science has enabled him to do this in a most pleasing and graceful style. A half hour of real enjoyment is offered to the reader in the perusal of the chapter on the 'History of Dentistry.' The little book is rich not only in its history; it is full of practical hints of easy comprehension, and is destined, we predict, for wide circulation." In 1872 Dr. Meredith issued "Everyday Errors of Speech," which afforded wider scope for the versatility and learning of its author. The character of the volume may be understood from a prefatory remark: "It is not intended to instruct those whose education has been so neglected that they are guilty of the grossest violations of syntax, orthoepy and taste in the use of words. It is designed chiefly to correct the many errors of pronunciation amongst people of fair or excellent education, which are persisted in simply because they have not had their attention called to them." This is the work of a scholar who has had unrivalled opportunities of noting the constant breaches upon syntactical propriety by people of more than ordinary intelligence. During the spring of 1872 Dr. Meredith accepted an invitation from the faculty of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery to deliver a course of lectures on the "Teeth" to the students of that institution. He delivered four courses of lectures, and was honored with the presence of a large and attentive auditory, composed not alone of students, upon the occasion of each lecture. In the fall of 1874 he was invited to occupy the same position in the Ohio Medical College. At the preliminary course of popular lectures he delivered a lecture, "Our Teeth and their Preservation," which has since been published, and although only a pamphlet it has, on account of the new theories advanced, caused many comments from the press in this country and abroad. He is an interesting speaker, capable of analyzing scientific problems so clearly that their solution becomes easy to the dullest comprehension. There are few men who have achieved higher distinction for their mastery of dental surgery than Dr. Meredith. He is an indefatigable worker, and contributes in every possible way for the advancement of his profession. In 1873 he issued a "Pocket Dental Register," and in 1874 the "Pocket Dental Journal" and "Pocket Dental Ledger," which became very popular with practitioners. In February, 1874, he delivered a lecture on "Examination, Appreciation and Fees," which was widely published in the journals of the profession. By request, he submitted

to be read at the Reunion of the Seventh and Eighth District Dental Societies of New York, in October, 1874, a paper on "Thoughts about the 'Arthur Method,'" which was published in the *Missouri Dental Journal*. It is claimed by many to be the strongest attack yet made against that plan of practice, and it is one to which no answer has ever been made by its advocates. His successful practice and his position in the leading ranks of the profession are the result of diligence in study and diligence and care in practice. His recreation is chiefly literature. He is a keen observer, with the faculty of observing and of describing the salient peculiarities of appearance and of character in short, expressive sentences. He is excellent at etching, not like Rembrandt, but like Sterne, his pen-pictures being remarkably true to life. He is a gentleman of scholarly tastes and of liberal views. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. There is every reason to believe that his name, as Dr. Meredith is still a young man, will become more intimately and more prominently associated with the advancement of dental science in this country. In 1868 he was married to Kate Kellogg Keckeler, a young lady whose culture and attainments render her an invaluable adviser and associate.

PATTISON, HON. JOHN M., Lawyer and Representative in the Sixty-first General Assembly of Ohio from the city of Cincinnati, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, June 13th, 1847. He is the son of William Pattison and Mary (Duck-wale) Pattison. His father was a country merchant, in only moderate circumstances, and after reaching the age of sixteen years he was thrown on his own resources and compelled to battle his way unaided to fame and fortune. At the close of the rebellion he entered the Union army, in the four months' service, and at the expiration of his term, ardently desiring to acquire a thorough education, attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. While pursuing his studies he maintained himself by teaching, and laboring in the harvest fields in summer. He finally graduated in the class of 1869, taking the degree of A. B., the degree of A. M. being conferred in course. Soon after leaving college he registered for the bar, but his health becoming enfeebled he travelled, on business accounts, through the West for a couple of years. On his return he completed his studies in the office of Judge Alfred Yople, of Cincinnati, and in 1872 graduated from the law school in that city. Directly after his admission to the bar he entered on the practice of his profession, and received the appointment of Assistant Attorney for the Cincinnati & Marietta Railway, which position he held until his election to the Legislature, when, from a sense of duty to his constituency—fearing lest the office should limit his sphere of usefulness—he decided to send to the company

his resignation. At the bar he has won a very creditable reputation. He is the Attorney for the Committee of Safety for the City of Cincinnati, an association of prominent business men who make it their duty to preserve the general interests of the city by prosecuting official corruption and fraud. In 1873 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to represent his city in the Sixty-first General Assembly, and still acts with that body. He serves on the Committee on Judiciary and is Chairman of the Committee on Enrolment. By that law of intellectual gravitation which regulates immaterial things so unerringly he has won for himself a leading position in the honorable Assembly, and possesses much influence among his colleagues, who esteem him as an able and enterprising citizen and official.

MITH, CAPTAIN JAMES, Assistant Treasurer of Hamilton County, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 14th, 1831. He was the fifth child in a family of eleven children whose parents were James Smith, of the county of Cork, Ireland, and Mary (O'Brien) Smith, a native of the county of Clare, in the same country. His earlier education was received in the common schools of Cincinnati. While in his twentieth year he went to California, where he remained until the winter of 1861-62. He then returned to the Atlantic States as a soldier of the Union in the regular army. While in Washington, District of Columbia, Hon. George H. Pendleton, who was at that time a member of Congress, in conjunction with Hon. Milton S. Latham, of California, assisted by almost the whole of the members of Congress from both States, with several officers of the regular army, asked that he might be placed in the line of promotion. But owing to his situation as a private soldier the desired end was not attained. He was then informed by Hon. George H. Pendleton, on the evening preceeding General McClellan's advance on Manassas, that the project in view had met with failure. His reply was that "if he lived, he would earn promotion on the battle-field." Ultimately, after several recommendations, won by his coolness and gallant conduct while an active participant in various engagements, he received the coveted promotion, and subsequently commanded the company which he had joined as a private. During the war of the rebellion he was engaged in the following battles: Yorktown, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Turkey Bend, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Jackson, Vicksburg, Campbell's Station, Knoxville, Mine Run and Spottsylvania Court House. He took part also in several skirmishes and minor engagements, and with singular good fortune, his incessant and active service in the field being considered, passed through the ordeal of war with but one flesh wound. In October, 1865, he resigned his commission in the service of the United States, and went to Ireland for the purpose

of assisting the oppressed there in securing a free and independent government. A few months after his arrival he was arrested by the British authorities, and, under the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act, was thrown into prison, where he remained for a period of three months. His release was then secured through the intervention of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. He afterward crossed over to England and labored zealously to promote the Irish cause until the affair of Chester, which became a fiasco by means of the machinations of Corrydon, the informer. On his return to Ireland he took part in the rising of 1867, was again arrested on his entry into the city of Dublin and was indicted for high treason. At the expiration of three months' imprisonment he was tried for "White Boyism," but the Crown being unable to procure evidence to convict for high treason he was sentenced by Lord Chief-Justice Whiteside to one year's imprisonment at hard labor. A few months after his sentence had expired he returned to his native place in this country. He is a Democrat of the old school, is ardently opposed to all monopolies, and sustains those measures which, in his opinion, confer the greater good upon the greater number. His religious views are broad and liberal, and he has always manifested a warm interest in all movements concerning educational matters. At the present time he holds the position of School Trustee from a Republican ward. While in Dublin he married an estimable lady of that place.

URTON, HON. STEPHEN H., Senator from the First Ohio District, was born in Albany, New York, June 25th, 1816, being the son of Matthew and Esther (Van Wie) Burton. His education was commenced in a private school in his native place, but when twelve years of age he was withdrawn from it and placed in business, and never afterwards had the benefit of school instruction. The substantial knowledge which he subsequently acquired was through his own efforts at self-teaching. He became an enthusiastic student and a great reader; reading, however, with excellent discrimination. At the age of fourteen he left home to make his fortune, and when nineteen went to Texas, where he engaged, under Houston, in the deliverance of that State from Mexican dominion. This was a career of great excitement and danger, of daring raids and of hair-breadth escapes. Upon his return from Texas he went to Troy, New York, where he lived seven years, and then moved, in 1844, to Cincinnati, where he engaged in manufacturing. He was very successful in business, earning prosperity by persevering energy and enterprise, and in 1869 retired from active life to enjoy the fortune he had amassed. In 1873 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, as State Senator from the First District (Hamilton county), and has been prominent in all important legislative proceedings. For



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his services in Texas he was, thirty-eight years after they were rendered, recompensed in the sum of \$1000, in Texas bonds, by a special grant of the Legislature. He was married in 1839, at Troy, New York, to Martha Whipple, who bore him three children; the eldest is now an extensive manufacturer in Cincinnati. Mr. Burton is a very well known and a highly esteemed citizen of Cincinnati. He has largely interested himself in extending the industrial and commercial relations of that city, and has liberally supported all public improvements. He is still in the possession of vigorous health.

 EBORN, FREDERICK A., Lawyer, was born on the 31st of May, 1813, in Ulster county, New York. Before he had reached the age of seven years his parents removed to Zanesville, Ohio, and that place has been his home for most of the time since. He remained with his parents until

he had reached his fifteenth year, and in the meantime took advantage of such opportunities for obtaining an education as were offered by the private schools of that period and of that locality. At the age of fifteen he left home and went out to serve an apprenticeship at the potter's trade. His school days were over at that early age, but with the ending of his school days the end of his purpose to achieve an education was not reached. All his spare moments he devoted to private study. He studied hard and to excellent purpose, and as time went by he became better informed than very many who had enjoyed the amplest opportunities at good schools. He served out his apprenticeship and mastered his trade, and having mastered it he worked at it for a considerable time as a journeyman. For about twelve years, as apprentice and journeyman, he labored at the potter's trade; not continuously, however, for at intervals he devoted himself to teaching school, availing himself of every such opportunity that presented itself. In the year 1841 he definitely and finally gave up the potter's business, and devoted himself for the time being to that of teaching. He obtained a situation as teacher in the public schools of Zanesville, and, notwithstanding his limited opportunities for obtaining a school education, he proved admirably qualified to fulfil the duties of his vocation, and illustrated anew the fact that native capacity and a well-directed will are better than opportunity. He continued in his position as public school teacher for a period of about three and a half years. He had long since decided, however, that his career in life was not to be that of a school teacher any more than that of a potter. Having mastered for himself the difficulties in the way of obtaining a general education, he had set about mastering for himself the special difficulties of professional study. He had decided that he would become a lawyer, and all his spare time while engaged in teaching was given up to legal study.

He studied law under difficulties, but he studied it effectually and successfully; so effectually and so successfully that in the year 1841, at the age of thirty one, he was admitted to the bar as a practising lawyer. He immediately set to work in his new profession, and in time was in possession of a large and increasing practice. He has continued his practice without interruption ever since, and has prospered in his professional work. For many years he has been an active and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1855 was ordained a local elder in that church, a position which he still holds. For over ten years he filled the position of County School Examiner, and from 1859 to 1869 he was Secretary of the County Agricultural Society, both of which positions he filled in the most satisfactory manner. He has also been twice elected Justice of the Peace, and since 1847 has been a Notary Public.

 OORE, REV. WILLIAM THOMAS, one of the most successful, scholarly, progressive and popular clergymen of the Disciple or Christian Church, was born in Henry county, Kentucky, August 27th, 1832. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, his immediate ancestors being Virginians. From these he inherited great physical strength and many remarkable traits of character, as may, to some extent, be seen in the accompanying portrait. The lofty, broad, prominent, bold forehead and dark over-arching eyebrows, give the whole countenance at times an almost prophetically stern aspect, although his benevolence has such a controlling influence on his character as to manifest itself constantly in his personal appearance. His tall angular and powerful physique, with the massive superstructure, indicates the man of uncommon endowments. Many of the circumstances of his boyhood conduced to the development of this remarkable character. His father, dying when he was in his ninth year, left him and five other children with his mother dependent upon their own exertions. This necessarily subjected him to the rugged discipline of toil and poverty. These early struggles led to the development of those elements of character which were some time to place him among the first preachers of his day. At an early age he showed signs of uncommon mental strength, and distinguished himself among his fellows. Through perseverance and self-denial he gathered the rudiments of an English education at home, and early entered the academy at New Castle, Kentucky. Here he studied and taught for several years, until in 1855, when he entered Bethany College, Virginia. In 1858 he graduated, and delivered the valedictory for his class at the commencement. Shortly after this he was called to the pastorate of the Christian Church in Frankfort, Kentucky. This position he held until 1864. But in that year he was forced to resign on account of failing health, brought on by over-study and over-work. Dur-

ing this year he was married to Mary A. Bishop, daughter of Hon. R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati. In 1865, after a few months' rest, he became pastor of Jefferson Avenue Christian Church, Detroit, Michigan. This charge, however, he resigned in the following year to occupy a chair in the Kentucky University. About the same time he was invited to the pastorate of what is now the Central Christian Church, Cincinnati. Both of these positions he accepted, and delivered a brief course of lectures in the University every season, while performing the duties of his pastorate, until, in 1869, the growing importance of his work in Cincinnati compelled him to resign his professorship. Mr. Moore's church, with a membership of about 800, is the largest and one of the most important in the city. In 1868 he made a trip to Europe, visiting the principal cities and remarkable places. On his return to the United States he resumed charge of his old church and started the publication of the *Christian Quarterly*. He is a voluminous writer. Added to the vast number of sermons, lectures, addresses and controversial papers that have come from his active brain, stand most prominent among his literary works "Views of Life," a book of beautiful practical thoughts, put in the most entertaining manner, without any of the cant of the pulpit; and the "Living Pulpit of the Christian Church." He was many years literary editor of the *American Christian Review*. He was one of the compilers of the "Christian Hymn Book," and the editor of the "Christian Hymnal," where his hand and taste may everywhere be seen. He edited Alexander Campbell's "Lectures on the Pentateuch," and is now editor-in-chief of the *Christian Quarterly*. The *Quarterly* is largely composed of doctrinal and polemical discussions, and is regarded as the ablest religious periodical in this country. Its editorial reviews are liberal and scholarly, and in short it represents the theological brains of the denomination. Mr. Moore is now also engaged with other distinguished men of his church in the preparation of a "Commentary on the New Testament," the Book of Acts having been assigned as his share of the work. One of the great works of his life is the part he has taken in the building of that beautiful temple to the Almighty—the Central Christian Church of Cincinnati. Mr. Moore is one of the most energetic and effective workers in his denomination. When it became apparent that the Disciples should organize a uniform plan of church co-operation, he first indicated the methods necessary to reach this end. In the General Convention, held in St. Louis in 1869, he offered a resolution submitting the whole matter of church co-operation to a committee of twenty. This committee, of which he was chairman, composed of the ablest men in the church, met in Louisville and reported a plan of organization, which was adopted by the entire church. This was the first systematic organization of the churches of the Disciples for co-operation in missionary work. No man rendered more effective service in bringing about this result than the subject of this sketch.

In 1874 Mr. Moore was a delegate from the Disciples to the Triennial Conference of Free Will Baptists, held in Providence, Rhode Island. Here he delivered an earnest address on the faith and practices of the Disciples, and proposed to the Conference the appointment of a committee to meet a committee from the General Convention of Disciples, to consider the matter of a union of these denominations. His address and proposition were enthusiastically received in the Conference, and the committee appointed to meet a similar one subsequently appointed by the Disciples. Of this latter committee Mr. Moore is a member. A preacher of uncommon attractiveness and strength, deservedly popular in his church, an earnest worker of remarkable executive ability, and in the prime of life, with all the enthusiasm of youth, Mr. Moore seems yet at the outset of a beneficent career.

HAYNES, DANIEL A., Lawyer, and for fourteen years Judge of the Superior Court of Montgomery County, was born in Columbia county, New York, September 9th, 1815. His parents were Daniel and Magdalena (Simmonds) Haynes. His father, who was a physician, was a native of Hampden county, Massachusetts. His mother was a native of New York. He received his education at Union College, Schenectady, graduating in the class of 1835. Soon after he came to Ohio, settling at Dayton, where for a year he taught in the Dayton Academy, and then began the study of law with Judge Crane. In the fall of 1839 he was admitted to the bar, and in January, 1840, began practice in partnership with Henry Stoddard. In 1843 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Montgomery County, and again in 1845. In 1847 he was elected to the Legislature, and at the close of the session, in the spring of 1848, he formed a law partnership with John Howard, which continued till 1856, when the Superior Court of Montgomery County was created, and he was elected to the bench. He was re-elected to the same position in 1860, and again in 1865, and resigned February 14th, 1870, after having held the position fourteen years, and associated himself with the late Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham in the practice of law. This was terminated by the death of Mr. Vallandigham, in June, 1871, and a few months after he again formed a partnership with Mr. Howard and his son, under the style of Haynes, Howard & Howard, which still continues. Judge Haynes has never been a politician, but his political allegiance has been with the Whig and Republican parties. He was at one time a director of the Dayton & Western Railway, and was also once President of the Dayton Bank. In October, 1875, he was again elected Judge of the Superior Court, and will take his seat July 1st, 1876. He is also President of the Dayton Insurance Company. On June 13th, 1848, he married Emily,

daughter of General Sampson Mason, of Springfield, Ohio. She died September 2d, 1848, and he has since remained a widower.

TREVITT, JOHN, Surgeon in the United States Army and Navy, the third son of Henry Trevitt, a sketch of whose life, etc., appears elsewhere, was born at the family residence at Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, February 26th, 1790. After having acquired a good common school and academic education in his native and neighboring villages in his own county, he prosecuted and completed his professional education under the careful instruction of Dr. Peterson, who in those early times ranked high as an eminent surgeon and physician in the town of Boscawen, Merrimac county, New Hampshire. The second war with Great Britain broke out about the time of the completion of his professional studies. Devotedly zealous in his support of the cause of his country, he at once tendered to her his services. He was without delay appointed a surgeon, received his commission, and was assigned to duty on board one of those ships that had been extemporized from the merchant service, commissioned and adopted into the service of the United States as a ship of war. In her first cruise she unfortunately encountered a British man-of-war of many times her strength and capacity. After a gallant defence and heavy losses on both sides, she was captured, and with all on board sent to Halifax, where, after the usual delays, her officers and men were exchanged or sent home on parole. Surgeon Trevitt was soon transferred to the army, where his services were greatly needed. He was at the battle of Plattsburg and in other important engagements, where his services as an expert surgeon were highly appreciated. After the establishment of peace, he was retained in the peace establishment and accompanied the army in many of its frontier expeditions and Indian wars. Indeed, from the close of the war with England to the time of his death, he was constantly in active and laborious service. He accompanied General Andrew Jackson in his famous Cherokee and other campaigns, and was a favorite of that distinguished general, to whom he was devotedly attached. He was one of the surgeons selected to be present in attendance upon the fatal duel fought at Bladensburg between Commodores Decatur and Barron, on the 22d of March, 1820, and upon him devolved the sad duty of assisting in bearing the former from the fatal field, and attending him professionally up to the moment of his death. Faithful in the discharge of every duty to his country, his noble profession, and to his fellows, alike upon the ocean, upon the battle-field, in the regular service against the best drilled army in the world, and in the tangled fastnesses, adroitly selected by the savage warrior for purposes of ambuscade, upon the pestilential frontier, his brief but eventful career was suddenly brought to an end, falling a victim while in the faithful discharge

of his professional as well as official duty in combating one of those malignant epidemic southern fevers, at the military post at Augusta, Georgia, where he had been assigned to duty. His death occurred on the 18th of August, 1821, and his remains were interred at the post where he fell, a victim to that remorseless foe, that strikes first, the best, the brightest and the most attractive mark.

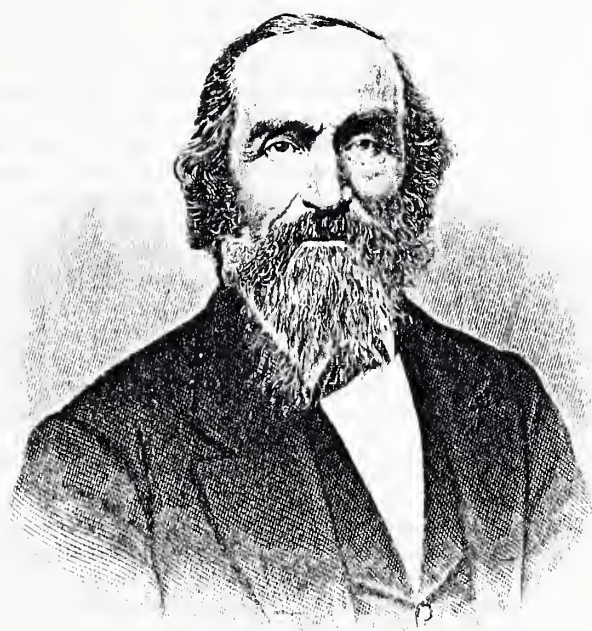
JONES, SIDNEY B., General Southwestern Passenger Agent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 26th, 1837. On the death of his father, his mother moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, while he was in his infancy. In that city he received his elementary education. While in his thirteenth year, he removed with his mother to Brooklyn, where he remained until 1852, when he went to New Orleans, and was there engaged in clerking until 1856. Later he moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was appointed Freight Agent of the Star Express Company. In 1860 he removed to Ludlow, in the same State, and here engaged in business on his own account, as a bookseller, in partnership with the general agent of Johnson, Fry & Co., of New York. In 1861 he raised the nucleus of a company of volunteers, in Covington, Kentucky, and also in Ludlow, and accompanied it to "Camp Dick Robinson," where he was assigned to duty as drill master. At the consolidation of the companies, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company I, of the 4th Kentucky Volunteers, which took the field in Kentucky. At Crab Orchard he was detailed as a special messenger to carry important despatches from General Thomas to General Sherman, and on his return was assigned to duty as Assistant Division Quartermaster, on the staff of General Thomas, in which capacity he served until 1873. He participated in the meanwhile as volunteer aide in the engagement at Mill Spring, and in several other actions. He continued on the staff of General Thomas until after the battle at Pittsburgh Landing, then returned to Newport, Kentucky, a step prompted by his failing health. Upon resigning his military commission, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Campbell County, Kentucky. At a subsequent period he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the 42d Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, and later was promoted to the Colonelcy by Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, and placed in command of the Twenty-third Military District of Kentucky. In the latter part of 1864 he resigned his commission, and removed to Louisville, Kentucky, to accept the position of General Agent of the Little Miami Railroad. In this capacity he was employed until 1868, at which date he was appointed General Passenger Agent of the Louisville & Cincinnati Shore Line. The duties of that office he performed until 1871, when he accepted the position of General Passenger Agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In

the latter part of 1874 he accepted the appointment to his present position, General Southwestern Passenger Agent for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, with head quarters at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was married in 1856, to N. J. Bennett, daughter of a prominent merchant of New Orleans, Louisiana.

TREVITT, WILLIAM, Physician and Surgeon, ex-Secretary of State for Ohio, etc., was born at Mount Vernon, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, February 7th, 1809. (For details of the family see sketch of Henry Trevitt.) He was the youngest of seven sons and two daughters. He received his earlier and preparatory education at Amherst and Francestown, and completed his literary and professional courses at Hanover, New Hampshire. He pursued his professional studies in his native town under the instruction of Daniel Adams, M. D., an eminent physician of Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, and at the New Hampshire Medical Institution, at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1830, and subsequently he attended the classes of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In the year 1830 he commenced the practice of his profession in Baltimore, Fairfield county, Ohio, whence, after the lapse of two years, he removed to Thornville, Perry county, Ohio, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine until 1840. During his residence at Thornville he represented his county in the State Legislature for three successive terms, and throughout that time was the youngest member of this body, having been but twenty-five years of age when first returned. In the spring of 1840, having been appointed Secretary of State for Ohio, he found it necessary, for the proper performance of the duties attached to his important office, to remove to Columbus, where, after the expiration of his term of service, he proposed to reside permanently and devote himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. From this date down to 1846 he held the appointment of Physician to the Penitentiary of Ohio. Subsequently, on the outbreak of the Mexican war, he was appointed by President Polk, Surgeon of the army, which post he occupied until the close of the conflict. During its progress he served in the field in charge of General Moyan's regiment, and later was assigned by General Taylor to the post of Surgeon at his head-quarters, thus becoming a member of the staff, primarily of General Taylor, and afterward of General Wool. In 1849, peace being established, he returned to the civil practice of medicine in Columbus. In 1851, on the adoption of the new Constitution by his State, by which the Secretaryship of State became elective, he was the first to receive the election to that office, and in 1853 was honored by a re-election. In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan, Consul to Valparaiso, the chief mercantile port of Chili. A revolution breaking out

in this place, during the progress of which he felt compelled through consideration for his country's honor to pursue a course of policy which destroyed the friendly relations previously existing between him and the Chilean authorities, he sought from his own government a removal. As an unmistakable mark of approval of his line of conduct under the circumstances, he was subsequently advanced to the consulship of Callao, Peru. While sojourning there, Mr. Clay, United States Minister, on account of various difficulties with the Peruvian government, retired from his post, thus leaving him, in 1861, in sole charge of affairs. Shortly after this, the United States government, at his own request, relieved him of his arduous duties, and he returned to Columbus, where he has since lived in comparative seclusion, following his profession only among a limited circle of friends, occasionally as consulting physician, in the culture of favorite literary pursuits, and in the management of his private business affairs. After the decease of ex-Governor Medary, from 1865 to 1871 he became the sole proprietor, and assumed the exclusive management of the *Crisis*, a journal which at that time had a larger circulation than that of any other paper at the capital of Ohio. In 1867, while conducting the *Crisis*, he established the *Sunday Morning News*, and continued in its management till its success had become assured. Its publication is still continued as one of the permanent enterprises of the city and State. He was married in the fall of 1839 to Lucinda Butler, of Columbus, Ohio. He has buried two daughters and his eldest son, John Noble Trevitt. His present family consists of his wife and three sons.

BLANDY, HENRY, senior member of the firm of H. & F. Blandy, Proprietors of the Portable and Stationary Engine and Saw Mill Works, at Zanesville, and Newark, Ohio, was born in the city of Bristol, England, October 26th, 1810. His paternal ancestors were people of distinction in their native country, and could point with natural pride to an honorable coat of arms. On the death of his grandfather the estate became involved in litigation, and caused the financial ruin of the family. His father reared and liberally educated his eleven children, and throughout his life was a tender guide and protector to them. He accumulated and brought to this country considerable means, and upon arriving here in the spring of 1832, was in easy and comfortable circumstances. In the ensuing fall his family rejoined him in the city of New York, and all rested during the winter at the Orange Spring mansion in New Jersey. Leaving his parents he returned to England, and spent the winter in travelling, as a commercial man in the cut glass business. In the spring of 1833 he rejoined his father, and they settled finally in Zanesville, Ohio, where he has since resided. He was educated at Ashton Gate Academy, a private boarding-



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school of Bedminster, Bristol, England, whose average attendance was from eighty to one hundred scholars. In that school he won distinction as a leader, and became proficient in Latin, Greek and mathematics. To his instructor in the last-named branch of study, John Lewton, now of Paulton, near Bristol, England, he became devotedly attached. This tutor, a scholar of varied abilities, though a coal-heaver's son, was noted for his intellectual attainments as a linguist, historian, and theologian, and also for his many admirable personal characteristics. When quite a young man, so great was his affection for his preceptor, he was in the habit of walking fifteen miles, on Saturday evenings, in order to spend with him the Sabbath hours. After his settlement in this country, the two friends corresponded with each other for thirty-three years. In 1866, when prosperity had smiled upon his persevering labors, he again crossed the Atlantic, influenced almost solely by his ardent desire to renew the tender personal associations which in bygone years had been of such inestimable value to him. "To grasp the hand, . . . to converse with one of the purest and best men that ever lived; to whom he has ever felt so greatly indebted for the implanting and nourishing in his young mind those great principles which have been the guide of his life, his stay and support through its trying vicissitudes. He still lives at the age of seventy-six years." In the spring of 1834 he married Mary Amanda, the second daughter of Judge Blocksom, of Zanesville, by whom he had seven children, Jennie B., Anna B., Benjamin A., and Harry B.; three died in childhood. At that time he formed a partnership with Judge Blocksom in connection with J. T. Fracker and Lloyd Dillon, for the prosecution of the furnace and forge and mercantile businesses, the firm-style being Dillon, Blandy & Co. Aided by his brother and present partner, Fred. J. L. Blandy, he undertook the management of the mercantile department, and made a success of it. But Judge Blocksom becoming Postmaster of Zanesville, and John T. Fracker being continuously engaged in the foundry business of Blocksom & Fracker, the furnace and forge department encountered disastrous failure and fruitlessly absorbed a large amount of capital. The partnership was then dissolved, and he found himself not only penniless but hampered with debts. He subsequently entered again into the mercantile business, possessing no capital of his own, and during the three ensuing years prosecuted it very successfully. At the expiration of that time he engaged in the foundry business in conjunction with Judge Blocksom and his two sons, George W. Blocksom and A. P. Blocksom, the firm-style adopted being Blocksom & Sons. Subsequent financial embarrassments eventually caused the dissolution also of this partnership, and he was left with a debt hanging upon his shoulders of over five thousand dollars. In the spring of 1840 he connected himself with his brother in the foundry business once more, and at a later day added to it the machine business in many varieties. That venture, including the manufacture of locomotives, portable and sta-

tionary steam engines, portable saw-mills, etc., was inaugurated with a borrowed capital of but five thousand dollars. Finally, through persevering industry, inflexible integrity, and careful management, the enterprising partners grasped a glorious success. Now, the products of their shops—two of which take rank as the largest and most perfectly equipped establishments of the kind in the country—are scattered throughout the American continent, and are to be seen also in many parts of Europe. "At this time their business partakes of the common malady; they have done but little, comparatively, since the panic of 1873, and until the financial policy of our government is changed, they do not expect their business, or the business of the States in general, to be very prosperous." . . . He entered on his political career with the memorable Whig campaign of 1840, and steadfastly supported his party until its disintegration. He then united with the Republican party, and from the day of its organization labored earnestly to promote its welfare, and spent his means freely to secure the victorious establishment of its principles, and the accomplishment of its noble purposes. "But now, at last convinced that the political principles and policies of the Republican party are based on error—ruinous to the interests of the mass of the people—I have placed myself utterly against it on all vital issues." He is now a member of the Greenback party, and stands on the same ground with Peter Cooper, Hon. W. D. Kelley, Hon. A. Campbell, and other experienced financiers and statesmen. His religious faith is based on the Unitarian-Universalist doctrines, as set forth in 1872 or 1873 by Dr. Bellows, of New York, in the *Liberal Christian*. He was reared in the bosom of the Church of England, and at the age of fifteen years was swayed by deep religious feeling, painful and distressing in the extreme. The thought that "endless woe" should exist for so great a part of humanity filled him with fear and horror. "Time and active physical labor brought some relief, but being endowed with an ever-present consciousness of responsibility, this dreadful doctrine hung like a dark pall over my life." Later, unable to subscribe conscientiously to the doctrine of the Trinity, he left the Church of England. The belief of "endless misery" did not leave him, however, until the winter of 1842, when he heard a discussion between Rev. G. T. Flanders, a Universalist minister, and Rev. Mr. Kellogg, a Methodist minister, by which he was led to a very careful, earnest and exhaustive examination of the subject. Finally, he became satisfied of the truth of the doctrine that ultimately, by the infinite wisdom and beneficence of God, good will triumph over evil, and that all will be purified, and in the end brought into the kingdom of heaven. He was married in June, 1860, at the residence of Andrew L. Grimes, of Mansfield, Ohio, to Amelia Adeline Douglas, of Lowell, Massachusetts. By her he had three children, Amy Louise, Nellie Frances, and Douglas Chapman. Her decease occurred, December 1st, 1867, at St. Paul, Minnesota, where she was sojourning for the purpose of strength-

ening her enfeebled health. In the following year he was again married to his deceased wife's sister, Nellie B. Douglas, by whom he has had one child, Roswell Douglas.

LAKEMAN, JOSEPH F., now Merchant, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, September 19th, 1812, and was the second son of Captain Daniel Lakeman and Susannah Lakeman. His father was a prominent sea captain. From his thirteenth to his fifteenth year he was placed out to live, and subsequently was apprenticed to learn the trade of wagon-making at Hamilton, Massachusetts. He finished his term of apprenticeship in Salem, in the same State, in his twenty-first year, and afterward worked as a journeyman in Boston and Lynn, Massachusetts. Having imbibed in early life a strong desire to make the West his home, he started in May, 1837, from Boston with Cincinnati as an objective point, then possessing neither friend nor relative west of his native State. He arrived at Cincinnati, June 11th, 1837, with a chest of tools, various articles of clothing, and a three-dollar broken bank bill of Michigan. Upon coming to Cumminsville he formed the acquaintance of E. Knowlton, who assisted him greatly in his business relations, and was instrumental in aiding him to erect a wagon shop, the only one then in existence at this place, on what is now the north-east corner of Spring Grove avenue and Ludlow street. At the opening in 1851 of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad he was appointed Agent of Cumminsville station, and about the same time officiated as Postmaster, which positions he held for thirteen years, when he resigned both. During that time he held the office also of Trustee of Cumminsville Special Road District for a period of two years, and later was for six years Clerk in the same body. He was also elected Trustee of Mill Creek township, serving two years; and later was elected Clerk of the same township, and served in this capacity for ten years. The latter office made him also Clerk of the Mill Creek Township School Board, and for two years he was Supervisor of its schools. In those days great energy and activity were needed to insure the successful establishment there of schools, and he was a prime mover in having established in 1852 a special school district, serving successively as Director, President, Clerk and Treasurer, with but two intervals of one year each, for a period of eighteen years. In 1863 he was elected a Director of the Hamilton County Infirmary, and served six years; he was also Clerk of the Board. In 1872 he was again elected to the same office, and served for a further period of three years. In 1869 he was elected Mayor of the incorporated village of Cumminsville, a position which he occupied during the ensuing three years. At the present time he is engaged in the paint and wall-paper business in Cumminsville, where his integrity of character and generous interest in the local religious and educational

interests have won for him the esteem of the general community. He was married, March 10th, 1841, to Sarah Langlands, of Cumminsville, who died without issue, February 4th, 1843; and again, October 15th, 1846, to Mary Goodnow, also of Cumminsville, by whom he has had ten children, six of whom are now living, three sons and three daughters.

AMES, ELIAS WILLIAM, Attorney-at-Law, was born in East Union, Coshocton county, Ohio, February 11th, 1837. His parents, who are still living, are natives also of Ohio. His father has followed through life agricultural pursuits. His preliminary education was obtained in a common school located in the vicinity of his home. He then pursued a higher course of study in the following educational institutions: the academy, at West Bedford, one year; the college, at Oberlin, Ohio, one year; after which he attended the Spring Mountain Academy (for a time); and then went to Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, which institution he left in 1859. Until he had attained his seventeenth year he was engaged in farm labor. At the termination of his sojourn in the last-named place he returned to his home, and found employment in teaching in the High School, West Carlisle, Coshocton county, for a term of nine months, after which he applied himself to the study of law under the guidance of Nicholas & Williams, well-known practitioners of his native county. In August, 1861, he entered the Union service as a private in Company K of the 32d Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the term of three years. He was then appointed Orderly Sergeant; in January, 1862, was appointed by the Governor to a Second Lieutenancy, and in the course of the same year was promoted to the rank of Captain. During the fall and winter of 1863 he acted as Judge Advocate of the 3d Division, 17th Army Corps, at Vicksburg, and held this office until his regiment returned to the North and was reorganized, acting with General Leggett's division. He served three months longer than the term of his enlistment, and then resigned only on account of the sickness of two sisters, who died shortly after he reached home in the fall of 1864. He participated in the following battles and engagements: those of western Virginia, under Fremont, including Cross Keys; of the Vicksburg campaign, when he was engaged for a time on staff duty; and of Sherman's campaign, in the advance on Atlanta and at the actions before that place. After the capture of Atlanta he resigned his position in the army and returned to Coshocton, Ohio, where he resumed the study of law under his former preceptors. He was admitted to the bar in Carrollton, Ohio, in 1867, after having taken a law course at the Michigan University, graduating in the class of 1867. He first located in his profession at Kansas City, Missouri, where he resided about four months, at the expiration of which time he returned to Coshocton, and in

connection with John D. Nicholas entered upon the active practice of his profession. His present honorable position as a leading legal practitioner is the legitimate result of his untiring diligence and perseverance, since, defraying in a great measure the expenses attending his early training by his own exertions, he was compelled to rely upon himself alone for success in life. He was married, May 26th, 1870, to Cornelia A. Denver, of Wilmington, Ohio, by whom he has had one child.

HUNT, REV. WILLIAM ELLIS, M. A., was born in Pedricktown, Salem county, New Jersey, February 24th, 1833. His parents were Dr. William F. Hunt and Sarah (Ellis) Hunt. He is of Scotch Irish extraction, and is akin to Rev. C. C. Beatty, D. D., of Steubenville, Ohio, and Hon. Thomas Ewing, late of Lancaster, Ohio. He was educated in Pedricktown, New Jersey, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in Steubenville, Ohio, in Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and in Allegheny City of the same State. He took the degrees of B. A. and M. A. at the Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1853 and 1856. In the latter year he graduated also at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. In 1848 he had united with the Second Presbyterian Church of Steubenville. He was soon thereafter engaged for a year in clerking in a store, and also for a brief period in 1851 acted in the capacity of clerk on a Ohio river steamboat. In 1855 he was licensed by the Presbytery of Steubenville, and in 1857 ordained by the Presbytery of Coshocton (now Zanesville), Ohio. Since that date he has continued uninterruptedly in charge of the church at that place. He superintended the erection of a very handsome village church and parsonage here, and in various ways has been importantly instrumental in advancing the interests of his church in the region where he lives and labors. In addition to other work, he has served with ability and zeal as City Councilman, and County School Examiner. He has been a Director of a banking association, and also a Director of the Coshocton Gas Company, having been chiefly instrumental in the establishment of that enterprise, and of a number of others admirably calculated to promote the general prosperity and welfare. He was a member of the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1861; and was a member also of the Presbyterian Union Convention of 1867, both of which were held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; was elected a member of the Assembly of 1874, but did not go. In the Synod of Columbus of 1875 he served as Moderator, and for many years has been a Director of the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. During his career he has contributed extensively to various newspapers, and has also published several articles in American magazines of good standing. He has labored faithfully and with fair success as a spiritual guide and teacher, and also, apart from his strictly clerical duties, has

worked efficiently to increase the store of general welfare and happiness. He was married in 1855 to Caroline A. Totten, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and has now a family consisting of six children.

BELL, JOHN EDWIN, Operator in Real-Estate, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 26th, 1831. His parents, Walter and Jane Bell, moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, arriving in that city February 11th, 1832. His father's decease occurred, March 17th, 1838, at New Orleans, Louisiana, he then being engaged trading between Cincinnati and New Orleans. His mother died in Cincinnati, July 23d, 1875. He received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and, at the completion of an allotted course of study, was placed to learn the trade of pattern-making, which calling he followed until 1853. In this year he secured employment in the office of the Auditor of Hamilton county, Ohio, and in the capacity of Clerk and Deputy remained there until March 6th, 1863. He then assumed the duties as Auditor of the county, having been elected to that position at the preceding October election. At the expiration of his term he gradually withdrew from the scenes of the political arena and its affairs, and engaged in the business of operations in real estate. During his career as an official and public man he has been the recipient of many important trusts both of a public and private nature, in the conduct and management of which he has evinced invariably the possession of entire capacity and sound integrity. He is a Freemason of high standing, having attained all the degrees of the several grades, also that of Honorary Inspector-General of the thirty-third degree A. A. Scottish rite. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he has exhibited a notable zeal and activity. He has filled with credit the several positions of trust in the State, including that of Grand Master, and at this time is the Hon. Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States. He is a valuable man among the number of leading citizens of Cincinnati, and has been importantly instrumental, either as prime mover or as auxiliary, in pushing to completion enterprises calculated to benefit the community in general.

HEART, JOSEPH E., Operator in Real-Estate, member of the firm of Olden & Heart, was born near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, November 22d, 1823. He was the third child in a family of nine children, whose parents were Henry Waggoner Heart and Rachel (Edwards) Heart. His father, a native of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, followed through life the trade of blacksmithing, and came to Carthage, near Cincinnati, in the fall of 1848, where he still lives at the age of eighty years. His mother,

a native of Virginia, near Wheeling, moved with her husband to Ohio in 1818, and died at Carthage in 1869. The former was born March 6th, 1797, the latter, June 9th, 1797, the fathers of both having died before their births. His early education was limited to a seven-months' term at the log school-houses of frontier settlements. While in his eighteenth year he began the learning of the blacksmith trade at Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for about six years. He subsequently moved with his wife and parents to Carthage, Hamilton county, Ohio, where he was engaged at his trade until 1863. During his residence there he was intimately identified, in various positions, with the welfare of the Carthage schools, and for three years acted as a member of the Township Board of Education. In 1863 he entered the Provost Marshal's office of the First Congressional Ohio District, and remained there, in the enrolling department, for a period of about sixteen months. In 1865 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Richard Calvin, and held that position for two years. From 1861 to 1865 he was elected four times successively to the office of Trustee of Mill Creek township. From 1865 to 1869 he acted as one of the Directors of the County Infirmary; and from 1867 to 1869 officiated as Chief Deputy Sheriff under Henry Schlotman. From 1869 to 1871 he was Chief Deputy under Colonel Daniel Weber. In 1871 he was elected Sheriff of Hamilton county, Ohio, and served in this capacity for two years. In 1875 he engaged in the real estate business. Politically he has been attached to the Whig and Republican parties, and voted first for General Winfield Scott. He was married, November 2d, 1847, to Catherine Krebs, of Washington county, Maryland, who died May 20th, 1851, at Carthage, leaving issue of two children. He was again married, July 26th, 1855, to Sarah Ann Hayden, a native of Hamilton county, Ohio.

TAFT, JONATHAN, D. D. S., Dental Surgeon, was born, September 17th, 1820, in Russellville, Brown county, Ohio. After a residence of two years in this place the family moved to the mountainous regions of Adams county, Ohio, where they remained ten years. His father, Lyman Taft, was a native of Massachusetts, who emigrated to Ohio in 1818, and his mother was a native of Ohio. Both were of New England stock, and of Puritan ancestry. Up to the age of fourteen he enjoyed but meagre advantages for education, and at that time entered an academy where he studied two years, gaining some knowledge of Greek and Latin and of mathematics. The succeeding two years were devoted to farm labor, and at eighteen he engaged as teacher in a common school, continuing in this capacity about four years. He commenced in this period the study of natural sciences, and pursued his researches with industry and spirit. In the spring of 1841 he studied dentistry under Dr. George D.

Tector, in Ripley, Ohio, and after a pupilage of eighteen months, during which he made some progress in all its branches, he commenced its practice, and has continued in it up to the present time. In the pursuit of this favorite profession he remained in Ripley one year, and then removed to Xenia, Ohio, residing at this place until 1858. During this period he did something to increase the resources and facilities of the profession, then but imperfectly developed, and in 1848 entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, and, after completing two courses, graduated in 1850 from that institution. In 1854 he was appointed as Professor of "Operative Dentistry" in this college, and has now completed his twenty-first year in this chair, and has taught longer without interruption in this capacity than perhaps any one else now living. For the greater part of this period he has been Dean of the Faculty of this institution, and has been a member of the Ohio Dental College Association since its organization in February, 1852, having been for twenty years its Secretary. In October, 1856, in co-partnership with Dr. George Watt, he became part proprietor of the *Dental Register of the West*, and one of its editors and publishers, and in a few years became its sole proprietor, remaining in this position ever since, with the exception of a short period. For the past eight years he has held its entire editorial management and control, and has devoted more than twenty years of unceasing effort to the interests of this publication, which has been the recognized organ of the profession in Ohio, and to some extent through the West. This publication was issued quarterly until July, 1860, when it became a monthly. It has been issued for twenty years without the failure of a single number. In 1866 the title was changed to the *Dental Register*. In 1857 Dr. Taft removed to Cincinnati, his connection with the college and this journal having much to do with this change, though for two years prior to this removal he had practised his profession in Cincinnati, having a business connection with Drs. George Watt and J. Hamill in both that city and Xenia. Previous to his editorial work on the *Register* he had written a number of articles in the interests of his profession, but the bulk of this labor was greatly inferior to what he has subsequently accomplished. He kept an accurate record of experiments and modes of practice, which became of invaluable service to him in his subsequent literary work. During the winter of 1858-59 he wrote a treatise on "Operative Dentistry," which was received so well that it was adopted as a text-book in the colleges, and has been relied on as an authority wherever the science is known. It has been translated into German and other languages. The second edition, revised and greatly enlarged, was issued in 1868, and obtained a very large sale. During the last twenty years Dr. Taft has devoted his attention and most earnest efforts towards the organization and support of dental associations, regarding them as of incalculable benefit for the development and progress of the profession. He was a member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons in

1852; became a member of the American Dental Convention at its second meeting in 1856; was chosen its President in 1863, and continued in his attendance at these annual gatherings for many years. He was one of the twenty-four gentlemen who organized the American Dental Association in 1859, and was its Secretary from the date of its inception until 1868, when he was chosen as its presiding officer. He has been a member of the Mississippi Valley Dental Society for twenty-seven years, and has not been absent from its annual meetings, with perhaps one exception, during that time. His labors have been conspicuous in over fifty different professional associations, and has during the past twelve years been in attendance at from fifteen to thirty societies annually. In 1867-68 he was engaged with some of his professional brethren in obtaining the passage of a law to regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of Ohio, which was enacted May 8th, 1868, and it has proven, as was anticipated, of the highest benefit to the public and the profession. This act created a Board of Examiners, to a membership in which he was at once appointed, and this post he has filled with honor ever since, occupying during the entire period of the existence of the Board the chair of presiding officer. In July, 1875, he was appointed Professor of the "Principles and Practice of Operative Dentistry" in the Dental College of the University of Michigan, where he devotes part of the time in professional teaching. He has been a patient investigator into the science of dentistry, and has accomplished the most beneficial results in his study of the best methods of treatment. He has been an earnest advocate of the right of women to study and pursue this profession, and has won the esteem of his fellow-citizens for his candor, his industry, his public spirit and profound learning. For seventeen years he has been connected with the Cincinnati Bethel, and for ten years has been connected with its Board of Directors. He has always been as conscientious a churchman as an investigator in the domain of science. In 1842 he married Hannah Collins, of Ripley, Ohio, and has three children living, one of whom is Dr. William Taft, dentist.

LIGOWSKY, AUGUST, Civil Engineer, Journalist, Treasurer of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Westphalia, Germany, November 22d, 1826, and was educated in the German High Schools. Upon the close of his school career he studied civil engineering. In 1846 he entered the army, serving one year, the required term for students, and then assumed his professional duties and received his diploma. In 1848 he entered the German navy and served for some years. In August, 1853, he arrived in Philadelphia, and engaged with Percival Smith, map publisher, as the surveyor of Clinton and Lewis counties, New York. Finishing the duties required of him in this connection in 1855 he went to Madison, Wisconsin, where he became Deputy County Surveyor and

City Engineer, holding the office for several years. He remained there until the outbreak of the war, when he raised Company D of the 26th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, of which he became Captain. He was sent with his command to Virginia, where he was attached to the 11th Army Corps. In the autumn of 1862 he was detailed upon the staff of General Carl Schurz as Chief of Topographical Engineers. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Missionary Ridge, and in many other important engagements and skirmishes. In the fall of 1864 he resigned on account of ill health and settled in Cincinnati, where his family had been for some time living. He became the local editor of the *Cincinnati Volksblatt* in 1865, and distinguished himself as a skilful and enterprising news collector and as a graceful writer. He remained in this capacity until elected City Treasurer of Cincinnati, in April, 1875, on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Ligowsky is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, and of great natural ability for the discharge of official duties. His career as a civil engineer and journalist was distinguished by a thorough comprehension of the character of the work committed to him, and by thorough competency to perform it. His record as a soldier is a meritorious one, and he was, while in the army, held in the highest estimation by his brother officers. Since entering upon the City Treasurership he has given ample evidence of his ability to discharge its duties, and of his intention to allow no blemish to occur on the integrity of his official career.

HORNHILL, FRENCH W., Judge of the Probate Court, in Coshocton, Ohio, is a Virginian by birth, having been born in Culpepper county, in that State, on the 21st of September, 1804. He is of Irish-English descent, although his parents were both native Virginians. His general education was received at Harrisonburg, Virginia. He attended school there until he was sixteen years of age; then he left school and began the reading of law with Colonel Hall. After pursuing this course of reading for a time he abandoned the law temporarily and commenced the study of medicine. This profession seems not to have found favor with him, for when he was seventeen years of age he gave it up and went to learn the gunsmith's trade with McGilvary, of Buckingham. He remained with him, working at this trade, for a period of ten years. Then, in the year 1830, he went to Coshocton county, Ohio, and there engaged with his brother in the manufacture of brick. This occupied him for about two years, when ill health interfered with his business. For several years his health remained in an impaired condition. When it permitted him to resume business he removed to West Carlisle, Coshocton county, and there engaged in mercantile pursuits; from there he removed to West Bedford, and thence to East Union. For over thirty years he was

engaged in mercantile business in these places. At length he removed to Coshocton, and in May, 1875, he was appointed by the Governor to the position of Probate Judge. In the fall of that year he was elected, without opposition, to fill the office for a term of three years. Judicial honors followed magisterial honors in his case; for, before taking his seat on the bench, he had held the position of Justice of the Peace for over twenty years. Politically, he is a Democrat, and he belongs distinctively to the "Hard money" school. He has represented his party in the State Legislature at various times. In 1836 he was elected to the House of Representatives for Coshocton and Holmes, and served through one term. In the year 1844 he was elected to the State Senate for Coshocton and Guernsey, and served in that body two sessions. He was again elected to the House of Representatives in 1863, and continued to sit in the House until 1870. In 1868 he was elected Speaker *pro tempore* of the House by the unanimous vote of the members. He has been twice married. On the 22d of November, 1828, he married Sarah Wolfenbarger, of Pocahontas county, Virginia. She died in August, 1844. In November, 1844, he married for his second wife Mrs. Ellen Wright, daughter of William Renfrew, an early settler of Coshocton, who is still living.

HUBBELL, HORATIO NELSON, Founder and for many years successful conductor of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was born in Trumbull, Fairfield county, Connecticut, September 9th, 1799. From a sketch of his life, written by Rev. Collins Stone, taken substantially from the "Annals," are called the following facts: He was the eighth child in a family of eighteen children whose father, Nathan Hubbell, removed from the province of Nova Scotia to Connecticut in 1793. At the age of sixteen he was bound as an apprentice to learn the hatter's trade in the neighboring town of Brookfield. About this time he experienced a change of heart, and consecrated himself to a life of benevolence in the service of God. His mind seems to have turned almost immediately to the Christian ministry and missionary work as coveted fields of usefulness. These desires were warmly cherished until Providence opened plainly before him another sphere of labor—one nearly allied to that on which his thoughts were centred. It is related as an evidence of his conscientiousness that, although the employment selected for him by his father was distasteful to him, he yet resolutely and even cheerfully fulfilled his indentures. Among the first deputation of missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, which sailed in 1820, was Rev. Samuel Ruggles, of Brookfield. From intercourse with this excellent man he became deeply interested in the enterprise, and became filled with an ardent desire to qualify himself for labor in that new and then un-

explored field. Accordingly, after the expiration of his apprenticeship, September 9th, 1820, he applied for admission to the Cornwall school for the purpose of preparing himself for missionary work. This institution was under the patronage of the American Board, and was established for the education of heathen youth, the children of missionaries and those who had a missionary life in view. The lamented Obookiah was at that time one of the inmates of the school. He devoted himself assiduously to his studies, defraying all attendant expenses by his own efforts, and in November, 1825, offered himself to the Board for missionary service. Of the obstacles intervening between him and his original intention there exists no visible record. He was licensed to preach the gospel by the Association of Hartford, north, February 7th, 1826. On the 1st of the succeeding September he sailed from Bridgeport for Boston, on his way to Nova Scotia, the home of his paternal ancestors. Having supplied himself with a quantity of tracts for distribution, he sailed for Halifax, September 14th, and arrived in port after a passage of two days. A subsequent passage of a week, in a small fishing vessel, brought him to Greysborough, the residence of his relatives. After spending a month there in pleasant intercourse with those relatives, and declining to take charge of a parish in the vicinity, he returned to Connecticut. In the spring of 1827, on the suspension of the Cornwall school, he was invited to take charge of twelve Indian boys and conduct them to the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where they were to complete their education. The journey was performed by way of the Erie canal, and two weeks were consumed in reaching Cleveland. The facilities for travel at that time were so imperfect and uncertain that, after a delay of several days, the company left on foot, taking a straight course through the woods, first to Massillon, and thence, passing through Columbus, to Oxford. After conducting his charge safely to the appointed destination, he returned to Columbus and engaged in teaching. A few months previous to his arrival a warm interest in the instruction of the deaf and dumb had been awakened in the community—an interest excited and matured into practical results chiefly by the efforts of Dr. Hoge, of Columbus. An act incorporating an institution for this purpose had just passed the General Assembly and a Board of Trustees been organized, of which Governor Trimble was (*ex-officio*) President and Dr. Hoge Secretary. It was soon perceived that its successful operation depended upon the finding a suitable person who should be fully qualified to act as instructor to the deaf mutes. He was then selected to fill that responsible post, and in March, 1828, went to Hartford to prepare himself for the allotted task. He remained in one of the institutions there for about eighteen months, witnessing with profit the daily processes of school-room instruction and receiving lessons in signs. On returning to Columbus he opened his School for the Instruction of Deaf Mutes, October 16th, 1829. The act incorporating the

institution was passed in April, 1827. During the interval which elapsed before its organization efforts were made to enlighten the public mind with regard to the number of deaf and dumb people, their pitiable condition while uneducated and the entire feasibility of the enterprise projected, as shown by the result of the experiment in institutions already established in the country. Circulars were extensively distributed and explanatory advertisements inserted in the leading papers of the State. Yet, at the opening, but three pupils from the vicinity of Columbus arrived, and of these two were of unsound mind. Before the close of the first year, however, the number of pupils had increased to ten, and in the course of the second year to twenty-two. Eventually the house rented for school purposes became so crowded with the constantly increasing number of pupils that it was found necessary to erect a larger and permanent structure for the applicants and actual inmates. It is not necessary to dwell upon the care and wearisome labor involved in conducting such an institution after its establishment: to enlist the good-will of the community in the enterprise, to gain confidence by a wise pecuniary management, to erect suitable buildings, to procure and prepare competent instructors, to maintain order among a company of fifty or sixty young persons who had known not a lesson of restraint before—all this demanded no small amount of judgment, prudence, energy and skill. Also, aside from the sympathy of a few benevolent persons, the misfortune of the deaf mute had up to that time excited little attention beyond the family circle of the afflicted individual. Doubts were entertained respecting the possibility of his education, while parents and guardians were not easily persuaded to commit their children to the care of strangers where the prospect of their receiving benefit was so problematical. In January, 1851, he resigned his position as Superintendent of the institution, but at the request of the trustees continued to perform its duties till the succeeding October. During many of the twenty-two years of his connection with the institution he had discharged the combined duties of superintendent, steward and treasurer. Within this time 452 deaf and dumb children had, for periods varying in duration, enjoyed the privileges of instruction. The institution, from the small beginning of one sane pupil and two idiots, had grown to be the fourth in the country, and had blessed with its beneficence nearly a generation of the deaf mutes of the State. It had educated and sent forth men to found schools at Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Knoxville and Louisiana, and from these had sprung the sister schools of Iowa and Wisconsin. But his influence and usefulness were not confined to the institution under his charge. He was one of thirty-one persons who, in 1839, united to form the Second Presbyterian Church of Columbus. In that enterprise he took a deep and active interest, and, as primarily it labored under many embarrassments, contributed liberally of his means to advance its welfare. For many years he held the offices of elder and

trustee, and was ever ready to aid the pastor and his brethren by counsel and by active co-operation. In the autumn of 1853 he received the appointment of Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Delaware, Wisconsin, then about to be opened. He declined the appointment, but spent a few weeks in that city in organizing the school. Although not engaged in active service, after the close of his connection with the institution, he never ceased to manifest a warm interest in all labors designed to relieve the unfortunate. During the legislative session of 1854 he presented to the General Assembly a memorial urging the establishment of an institution for the education and training of the idiot population of Ohio, thus taking the incipient steps which have since resulted in legislative action securing the desired object. He also engaged with zeal in the work of colportage. The last year of his life was spent in preparing for the press a work entitled "Dying Words of Eminent Persons." Its design was to present, in marked contrast with every other principle, the power of Christian faith to sustain the soul in the hour of its extremity. The course of investigation to which he was led in collecting material for the volume "was a source of great satisfaction to his own mind," and doubtless contributed much to prepare him for his peaceful and triumphant death. On a Saturday he completed and arranged his manuscript, and on the succeeding Monday was himself called to be an actor in the scenes through which he had followed so many others. On the morning of January 19th, 1857, he suffered with severe paroxysms of palpitation and distress. His disease, an affection of the heart, was approaching a climax. He called his family around him and took leave of each member; he sent messages to the absent, to his former pastor and to the church, for which he expressed his unabated affection. He spoke of his love for his family, of his faith in Christ, of his readiness to depart and of the blessed society he should soon join. While being removed from a sofa, on which he was reclining, to his bed, he ceased to breathe. At his funeral a discourse was delivered by his former pastor, Rev. Henry L. Hitchcock, D. D., from Revelations xiv. 13. On a subsequent Sabbath a discourse, portraying his life, character and labors, was delivered in the sign language in the chapel of the institution, by the superintendent, to a deeply interested and affected assembly of pupils, from Psalms xxxvii. 37. His most prominent characteristic was probably energy, combined with Christian benevolence. Obstacles only stimulated him to greater exertions and more determined perseverance. That he possessed a heart of disinterested and warm benevolence the entire current of his life bears testimony. No other proof of this is needed than his early and earnest purpose to spend his life on missionary ground, and its actual devotion to the difficult and self-denying labor of relieving a class of unfortunate upon which has fallen a pall more dreadful than heathenism itself. His efforts for the relief of idiots, for

the church and for the neglected and ignorant in his immediate neighborhood, also confirm the testimony. The monument which he has left of his labors for the deaf mates of Ohio and the great West will long remain to reflect honor upon his memory and to attest his title to a place among the real benefactors of mankind. On the day of his funeral, at a meeting of the Instructors of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, January 23d, 1857, a series of resolutions were adopted which adverted in glowing terms to his career as a Christian and philanthropist, and expressed also the profound regret of all at his unexpected and unwished-for demise.

MOOORE, REV. HENRY D., was born, November 4th, 1822, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. By reason of constitutional weakness, and frequently recurring sicknesses during childhood and youth, his education was interrupted by withdrawals from school and sojourns in country places with friends of his family. He, however, notwithstanding these drawbacks, was prepared in the excellent academy of James Goodfellow, in Philadelphia, for a collegiate course of study, and at the early age of fifteen years was ready to be entered in the University of Pennsylvania, for which distinguished school his parents had designed him. He was compelled, however, to pursue his further studies privately, which he did with some degree of thoroughness under the direction of the celebrated clergyman, Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, D. D., at that time Emeritus Professor of Languages in the University, and also Teacher of Theology to such graduates of the University as sought to pursue the Divine study. Under Dr. Wylie's culture Mr. Moore prosecuted his collegiate and divinity studies, and at the age of twenty years he was a licentiate in the gospel ministry. At the close of his studies Mr. Moore's father called on Dr. Wylie to thank him for his kindness and care of his son's education. In the course of the interview the venerable and facetious doctor remarked: "Mr. Moore, your son Henry will be a good preacher, but he will make a very poor Covenantanter," that being the denomination of Christians of which Dr. Wylie was at that time the most distinguished and learned preacher. Mr. Moore entered the active ministry in the Congregational denomination, after having served for one year as assistant pastor to the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, at that time pastor of the Independent Church, corner of Eleventh and Wood streets, Philadelphia. Until the year 1853 he was pastor of the Second Independent Church (Congregational), Philadelphia. In that year he left Philadelphia, on account of ill health and the necessity for climatic change, and accepted the call of the Old North Church, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. After a short pastorate there, during which time the present elegant and spacious house of worship of that church was built, he was

called to Portland, Maine, at the desire of pastors and church members there, to organize and build up another church of the denomination. In this work he was eminently successful; and after a pastorate there of ten years he was again compelled, on account of the health of his family, to remove. He came West, and after sojourning in Pittsburgh for a year and a half, and finding the climate West beneficial, he accepted the call of the Vine Street Congregational Church, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the year 1867. In 1873, being very much reduced in strength, and health very precarious, he removed to a prairie city, and as pastor of the Congregational Church in Springfield, Illinois, he labored, in a sort of invalid work, for a year and a half, during which time his health was completely restored. Early in 1875 he returned to Cincinnati, which is now his permanent home. Mr. Moore quite early developed literary tastes, and for several years indulged literary habits and pursuits to the extremity of health-prostration. At the age of fourteen years he was a poetic contributor to the *Saturday Evening Post* and *Saturday Courier*, of Philadelphia. In Allibone's "Dictionary of American Authors," his name occurs in connection with a variety of literary work of important character and extended usefulness. As a preacher he has always been favored with a large share of the sympathy and attention of the communities where he has lived. Though liberal in doctrine, even to the very verge of Orthodoxy, so that sometimes his friends have expressed solicitude concerning his soundness in the faith, yet he has maintained a true evangelical charity and given utterance to a true evangelical ministry throughout. His love of men is large, and his sympathy with the wandering and weary children of the Father will impress any listener who is hearing him, even for the first time. His charity is large, and he is impatient of those churchly rules and restraints and prudencies which would separate the minister from the "publicans and sinners." Any pulpit or platform, Christian church of any name, or synagogue of the Jews, would be welcome to him if he could, by such or any means, reach the ears and hearts of men with the message of truth and of redeeming love. These characteristics of Christian and ministerial character, together with an eloquent earnestness of address and a warm genial bearing towards the people, have made Mr. Moore extremely popular in his work and beloved by thousands of admiring friends.

MONFORT, HENRY A., Superintendent of the House of Refuge of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born at Fishkill Plains, Dutchess county, New York, August 6th, 1835, and was the oldest of seven children whose parents were Albert H. Monfort and Elsie (Wiltsie) Monfort, both earnest members of the Dutch Reformed Church. His father, a native of New York, has been engaged through life in agricultural



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Henry D. Moore.

pursuits, and now resides on Long Island. His mother, a native of Dutchess county, also is still living. His days of boyhood were passed alternately in working on a farm in the summer months and attending school during the winter. While in his eighteenth year he became engaged in teaching school, an avocation which he followed during the ensuing two years. The next two years were devoted to the business of photographing, at the expiration of which time he engaged for a period of four years in merchandising. In 1857 he moved to the West and settled at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he found occupation in teaching for about one year. In 1858 he removed to Cincinnati, and upon his arrival there became connected as an employe with the house of John Bouie & Co., where he remained until the winter of 1861. He then moved to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he devoted his attention for one year to mercantile pursuits, afterward leasing Laurel Bank Seminary, in Delaware county, New York, an establishment which was conducted by him during the following two years. In April, 1864, after removing to Cincinnati, he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Cincinnati House of Refuge, and in May, 1866, was appointed Superintendent and Secretary of the same institution. That office he has since continuously filled, a convincing proof of the efficiency of his management and of the esteem in which he is held by the able board that controls the workings of the establishment. During his years of control of the House of Refuge 2744 children have passed under his supervision, and of this number, the majority being of the criminal classes, it is estimated, on accepted data, that at least 2000 have been thoroughly reformed and led to conduct themselves with honesty and industry; while the various arrangements and the general management of this institution of Cincinnati are scarcely equalled in similar establishments in any part of the United States. He is a member of the Congregational Church. Politically, he is not attached blindly to any party, always votes for those upon whom he can place reliance as loyal and energetic citizens, and has never yet attended a public political meeting. He was married in February, 1860, to Ophelia S. Hunting, a native of Cincinnati, and daughter of the late Richard G. Hunting.

RADSTREET, EDWARD PAVSON, was born, June 5th, 1830, at Vermillion, near Sandusky, Ohio. He is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Simon Bradstreet, one of the colonial governors of Massachusetts, who came over with his wife, the noted poetess, Anne Bradstreet, in 1630, from England in the "Arabella Stuart." The subject of this sketch was the second son of the late Rev. Stephen L. Bradstreet, the pioneer clergyman of Cleveland, the founder and long minister of the First Presbyterian Church in that city, who removed there from his

home in Pelham, New Hampshire, with his young wife while Cleveland was a small village, and lived and labored there and elsewhere in northern Ohio, for the glory of God and the welfare of his fellow-men, till his early death, in 1837, among those who knew and loved him best. His widow, one of the Dana descendants, survived him but one year. Intelligent and beautiful, endowed with all that Christian grace can bestow, she was the centre of affection of her family and friends and the worthy companion of her loving husband in all his labors and trials, and their memory is fresh in the hearts of the Lake Erie pioneers, among whom in the Cleveland Cemetery they have long rested. The three children were separated by this bereavement, and Edward was reared in the family of Alexander Garton, a farmer near Oberlin, till he was sixteen years old, when he determined to obtain a liberal education at all hazards, and commenced to attend the Elyria High School, then a prominent institution in northern Ohio. Here he fitted himself for college, working his way as best he could, his inheritance being but little more than an unsullied and beloved name. Leaving there with the highest honors, he, in 1849, entered Western Reserve College, founded by his father, and pushed his way on till a quarrel among the professors, followed by many of them resigning, induced him and others to go elsewhere, and he chose old Yale, entering the same grade class which he left, after the usual severe examination. He graduated in 1853. Returning West he taught the academy in Talmadge, Ohio, for a year, and then went to Cincinnati in 1854 and commenced reading law with the firm of Ferguson & Long, teaching in the daytime in the public schools and studying at night. He was admitted to the bar in 1856. After several months' attention to office practice with his preceptors, he commenced, in 1857, as partner of Henry Snow, Esq., which firm continued successfully for over two years, when Mr. Bradstreet removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, for his future home. In 1860 he was married to Mrs. Dolabella Fraisse, of Vicksburg, who died in August, 1867, lamented by all who knew her. The certainty of coming war induced his return to Cincinnati, late in 1860, where he has since resided, practising his profession. A leading object of his life has been to aid and promote all proper attempts to advance religion, morality and the general welfare of his fellow-men. Early in his residence in Cincinnati he was an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the founders and early presidents of the Cincinnati Gymnasium. In 1866 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, and aided in the plans and movements for establishing the present public library. In 1867-68 he was a member of an association of gentlemen whose object was to create a public sentiment in favor of enforcing law and order on Sunday, and with his associates devoted much time and labor to the cause in a quiet way, with excellent results. From 1869 to 1871 he was one of the trustees of the Homeopathic Free Dis-

pensary. In 1871-72 he was President of the Ohio Department of the National Capital Life Insurance Company, till it was merged in the Penn Mutual Company. In the same year he was chairman of a private organization whose object was to unite all good citizens to vote for the best candidates for city offices, regardless of politics. He has been for years a director of the Young Men's Bible Society of Cincinnati. In 1865 he was appointed Superintendent of St. Paul's Episcopal Church Sunday-school, and has remained so ever since, gathering around him a corps of remarkable teachers, till the school has become celebrated for successful efficiency. During the same period he was elected and served as vestryman, but declined re-election. In 1870 he was one of the founders of the Church Guild of Cincinnati, and continued one of its foremost members and officers, especially in mission work, during its three years of successful existence. In 1872 he was among the first to aid in establishing the Cincinnati Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and has ever since been one of its officers, devoting his time and professional services gratuitously. He has been for years one of the trustees of the famous Kilwinning Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. In 1872 he was again elected Director of the Gymnasium, and since 1874 has been its President, and has aided in making it now the largest and best in the country and one of the prominent features of the city. During the yellow fever plague in Memphis he devised and superintended in Cincinnati and incited in New York and other cities the "Ballot-box charities" on election day, by which about \$20,000 was realized for the orphans and sufferers, and afterwards also a large sum in Cincinnati for the victims of the great Southern flood. In 1875 he was elected President of the Yale Club. To attend to these various interests, in addition to the demands of a large practice, has left little time for rest except in summer vacations. In politics, his party has until lately offered small inducements to seek for personal preferment, but in 1874, when the new Ohio Constitution seemed about to be adopted, he was a prominent conditional candidate for Common Pleas Judge, and no doubt would have been nominated and elected had the constitution been adopted. There are few harder or more successful workers at the bar, and he finds in rotation of outside duties the recreation that too many seek only in the foibles of fashion and the dissipations of city life.

OWLES, HENRY, Professor in Oberlin Theological Seminary, was born at Norfolk, Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the 24th of April, 1803. When he was about one year old the family removed to Colbrook, in Connecticut, where he resided until 1822. As soon as he was old enough to work he was occupied in farm labor, except the time spent in the district winter school: as pupil till the

age of fifteen; as teacher one term, at the age of seventeen, and one year spent at home in preparation for Yale College (1821-22). A specially favoring Providence gave him a teacher in the common school able to introduce him into algebra, trigonometry and surveying, so that in a class of one he had the opportunity there to make himself acquainted with these sciences in advance of the usual district school course. These facilities, coupled with the township library, which was pretty thoroughly explored, constituted mainly the intellectual nutriment and stimulus of his youth. The opportunities for college culture were eagerly embraced and richly enjoyed from 1822 to 1826, when he graduated at Yale, after which he was a member of the Theological Seminary of Yale University two years; was then ordained as a home missionary, July, 1828, and came to Ohio in September ensuing. Having spent about two years in missionary labor, chiefly in Ashabula and Sandusky City, and five years as pastor of the church of Austinburg, he accepted a call as Professor to Oberlin College, where he has resided since September, 1835. He has been ardently devoted to his chosen vocation, but nevertheless he has found some time and abundant energy to devote to other objects of public interest. From 1851 to 1854 he was a director of the Cleveland, Norwalk & Toledo Railroad. In the line of literary labor he edited the *Oberlin Evangelist* eighteen years, and wrote for it regularly during the other six years of its existence. Since 1863 he has written ten volumes in exposition of the Scriptures, embracing the entire Old Testament, except Job, and also the entire writings of the Apostle John in the New Testament. In politics as politics he has not taken an active part. Of course, being a New-Englander by birth and education, an Ohioan by adoption and an Oberlin Professor by vocation, he was a devoted anti-slavery man, and warmly advocated the principles of his faith. He acted with the Whig party till 1840; then with the anti-slavery party until the Republican party was organized, and ever since then he has labored in the ranks of that body. He has been twice married. On the 27th of July, 1830, he married Alice Welch, of Norfolk, Connecticut. She died on the 14th of October, 1843, leaving him six children, of whom only two are now living. On the 21st of March, 1844, he married his present wife, who was Mrs. Minerva D. Penfield.

ONNALLY, AUGUSTUS, retired Steamboat-man, was born at Gallipolis, Ohio, February 20, 1820. His father dying when he was a child he had early to shift for himself, so obtained the most valuable part of his schooling among men in the business world. Until he was eighteen years of age he worked on a farm and otherwise for the support of his mother's family. Now thinking that he could better his condition by some river occupation, the Ohio river then

being the great trade channel for the surrounding country, he commenced his eventful career as deck-hand on the steamer "Tribune," working two years in this position. Being temperate, industrious and trustworthy, at the end of this hard service he was made watchman on the "Tribune." From this time he gradually worked along from the various steamboat ranks until, in 1842, he became commander of the "Wm. Phillips." When a mere boy he had formed the determination to be a captain of one of the beautiful floating palaces on the Ohio; at this his good mother laughed, thinking it a boy's dream, yet the good lady lived long after he had gained the desired goal. The "Wm. Phillips" he ran for two seasons on the Wabash and Kanawha rivers, owning a small interest in her through the instrumentality of friends. Selling his interest in this boat, he immediately purchased another, building, equipping and running, in all, on the Ohio, Mississippi and their tributaries, nineteen boats, over a space of twenty-two years. In 1863 he went to Pittsburgh and built the "Paragon," at a cost of \$66,000. This boat he at once put, without insurance, into the Missouri river trade, running from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, chiefly in private business. In 1864, having had a fortunate season, he sold the "Paragon," realizing handsomely on her. Now having accumulated enough to satisfy a reasonable man, and risks being very great on available steamers, the captain determined to retire from river business; accordingly he purchased his present fine farm near Morrow, Ohio. This is said to be the finest farm in Warren county. Having his farm in the most desirable condition, and having gathered every convenience and comfort around a quiet and happy home, he found himself at the expiration of ten years yearning for a little of the old excitement and fascination of the river; accordingly, in 1874, he bought the "Mary Miller." Captain Donnally thinks that hard work, correct habits, strict economy, with the exercise of a few grains of common sense, have more to do with the accumulation of wealth than lucky stars or so-called strokes of fortune. His was not an even plain road to fortune; twice he lost all that he had gathered in years of toil, and his history is that of few other men of his trade; although some have made fortunes, few have served apprenticeships in all the hard grades of this craft. He married Elizabeth Smith, of Marietta, Ohio, and has six children living.

 MENDENHALL, GEORGE, Physician, was born at Sharon, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, May 5th, 1814, his parents being Aaron and Lydia Mendenhall. His descent runs down from the early Quaker settlers of Pennsylvania, one of his paternal ancestors having taken a prominent part with William Penn in the "Elm Tree Treaty" with the Indians. His mother was a sister of the Hon. Joseph Richardson,

Speaker of the House of Representatives of Ohio from 1818 to 1822. During his early childhood his parents removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, where, when quite a youth, he entered the office of Dr. Benjamin Stanton, of Salem, Ohio, as a student. In 1835, when he was less than twenty-one years of age, he graduated with credit at the University of Pennsylvania. In May of that year he went to Cleveland and at once entered upon a successful practice. In 1837 he was appointed Resident Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, where he remained but a few months, when he resumed his practice at Cleveland. In October, 1838, he was married to Elizabeth S. Maule, of Philadelphia, formerly of Richmond, Virginia. In 1843 he was attacked with a pulmonary disease, which threatened permanent loss of health and compelled him to abandon the lake region for a more genial climate. He settled in Cincinnati in October of that year. His health was impaired, he was among strangers, but by a strong energy and the help of his devoted wife his circumstances, at first discouraging, soon brightened. He associated himself with others in the conduct of the City Dispensary, a charitable medical institution, with no compensation to the attending physicians. They also organized a summer school of medicine, which was carried on successfully for years; and in 1852 organized the Miami Medical College. The prevalence of cholera from 1849 to 1852 entailed upon him very great labor, but he lost only a single day from sickness. All through the twenty years dating from that time he labored unremittingly as a practitioner, as a medical teacher and as a contributor to medical journals. "Mendenhall's Vade Mecum" was one of the most successful books of the class ever published. In the year 1870 he was elected President of the American Medical Association, and shortly before his decease had conferred upon him the high honor of a fellowship in the Obstetrical Society of London. His reputation as an obstetrician was indeed world-wide. During the rebellion he was President of the Cincinnati branch of the Union Sanitary Commission. Dr. Mendenhall fell a victim to overwork. He was stricken down with an attack of apoplexy in the year 1872, from which he never fully rallied. He subsequently visited Europe for his health, and died after his return, June 4th, 1874, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was a man of indomitable promptitude, and despised one who shirked duty; was ever unsparing of himself, and in his practice was so systematic and continuous that the amount of labor he accomplished was the astonishment of his professional brethren. His love for his profession was such that it amounted to a passion. His greatest happiness was in its practice. He never used tobacco nor alcoholic stimulants, nor would he, from conscientious motives, prescribe the latter for his patients, excepting in very rare cases, and then with extreme reluctance, from fear of the formation of an evil habit. He was firm as a rock for the right; but gentle, modest and kindly as a woman; free from all vanity,

hating pretence, with an exceeding love of truth, a warm, loving heart and the most delicate sense of honor. A professional brother said of him, he "never had the privilege of knowing a man whose virtues and talents so strongly commanded his regard."

GOODMAN, JAMES H., Lawyer and ex-State Auditor, was born, October 19th, 1808, in Berkeley county, Virginia, and moved with his parents to Ohio in 1812, settling in Fairfield county. Here he remained until 1818, when he went to Franklin county, where he obtained his education in the common schools. Deciding upon following the profession of law, when eighteen years of age he selected as his preceptor Judge O. Parish, of Columbus, with whom he read. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar, having passed a very meritorious examination. In November of that year he was married to Anna Davis, of Marion, Ohio. Settling in that place, he opened an office and entered upon his practice, which, more rapidly than is usually the case, became both large and remunerative. He continued in his professional calling until 1850, when he was elected President of the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad Company, and administered for six years the duties of this important office with care and rare executive ability. He then resigned the presidency of the road and resumed practice. Colonel Goodman was trying a case in court when the news reached Marion that Fort Sumter had been taken and that President Lincoln had called for troops. He asked for and was granted a continuance of the cause, and enlisted as a private in the 4th Ohio Regiment. He set about raising a company, and in a few days had its ranks full, and was appointed its Captain. He went with his command to Camp Jackson, where he was elected Major of the regiment, which was shortly after ordered into Western Virginia, where it formed part of McClellan's army. Mr. Goodman participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, and within a few weeks was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel, being advanced eventually to the position of Colonel. He served gallantly in the battles of Romney, Winchester, Blue Gaps, Charles City Court House and Fredericksburg. In the latter he was wounded in three different portions of the body, and in July, 1863, on account of his physical disability, resulting from his injuries, was honorably discharged. After the war he was brevetted Brigadier-General for distinguished services on the field. During 1863 he was nominated, without his consent, and elected as Auditor of the State of Ohio, and upon the expiration of his first term was re-elected. In this position he conscientiously and ably discharged the duties devolving upon him, and earned the esteem of the entire citizenship of the State without regard to party affiliations. His political career commenced early in life. In 1835 he was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, serving in the lower House, and

in 1838 was re-elected. In 1840 he was elected to and filled for one term a seat in the State Senate. His first presidential vote was cast for John Quincy Adams. He was a Whig up to the formation of the Republican party, with which he has been prominently connected ever since. His familiarity with accounts has led to his appointment as an Examiner, to visit the various counties of the State to look over the books of their auditors and treasurers. He is a profoundly read lawyer, a careful and impartial official and an enterprising and energetic citizen, and is generally respected officially as well as professionally.

UPPER, BENJAMIN, was born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, in 1738. He served throughout the Revolutionary war, and became Brigadier-General. In 1785 he was appointed to survey lands northwest of the Ohio, and helped to form the Ohio Land Company. Its affairs he managed, living in Marietta from 1788, in which year he assisted to hold the first Civil Court in the Northwest Territory. Appointed Judge, he presided until his death in June, 1792.

RIGHT, ROBERT, Manufacturer, was born in Portage county, Ohio, June 2d, 1809. His parents were residents of Pennsylvania, whence his father, a farmer, removed to Ohio in 1800. His early education was received at the county school, in Hocking county, whose winter sessions he attended until he had reached his eighteenth year. During the summer months of those years he was engaged in farm labor. Later, he also taught school for two or three terms in the winter season. He was thus employed as a farm hand until 1835, but during the latter years of that time was engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account. From 1835 until 1842 he was interested in the construction of the Hocking Valley Canal, having secured a contract to finish five miles of this enterprise, partly in Athens and partly in Hocking county. From 1842 until 1855 he was employed entirely in agricultural pursuits, and in the latter year purchased the larger portion of the Hocking Falls Mills, securing the balance of the property in 1862. This mill was built by Governor Worthington, of Ohio, about the year 1818, and remained in the possession of his family until 1855. Since its sale the present owner has continued to conduct its affairs, and in connection with it is extensively interested in farming and stock-raising. The farm operated by him at the present time has been in his possession since 1829. In 1844 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, but resigned this office in 1846. He also served two terms of three years each as County Commissioner. In 1850 he was appointed by the Legislature

Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and served three years. In 1852 he was appointed also by the Legislature one of the trustees of the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio, a position which he still holds. He was for several years a director in the Logan Branch Bank of the State of Ohio. Since 1866 he has been a director in the First National Bank of Logan, and is a stockholder in the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad. He is interested also in the building development of the town and in its several improvements. His present residence, the handsomest place of its kind in Logan, was completed in 1873. He was married in October, 1840, to Elmira Hamblin, by whom he has had four children, three boys and one girl. Of the former, two are lawyers and the third a farmer.

KIRK, ROBERT C., Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirteenth Ohio District, was born on the 26th of February, 1821, at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio. Both his parents were natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a Quaker, a hatter by trade, but eventually gave up that occupation for that of a farmer, and died in 1838. His mother is still living, at the age of eighty. Robert, in his early boyhood, attended district school in his native place, and having obtained the full benefit of their resources he became a student in Franklin College, at Athens, Ohio, and shortly after leaving college he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. William Hamilton, at Mount Pleasant. After a time spent thus in preliminary study he entered the old University at Philadelphia, where he attended lectures until he was twenty years of age. Then he left the University and at once removed to Fulton county, Illinois, where he began professional practice. He practised there for a short time, when he returned to Ohio in the fall of 1843, when he abandoned the practice of his profession and in the spring of 1844 engaged in mercantile pursuits in Mount Vernon. He formed a partnership with T. W. Rogers in the dry-goods business, but the association ended by the death of Mr. Rogers. When it terminated he formed a partnership in the same business with John Hogg, his father-in-law, and this continued until the year 1853, when the firm sold out and he left that branch of trade permanently. In 1857 he went to Winona, Minnesota, and was associated with his brother as dealers in real estate, business interests and the associations in his native State causing him to return to Ohio in 1858, and has remained there ever since except when holding official positions abroad. He has always been active in politics, and was a member of the Democratic party till 1854, but, disagreeing with his party on the currency and slavery questions, when the Missouri Compromise was repealed he left the Democratic ranks, and has ever since been an earnest opponent of the Democratic party. In 1856 he

was elected a member of the Ohio State Senate, being the first Republican elected from that district, and served in that body during one term. In the year 1859, after his return from Minnesota, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, on the ticket with Governor Dennison. He served for two years. In 1862 he received from President Lincoln the appointment of Minister to the Argentine Republic. During his official residence at Buenos Ayres he was successful in settling all the old claims due American citizens, amounting to over four hundred thousand dollars; these claims originated in 1814 and were abandoned by our former ministers. Over nineteen thousand dollars were sent from Buenos Ayres to Mr. Bellows, President of the United States Sanitary Commission, for the benefit of our soldiers, during Mr. Kirk's residence there. This position he held until 1866, when he resigned and returned to Ohio. In 1869 he was reappointed by President Grant to the same position, but resigned again in 1871, returning home in January, 1872. In February, 1875, he received from President Grant the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue of the Thirteenth Ohio District, at Mount Vernon, and that position he still holds. He is an earnest stump-speaker, and does effective work in political campaigns. He was married on the 11th of December, 1843, to Eleanor Hogg, daughter of John Hogg and niece of old William Hogg, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

BEVIS, HENRY, Architect, was born in Newport, Isle of Wight, England, on November 10th, 1834, and attended the schools of his native place, acquiring by industry a substantial education. He remained in these schools until fourteen years of age, when he removed with his father's family to Toronto, Canada, where he resided two years. From this place he went to Hamilton, Canada, and was apprenticed to learn the trade of a builder and millwright, and in this occupation continued three years and a half. In 1858 he came to Cincinnati, and followed pattern-making until 1861. When the war broke out he was in Illinois, and enlisted, under the first call to arms, as a private in the 41st Illinois Volunteers. He was in a short time appointed Orderly Sergeant, and subsequently promoted to a First-Lieutenancy, in which position he served fifteen months, and then was compelled to resign on account of failing health. Upon leaving the army he returned to Clinton, De Witt county, Illinois, where he was engaged as a carpenter and builder until 1866. He then removed back to Cincinnati, where he resumed pattern-making, which he followed until 1868, when he commenced architectural drafting, and has continued thus engaged up to the present time. He is a skilful and rapid designer, his plans displaying originality and fine taste in their arrangement and adornment. He is a member, in excellent standing,

of the Architectural Chapter of Cincinnati, and is liberally patronized by the builders and capitalists of that city. His place of business is at No. 163 Central avenue. He was married, July 4th, 1862, to Kate, daughter of Patrick Develin, Esq., of Dublin. He is highly esteemed in social and professional circles, as a gentleman of energy, culture, and public spirit.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS H., M. D., of Canton, was born in Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on March 25th, 1839. His parents were John W. and Nancy (Hanson) Phillips. Having acquired its rudiments, he finished his education at Jefferson Literary College, located in his native town. Selecting the medical profession, he entered the office of Dr. George H. Cook, in Cannonsburg, in 1859, where he pursued his studies until the winter of 1862-63, when he matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in the spring of 1864. Previous to graduating, however, and during the summer of 1863, he entered the United States service for nine months as an Assistant Surgeon. At the expiration of his term of service he completed his course at Jefferson, and receiving his degree, again joined the army in 1864, as Assistant Surgeon of the 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers. In this capacity he rendered valuable service until he was mustered out in September, 1865. He then located himself at West Middletown, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and successfully practised there until his removal to Canton in the spring of 1869. During his residence in Pennsylvania, he became a member of the State Medical Society, and since locating in Canton has connected himself with the District Medical Association. Although but lately settled in Canton, Dr. Phillips' professional ability has been duly recognized in his new abode, and he has acquired a good share of patronage, and ranks among the ablest of the profession in that town. While his practice necessarily is a general one, his special aim is the treatment of diseases of women. He was married in February, 1868, to Irene Lindsay, of West Middletown, Pennsylvania.

WOODWARD, WILLIAM HENRY, Dentist, is of New England nativity, having been born at Norwich, Connecticut, on the 12th of January, 1843. His parents, Caleb and Amanda (Scott) Woodward, were both descended from the old Revolutionary stock of Connecticut, his mother belonging to the same family as that from which General Winfield Scott was descended. In the year 1850 his parents removed to Ripley, Ohio, and there he received his general education in the schools of the place. In 1858 he went through a course of special studies with General Ammen,

of Cincinnati. He then returned to Ripley and pursued a course of professional studies under his father, who was a dentist, and whose profession the son had decided to adopt. In 1861 he entered upon his first course of lectures at the Ohio Dental College. From this institution he graduated, with the degree of D. D. S., in the month of February, 1864. Immediately after his graduation he entered the army, and continued in the volunteer service until the close of the war in 1865. After leaving the army he returned again to Ripley, and engaged in the practice of his profession in connection with his father. This association continued until about 1867, when he removed to Vernon. There he remained practising until 1871, and then he removed to Cincinnati. There he has ever since remained, engaged in a practice that grew rapidly to large proportions. He is a member of the Mississippi Valley Dental Association, and of the society of the class of 1864 of his *Alma Mater*.

RICHMOND, JOHN M., Clergyman, was born on the 13th of May, 1848, in Ayr, Ontario, Canada. He is of Scotch descent, both his parents having been natives of Ayrshire, Scotland. He studied at the University of Toronto, Canada, and after leaving that institution, he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, and in April, 1871, he was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, at Trenton, New Jersey. In the year 1872 he was called to the charge of the congregation of Hope Church, Columbus, Ohio, and was ordained and installed on the 18th of April, 1872. He still occupies the position of pastor there, and fulfils all the duties of his sacred office in such a manner as to win the confidence, esteem and love of all. He was married on the 11th of May, 1871, to Julia E. Phillips, of Princeton, New Jersey.

BLENNERHASSETT, HON. HARMAN, was born in Hampshire, England, in 1767. He was descended from a noble Irish family, and his parents were in England on a visit at the time of his birth. He was thoroughly educated, and grew up an accomplished and scholarly gentleman. At the death of his father he inherited a large estate, but he became politically involved in the troubles of Ireland, and disposed of it, taking up his residence in England. Here he married into a family of distinction, his wife being Margaret Agnew, daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man. Being too free in the expression of his republican views, he found it advisable to leave England. He arrived in New York in 1797, where his wealth and social position brought him at once into prominence. His stay in New York was brief, as he departed for Marietta, and arrived in the same year. He soon after purchased a

plantation on an island in the Ohio river, since famous as "Blennerhasset's Island." Upon this island he spent considerable sums in improvements, and lived a life of elegance. He was a man of literary tastes, and a fine musician. He was a very hospitable neighbor, and kind and charitable to the unfortunate. The splendors of his home and the delightful features of the social life, of which he was the brilliant centre, have been celebrated in prose and verse. In 1805 Aaron Burr visited the island and first met the owner. The great intriguer opened his dazzling southwestern scheme, and from that moment the proprietor was doomed. He became involved in the "Burr Conspiracy," his beautiful home was invaded by armed men, and his family subjected to insult. The property was much damaged. The owner was tried for treason, but was acquitted. This was only the beginning of a long succession of troubles; misfortune followed upon misfortune, and he died in poverty, in the island of Guernsey, in 1831. His accomplished wife survived him eleven years, dying in New York, in 1842. Not a vestige remains of their once happy home.

NAYLOR, JOHN E., M. D., was born February 15th, 1803, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, near Cynthia. Of a family of ten children he was the eighth. He was the son of Ralph and Nancy (Stewart) Naylor, both natives of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, who, after a residence of many years in that county, emigrated to Kentucky, where his mother died. His father being a man of strong anti-slavery opinions, and opposed to raising his family in a slave State, came to Ohio and settled in Clermont county, where he lived until his death, which occurred August 25th, 1827. The early life of John E. Naylor was passed at hard work on his father's farm, and his education was obtained at intervals in attending the ordinary country schools in the vicinity. At the age of seventeen he began learning the trade of tanner at New Richmond, Ohio, which he diligently pursued till he was twenty-one years of age, when, on account of impaired health, he was obliged to abandon it. He now devoted himself to study, and succeeding in qualifying himself, he began, in 1831, teaching school, and during the intervals of his labor attended a course of study at Lane Seminary, preparatory to the reading of medicine, which he had selected as a profession. Soon after he entered the Ohio Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1836, and the following summer commenced practice with Dr. Duncan, at Montgomery, Hamilton county, Ohio. In the fall of the same year, Dr. Duncan having been elected to Congress, transferred his practice to Dr. Naylor, who has continued the duties of his profession in Montgomery and the adjoining counties, up to the present time. For several years he was Surgeon of Militia, under

the old law, and during the late war was Hospital Surgeon at Camp Dennison. On the 12th of October, 1875, he was elected as a Republican to the State Legislature of Ohio. He has at all times been closely identified with educational matters, and has been a faithful advocate for the cause of temperance, having at no period of his life imbibed liquor as a beverage. Thirty-nine years of incessant labor at his profession has not impaired either his physical or mental energies. During his practice some of the ablest and most successful physicians of Hamilton county have studied under his supervision. He was married January 3d, 1833, to Rachel McGee Wilson, who died June 29th, 1839. He afterwards married Catherine V. Cosbey, in November, 1840, who died May 3d, 1859. On April 10th, 1860, he was married to Sarepta Robinson, widow of Samuel Slaback. In 1875, having sold their property in the town of Montgomery, Sycamore township, Hamilton county, Ohio, they purchased a comfortable residence in the town of Madeira, Columbia township, where they hope to spend the remainder of their lives.

FLOWERS, JOAB R., M. D., was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, July 25th, 1836. His father, originally a Methodist preacher, was in later years engaged in the practice of allopathic medicine in Perry county, Ohio. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, in Delaware, Ohio, and commenced the study of medicine under the guidance of his father in 1853. In 1855 he attended a course of lectures in the Starling Medical College, and subsequently entered the office of Professor J. W. Hamilton, in order to study surgery. In August, 1857, he was appointed Apothecary of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, which office he retained until, in 1859, he received the appointment of Assistant Physician to the Ohio Penitentiary, under Dr. J. W. Hamilton. In the following year, Dr. D. R. Kinsell, a homœopathic physician, was appointed successor to Dr. Hamilton, while he was retained and placed in charge of the surgical department. He then availed himself of the favorable opportunity thus presenting itself for the thorough investigation of the new system, and was soon convinced of its great superiority over the allopathic practice of medicine. He remained at the hospital with Dr. Kinsell for two years. In 1861 he graduated at the Western Homœopathic College, in Cleveland, Ohio, and in the following February entered on the general practice of his profession in conjunction with Dr. Kinsell. Two years later he was professionally engaged alone. In 1872 he formed a partnership with Dr. A. O. Blair, a well-known western pioneer of the Hahnemann school. He served one week during the war of the rebellion. At the present time he is a member of the City Council of Columbus, was elected President of the Homœopathic State Medical Society in 1875, and was nominated

for the office of State Legislator by the Republican party of Franklin county in 1875. He was married in 1863 to Louisa R. Conners, the daughter of an old-school physician.

STEWART, GILBERT HOLLAND, Lawyer, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, on the 15th of March, 1847. He is of New England stock as well as of New England birth, both his father and his mother having been natives of the State of Maine. His father was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1851 removed with his family to East Cambridge, Massachusetts. At that time Gilbert was four years old, and shortly afterwards he commenced going to Putnam school. When he was thirteen years of age he entered the Cambridge High School. His course of study there occupied four years, and at the end of that time he left the High School and entered Harvard College in the class of 1868. He studied at the college until the year 1867, and then entered the Harvard Law School, and was a student there for a period of six months. Leaving school now, he went to Galion, Ohio, where he arrived on the 19th of July, 1867, and began the study of law in the office of H. C. Carhart. He studied with Mr. Carhart until May 5th, 1869, and then was admitted as a member of the bar at Columbus, Ohio. He remained at Galion, in the practice of his profession, until April 15th, 1873, practising alone. Then he removed to Columbus, and there formed a partnership with R. P. Woodruff, which partnership still continues. In politics he is a Republican. He was married, June 22d, 1875, to Clara L. Ogden, daughter of Professor John Ogden, of Worthington, Ohio.

STEVENSON, ROBERT W., Superintendent of Public Schools of Columbus, Ohio, was born near Zanesville in the same State, July 1st, 1833, descending from Scotch ancestry. His father was by occupation a farmer, and his mother was the daughter of a Reformed Presbyterian clergyman.

He was prepared for college by his grandfather, and graduated with distinction from Madison College, Antrim, Ohio, in 1854, after pursuing a very thorough and comprehensive course of study. Upon leaving this institution he commenced the study of law, engaging at the same time in teaching school. In 1855, before he had completed his law course, he was appointed Superintendent of Public Schools of Dresden, and continued in this position until 1860, when he was appointed to the same office at Norwalk, Ohio, which he held for eleven years. In July, 1871, he was tendered the position of Superintendent of Public Schools at the State capital, accepted it, and entered at once upon its duties, which he still fulfils. He has been both Treasurer and President of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, as

well as Secretary of the National Association of Superintendents. Mr. Stevenson is a man of rare culture, and has all the qualifications necessary to take rank as a leading educator. For twenty years he has devoted his attention to the improvement of the systems for popular instruction, and in that time has accomplished reforms and developed methods of such practical utility as to merit the esteem of the public wherever his name is mentioned. Since his advent to the superintendency of schools at Columbus, they have been placed in a flourishing condition, and individually, or as parts of a general system, they receive the highest commendation of all who take a deep interest in the cause of popular instruction. Mr. Stevenson is well and honorably known to all the leaders in this cause, not only in his own State, but through the country at large, and his voice is potential in the important proceedings of the State Teachers' as well as the National Superintendents' Associations. In 1856 he was married to Rebecca McConnell.

ANDREWS, WILLIAM H., Merchant, of Cincinnati, was born in Youngsville, Warren county, Pennsylvania, January 14th, 1840, being the son of Dr. J. Andrews, who settled in Pennsylvania at an early age. William H. left his home at the age of fourteen years, and went to Jamestown, New York, where he obtained a clerkship in the dry-goods store of Will & Stevens, where he remained until 1861. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and engaged on his own account in the same line of business, and soon after opened a branch store at Akron, Ohio. In 1865 he sold his interests in Ohio, and concentrated them in the oil region of Pennsylvania, and there did a very large and lucrative business; and in 1870 he opened a wholesale and retail dry-goods house in Titusville, the metropolis of the oil country. About the same time that Mr. Andrews commenced business in Titusville, the oil excitement was running high, which caused the emigration to the place of first-class citizens, and his success was far beyond his expectation. He remained there until 1873, when the oil interests of the place were no longer an inducement for him to remain, and in the fall of 1873 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and purchased the business and stock of Messrs. Johnson & Co., Nos. 76 and 78 West Fourth street. Prior to the time that Mr. Andrews took charge of the house it had not been very prosperous, but is now the leading dry-goods house in the city, and doing, with perhaps one or two exceptions, the largest business west of the Alleghenies. Mr. Andrews' store is 75 feet wide by 150 in depth, with salesrooms on three floors, and the services of 150 hands are required to run the house. Although this house is literally alive with customers from top to bottom and from morning until night, none are suffered to go away dissatisfied, peace and harmony being one of the supports of the institution. Besides



Engraving by H. B. Wood

Joseph A. Hermann.

this store, Mr. Andrews has a branch house at Nos. 506, 508 and 510 Vine street, which is almost as large as his Fourth street house. This one requires the services of seventy-five hands. Mr. Andrews was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. Possibly the trials of youth developed the character of the future man. At all events his business capacity was soon made known. While he has been unremitting in his attention to business, and quick to perceive the wants of the public, he has always maintained a quiet demeanor. His private character is exemplary, and in point of business integrity the record of none stands higher. Mr. Andrews was married, October 2d, 1862, to Rose, daughter of James H. Eddy, Esq., of Warren, Warren county, Pennsylvania, by whom three children have been born, all living.

KING, EDWARD, Lawyer, was born in the city of New York, in March, 1795, and was the fourth son of Rufus King, the distinguished statesman and Senator. In the year 1815 he settled himself at Chillicothe, in the practice of his profession, and was noted for his eloquence at the bar and in politics. He was for many years in the Senate and House of Representatives of Ohio, and Speaker of the latter body. In 1831 he removed to Cincinnati, where he died February 6th, 1836.

WHITE, ALEXANDER, Pioneer and Farmer, was born in Ross county, Ohio, January 10th, 1803. His father, a native of Virginia, and a farmer, settled in Ohio in 1802. His mother was a member of a family which found a home in Kentucky at a very early day. His early education, of a very limited kind, was obtained in a country school, and during winter evenings. While quite young he assisted in the labor of the farm, and for many years was thus constantly employed. Through the winters of 1837-38-39-40 he was engaged in a flour mill, and in the latter year moved to Logan, Ohio. Here he was elected Justice of the Peace, and served for three years. In 1843 he was elected County Auditor, and performed the duties of that office for five consecutive terms, of two years each. Through these years he retained also his position as Justice of the Peace. In 1851 he was elected to the State Board of Equalization, and was re-elected to the same office in 1858 and in 1869. In 1852 he purchased a farm near Logan, and has since continued to reside on it, and to superintend its management. In 1873 he was elected to serve on the Constitutional Convention. One of the oldest inhabitants of this section of the State, his memory is a perfect storehouse of interesting and valuable data concerning its history and development, and throughout his town and the adjoining region he is revered and

esteemed for his many sterling characteristics. Politically he is a Democrat, and in 1824 cast his vote for Clay. Although he is known as a Democrat, he nevertheless enjoys the confidence of the leading Republicans of Hocking county—in fact, of the entire Congressional District at large, as a reliable and well-meaning public gentleman. He was married in March, 1823, to Sarah Friend, who died October 4th, 1864. He was again married, December 27th, 1864, to Mrs. Sarah Payne.

SEMANN, JOSEPH ANTHONY, Banker, (formerly prominent German-American Publisher,) was born in the town of Oesede, near the city of Osnabrück, in the late kingdom of Hanover, December 13th, 1816. Destined by his parents for the church, he made his studies at the "*Gymnasium Carolinum*," founded by Charlemagne, in the year 808, in the city of Osnabrück—one of the most celebrated colleges of Germany—where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the Latin, Greek, French, and English languages, mathematics, and history (both secular and church). The young student, however, did not relish the idea of finishing his theological studies, and notified his parents accordingly. Having read American history, he became thoroughly imbued with a love for freedom and republican institutions. "We Germans," said he afterwards, in an oration delivered July 4th, 1844, "have learned in the land of our fathers only to obey. We had no power to decide our own good, our own welfare. For the love of freedom we left the land of our birth, friends, relatives, all that was dear to us, to gather here, in a strange country, the fruits of liberty, so magnanimously offered to the oppressed of all the world. It is our special duty to make ourselves acquainted with the language, the laws and the institutions of this our self-chosen new home." This desire for freedom, coupled with romantic ideas of the adventurous life of the early pioneers of America, the imagination of which is generally more brightly colored than the reality afterwards proves to be, left him no rest at home, and he made his parents acquainted with his intention to emigrate across the Atlantic. They, however, tried to persuade their son to remain with them, and choose some other vocation, but his mind was fixed, and he carried his inclinations into effect by severing the ties which bound him to the land of his ancestors. On May 1st, 1837, he embarked at the harbor of Bremer-Haven and sailed for fair Columbia's shores. After a tedious and stormy voyage the ship "Favorite" entered the Chesapeake Bay early in July of the same year, and on the 3d of that month dropped anchor in the harbor of Baltimore, where she had to lay for quarantine duties until July 5th. On board the ship the German emigrants witnessed for the first time the celebration of the birthday of this republic, and their hearts throbbed when they beheld the decorated and illuminated city in the distance, which they were not allowed to enter and share in

the joyful proceedings. The next day they landed. Mr. Hemann, who brought with him prominent credentials to Professor Beleke, paid a visit to him, when the professor advised him to go to Cincinnati, where he might complete his studies at the "Athenæum," the Catholic seminary of the diocese—now the St. Xavier College. Having, however, no further means, Mr. Hemann had to work a month on the canal, near Hagerstown, Maryland, to earn sufficient money to enable him to make the journey. After that period he joined an emigrant-train of large mountain-wagons, and in their company crossed the Alleghanies, and traveled on the National Road to Wheeling. Being the only one in the company who could speak the English language, Mr. Hemann had to act as interpreter for the rest, and buy the provisions for them, for which he was held in high estimation by his companions. After a prolonged voyage, which to the young traveller was highly interesting, as he was enabled to study the romantic scenery and the people of the country through which they travelled, he landed safely in the port of the "Queen City of the West," on the 7th of October, 1837, buoyant with bright spirit, and a good, cheerful outlook for the future. Provided with letters of credence which Professor Beleke had given him to Dr. Joshua Young, afterwards Bishop of Erie, then prefect at the Athenæum, he was welcomed at the seminary, where he continued his studies till he followed a call of the Rev. Ferdinand Kuehr (whose acquaintance he made at the Athenæum), as teacher of the Catholic parochial school in Canton, Ohio, where he remained about a year and a half. He then returned to Cincinnati and took charge of the new German Catholic school in the upper portion of the city, which he opened in the large hall of the then "Rising-Sun" tavern, on the corner of Main and Thirteenth streets. This school became the nucleus of the second German Catholic congregation of Cincinnati, which in the next year founded the St. Mary's Church, at the corner of Thirteenth and Clay streets. In Cincinnati, at that time, the question of introducing the German language as a regular branch of instruction in the public schools was agitated with great vehemence, and after a severe struggle the Legislature of Ohio passed a law, making it the duty of the trustees of the common schools of Cincinnati to have that language taught in the schools under their care. Accordingly an examination for teachership was advertised, and among the several candidates that passed successfully, and received certificates, was also Mr. Hemann. The celebrated German traveller, Frederick Gerstecker, made his examination at the same time, and had it not been for his inherent impulse, which drove him from place to place, according to his motto, "*Rust' ich, so rost' ich!*" (If I rest, I will rust!), he might have lost himself in the school-room of a Cincinnati school, and the world would now be minus his numerous and valuable writings. Mr. Hemann shortly afterwards received his appointment, and accordingly began the organization of the first public German-English school in America—1840.

Differing, however, from the majority of the school trustees, who endeavored to squelch the efficiency of the whole system, he resigned in July, 1841, when the celebrated German-English school struggle ensued, which caused great commotion in the then quiet annals of the city. The Germans withdrew their children from the public schools, and organized schools of their own, and Mr. Hemann was appointed Principal. The differences between Mr. Hemann and the Germans on the one part, and of the school-trustees on the other, were: the Germans insisted upon a system of comparative education, whilst the board wanted separate instructions. The Germans kept up their own schools until the next year, when they induced the majority of the trustees to modify their system, and adopt that of comparative tuition. Mr. Hemann, however, quit the public schools, and went back again to the principalship of the St. Mary's school. Here he remained for five or six years, during which period he also kept an evening school, in which class several of the now most prominent citizens of Cincinnati, such as Uncle Joe Siefert, John H. Keelken, and others, were then sitting to study their English. He then became tired of the schoolmaster's "baculus," and opened a dry-goods store on Main street, opposite Twelfth street, which, in 1848, he removed to the corner of Linn and Laurel streets. Here he made the acquaintance of a prominent literary gentleman, who animated Mr. Hemann not to bury his talents in a dry-goods shelf, but to go into the literary pursuit, and while on a journey to his native country in the summer of 1850, subject to his instruction by letter, the *Wahrheitsfreund*, the first German Catholic newspaper in the United States, was purchased for him. He then hastened home and took the publishing of the paper in his own hand; and on the 12th of October, 1850, he began the publication of the *Cincinnati Daily Volksfreund*, one of the principal German daily newspapers of the country. Originally neutral in politics, it afterwards, when the *Demokratisches Tageblatt*, one of the organs of the Democratic party, ceased to exist, and when the *Volksblatt* went over to the Republican party, became the leading German Democratic paper of Ohio. Mr. Hemann was, however, very conservative in his views, and when, in 1863, the waves of political agitation ran high, which towered in the nomination of Clement L. Vallandigham, then an exile in Canada, for governor of Ohio, he declined to advocate Vallandigham's election in his paper. This caused a spirit of opposition among his subscribers, which led Mr. Hemann to dispose of his interest in the *Volksfreund*, and to retire from a long and eventful literary career, in which he had been prominently successful. Being yet in the prime of his life, he did not want to withdraw from business altogether, and therefore, in 1865, embarked in the life of a banker, in which he is at present still successfully engaged. Mr. Hemann has also been very active in the fostering of charitable and educational institutions in Cincinnati. In 1840, when German books were very scarce in this city, he was the first mover

for the organization of a library society, the "Schul und Lese Verein," which was in successful operation for many years, and has laid the foundation for many of our best educated citizens. The founding of the Catholic Institute, in which magnificent building—one of the chief ornaments of our city—is the "Grand Opera House," and the "Mozart Concert-Hall," was prominently the work of Mr. Hemann. He was also one of the first projectors of the "German Pioneer Society," of this city, and the first man to urge the publication of the historic monthly magazine, the *Deutsche Pioneer*, published by this society, of which he edited the first volume. He was married at Canton, Stark county, Ohio, on the 28th of January, 1839, to Ann Margaret, daughter of John B. Deville, who emigrated from Hachy, Province Luxembourg, Belgium, 1831. Their happy union was blessed with eleven children—six sons and five daughters, and seventeen grandchildren, five of the children being married at the present time, January, 1876.

SPROAT, COLONEL EBENEZER, was born in Middleborough, Massachusetts, in 1752; received a good education, including a knowledge of surveying, and, after service in the revolutionary war, was appointed Surveyor for Rhode Island, in the territory northwest of the Ohio. From the Indians he received the name of "Hetout," or "Big Buckeye," in token of their admiration of his commanding figure. This is said to have given rise to the name "Buckeye," as applied to natives of Ohio. By Governor St. Clair he was appointed first Sheriff of Washington county. During the Indian troubles he was conspicuous in organizing militia. In later life he followed farming. He married Catherine, daughter of Commodore Abraham Whipple. He died very suddenly in February, 1805.

ROLMER, RICHARD C., City Clerk of Cincinnati, was born in Philadelphia, on the 6th of April, 1838. He is of Swiss descent, his parents having been natives of Switzerland, who emigrated to this country, and settled in Philadelphia in the year 1832. He received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and in 1854 he left school and engaged as salesman and bookkeeper in a grocery store in that city. Two years later, in 1856, he removed from Philadelphia to Cincinnati, and there became salesman and bookkeeper in a leading boot and shoe house. He continued in that position until June, 1857, when he gave up the quiet of the counting-house for the excitement of "rail-roading." The panic came, and Western railroad enterprises felt it heavily. He thereupon gave up his new call-

ing, and sought after and obtained a position in the office of the United States Marshal. There he rose to the position of Chief Deputy Marshal, and in that position he remained until the year 1863. At that time he left the marshal's office, and entered the office of the Auditor of Hamilton county as a deputy. He left there in the following year, and went to California. In January of the following year he returned from the Pacific coast, and went to Philadelphia. He obtained a clerkship there, and continued to fulfil its duties until 1867, and then he went again to Cincinnati. There he entered the office of the Clerk of the United States Court, and remained there until the 16th of April, 1874. At that time he was elected to the position of City Clerk, for a term of two years. In all the positions he has held, he has devoted his entire energies to the proper performance of his duties, and has won his way thus far in life by the sheer force of his energy and faithful perseverance. He was married, on the 10th of May, 1859, to Mary B. Brinkmann, of Cincinnati, a woman of strong energy, who has, by her warm and judicious support of her husband's enterprises, aided in no small degree in his advancement.

FIESER, FREDERIC, Editor and Banker, was born in Wolfenbüttel, Brunswick, October 15th, 1817. He is the son of John Jacob Fieser and Augusta Fieser. He received his education at the Wolfenbüttel schools and Brunswick College, in his native place. His mother dying when he was quite young, his home possessed no longer its former attractions, and in 1836, while in his nineteenth year, he emigrated to America, landing in Baltimore, Maryland. There he remained about one year, engaged during that time in the sale of pianos. In 1839 he moved to the West, and desiring to hold a situation where his natural talents and attainments would find a proper sphere for exercise and development, attached himself to the *Ohio Eagle*, a German newspaper, published in Lancaster, Ohio. In 1841 that journal was moved to Columbus, and in the following year, retiring from its editorship, he became editor of the *Volksblatt*, a paper of great influence, published in Cincinnati. In September, 1843, in conjunction with Mr. Reinhard, he started in Columbus the *Westbote*, also a German paper, which has had a highly successful career. Independent in politics, the *Westbote* has succeeded, by its honesty of purpose, by the reliability of its varied information, and through the excellence of its matter, in securing a foremost place among the many journals of this section, and, as a profitable investment of its kind during an extended period of time in the State capital, stands confessedly alone. A paper that has enjoyed a prosperous career of thirty-two years testifies sufficiently, without the need of other testimony, to the business capacity of its conductor. In 1868 he became a member of the banking firm of Reinhard & Co. He has been so com-

pletely engrossed in his journalistic labors that he has been able to give, comparatively speaking, but little time to the performance of public duties. For nine years, however, he has been a member of the City School Board, and for six years, from 1865, held by election its presidency. He is a stockholder in several of the manufacturing enterprises of Columbus, and, in various ways, is identified with the business interests of the city. He was married, June 25th, 1845, to Louisa Schode, a resident of Dayton, Ohio, who had emigrated from Neuwied, Germany, to this country. His present family consists of one son and one daughter.

AFT, HON. CHARLES PHELPS, Lawyer, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 21st, 1843. He attended the common schools in his native city, and also the Woodward High School. He then became a student in Yale College, and graduated from that institution in 1864. Subsequently he attended the law school at Columbia College, whence he graduated in 1866. In the following May he was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, Ohio, and at once entered on the practice of his profession, in which he was engaged until October of the same year. He afterward pursued an additional course of studies at the University of Berlin, Prussia, and from this institution passed, in March, 1867, to the Heidelberg University, Germany, where, in the following December, he took the degree of J. U. D. After spending the ensuing year in Paris, France, he made the tour of Italy, and finally returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, in October, 1869. He was then successively associated in partnership, for the practice of law, with Murray C. Shoemaker and Hon. Edward F. Noyes. In the fall of 1871 he was elected by the Republicans to the State Legislature for two years, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Common Schools. While acting with that body, he rendered valuable service in the codification and enactment of the existing system of the school laws of Ohio. In the fall of 1872 he was nominated to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of Hon. Aaron F. Perry, but failed to secure an election. He had previously, in January, of the same year, formed a copartnership with his father, Hon. Alphonso Taft, widely known as an eminent jurist, and since that date has remained an active member of the law-firm of A. Taft & Sons. He was one of the originators of the Zoological Garden of Cincinnati, and is now one of its directors. In March, 1875, he became one of the proprietors of *The Cincinnati Volksblatt*, a German newspaper of influence and merit. Fortunate in having secured not only a thorough elementary education, but also an excellent subsequent training at home and abroad, he has made a wise and profitable use of his abilities and attainments, and by rendering them subservient to his own welfare and the improvement of the community amid which he is a valued

member, has deservedly secured a high and honorable position in professional and in social circles as well. Fully awake to the importance of obtaining worthy men in office, he watches with keen interest the events of the hour, and denounces or supports in accordance with the knowledge and views which he brings to bear upon men and measures. He was married, December 4th, 1873, to Anna Sinton, daughter of David Sinton, an influential and honored citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio.

HUTCHINS, ROBERT GROSVENOR, Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, Ohio, was born, April 25th, 1838, at West Killingly, Connecticut, descending from English and Scotch ancestry. His preliminary studies were pursued at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and at Williams College, while his professional course was divided between Union and Andover Theological Seminaries. He commenced his ministerial labors at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, but after a little more than a year, assumed the pastorate of the Bedford Congregational Church, Brooklyn, New York. Here he remained for seven years, and then (October 27th, 1872) entered upon the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, Ohio, the position which he still occupies. Mr. Hutchins has been very successful in his ministerial work, and has established his reputation as a learned and eloquent divine. He has won the love and affection of his congregation by his sincere regard for their spiritual as well as temporal welfare, and by his gifts as a pulpit orator. Few men in the clerical profession in Ohio stand higher in public estimation than does Rev. Mr. Hutchins. He was married on November 27th, 1862, to Harriet P. James, of West Killingly, Connecticut.

BARROWS, REV. ELIJAH PORTER, Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature in Oberlin Theological Seminary, Ohio, was born, January 5th, 1805, in Mansfield, Connecticut, his parents having been Nathan and Sophia (Hanks) Barrows. He was prepared for a collegiate course of study in Baltimore, and entered Yale, from which he graduated in 1826. Upon leaving college he went to Hartford, Connecticut, where he became Principal of the Hartford Grammar School, and in that capacity employed himself from 1826 to 1831. He was ordained to the ministry in June, 1832, and during the years 1835-6 was Pastor of the First Free Presbyterian Church of New York city. In 1837 he was elected to the Chair of Sacred Literature in the Western Reserve College, and filled this professorship until 1852. He became Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature in Andover Theological Seminary in 1853, and remained as such until 1866. In 1872 he was chosen to fill

the same professorship in Oberlin Theological Seminary, and in this capacity is still connected with that institution. Mr. Burrows takes rank among the eminent theological professors of the day, and is without a superior in the knowledge and interpretation of the Hebrew language. He is learned in all that relates to sacred geography, sacred literature and the antiquities of those lands which were the scenes of the events spoken of in the Old and New Testaments. In addition to being a graceful writer upon theological and historical subjects, he is an effective speaker, with the rare power of holding the attention of those whom he may be addressing. He completed the "Commentary" of the American Tract Society, New York, which, by the death of Dr. Justin Edwards, was left unfinished, and is the author of a "Companion to the Bible," a work on "Sacred Geography and Antiquities," a "Memoir of Rev. Everton Judson," and some smaller works. He is one of the most influential and learned members of the faculty of Oberlin College, and has the affection of its students as he has the admiration and esteem of all who know him. Two of his sons served in the Union army during the recent rebellion, one remaining four years in the Army of the Potomac, and the other three years in the Army of the Cumberland. He was married March 9th, 1829, to Sarah Maria Lee, of Hartford, Connecticut, by whom he had ten children, all but one surviving.

LOGAN, THOMAS A., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 25th, 1829. His father was C. A. Logan, an actor who not only obtained great celebrity as a comedian, but also acquired an enviable reputation in Europe and America as an author and poet.

Eliza Logan, sister of Thomas, was a tragedienne who was recognized in the United States as among the finest actresses who ever appeared upon the stage. His brother, C. A. Logan, is a physician who has much prominence as a writer upon medical and scientific subjects, and is at present the United States Minister to Chili, South America. He has other sisters who have made themselves favorably known in literature. The family, therefore, has become celebrated, as a family, for its intellectual ability. Thomas A. Logan was intended by his parents for commercial pursuits, but being called as a witness before the Hon. Thomas M. Key, Judge of the Commercial Court of Cincinnati, that gentleman was so struck by the clearness and logical precision of the boy's evidence that he induced his parents to forego their resolution and to put him to the law. Accordingly he was entered as the student of Hon. T. Walker, then the leading lawyer of Cincinnati. Mr. Logan was admitted to the bar April 9th, 1851. He at once took a prominent position. In the next year he was elected Assistant City Solicitor, and held the office two terms. He was then elected Prosecuting Attorney of the city, and upon

vacating this position returned to private practice. In October, 1855, he was admitted to the local Federal Courts, and in 1868 to the Supreme Court of the United States. In each tribunal his very marked ability and refined deportment won for him the admiration and esteem of bench and bar. His practice is varied and extensive. As a great criminal lawyer he has achieved renown and success, not only in Ohio, but in most of the Western States. It is in this class of cases that his astonishing power as a jury lawyer is best displayed. His varied talents, broad learning, keen perceptions and scope of eloquence render him almost irresistible as an advocate; and there are but few *causes célèbres* tried in the West wherein he is not retained. He devotes himself chiefly, however, to important civil questions, the law of corporations and of insurance receiving his greatest attention. Mr. Logan was an early and persistent advocate of codification in Ohio, and since its adoption has been closely identified with all movements to secure thorough and lasting legal reforms. He is a Democrat in politics, and in all strongly contested campaigns his services are invariably demanded by his party. His gifts of oratory make him as popular on the stump as he is effective in court, and prove him to be an invaluable ally. He has been offered the nomination of his party for Congress, or as one of the Judges of the Superior Court, but has declined any political preferment, believing that he has no right to abandon the important interests which his clients have committed to his care. Being in the prime of life, in the front rank of American lawyers, known at home and abroad, and admired wherever known, his friends indulge the most exalted expectations of his future.

LEEDS, LEARNER B., Editor, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, on the 20th of July, 1816, of mixed English and German ancestry. Like a very large proportion of our self-made men, he passed his early years on a farm and in the training-school of poverty and hard work. Until he was nearly eighteen years of age he labored as a farmer's boy, and during those years his educational opportunities consisted for the most part of winter terms at the district school. From two to three months each year he was at liberty to go to school; and, in addition to that, he studied at night and at such times beside as he could be spared from the farm work. In the year 1834 all this came to an end—farm work and attendance at the district school. In that year he was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, serving his apprenticeship under the late Governor Samuel Medary, who then published the Clermont *Sum*. During his apprenticeship he served as assistant editor of the *Sum*, and during a portion of the time did duty as sole editor. After having mastered his trade he went to Cincinnati, and there worked as compositor for a considerable time, being employed prin-

cipally in the *Gazette* and *Philanthropist* offices. In the first-named office he worked for two years. Eventually he returned to Clermont, and in the month of November, 1840, he purchased the *Sun* establishment, in Batavia. At the time of the purchase the fortunes of the establishment were at a very low ebb, but he, by his energy, enterprise, untiring industry and judiciously exercised ability, raised it into prominence and power in the county, and in doing so greatly benefited the Democratic party also, in behalf of which his paper was conducted. He continued to publish and edit the *Sun*, with the exception of an intermission of about two years, until 1864, when he sold the paper to H. V. Kerr, and in the month of April of that year he purchased from John G. Doren the *Argus*, of Georgetown, Brown county, and a year later changed the name of the paper to the *Brown County News*, and this paper he still continues to publish and to edit, and its influence has become steadily more and more marked, not only in its own immediate locality, but in a wider field than "county papers" usually reach. Politically, its editor, as has been stated, is a Democrat, and he is an active and earnest member of his party. His ability and integrity have won practical recognition from his fellow-citizens, and repeatedly he has been called upon to occupy one public position and another. Twice he was elected Recorder of Clermont County, serving six years in that position. He was time and again elected member of the School Board in Batavia, and was several times a Town Councilman in both Batavia and Georgetown. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Ohio State Senate, and in 1871 he was re-elected to that body. During his four years of service in the Senate he was absent from his post of duty only three and a half days, making the best record, for close attention to the business for which he was elected, of any man who ever served in either branch of the Ohio Legislature. He gained, by his zeal, uprightness and straightforward honesty, the respect and confidence of all in the Senate, and he seldom failed to carry any measure that he introduced or urged in that body. In debate he was not a wordy or rhetorical orator; he spoke to the point and to the purpose, and always with excellent effect. An earnest party man, he has always shown himself to be conscientious and tolerant also. He entertains positive views in both politics and religion, and has never been known to sacrifice principle for position, power or popularity. His zeal for his party and his party friends is unbounded, and he has never spared either time, labor or expense in promoting their interests; indeed few men have done more than he to further the cause of his party and his friends for the same pay; for, though during the past thirty years he has been frequently in public position and has held almost constantly the county patronage of both Brown and Clermont counties, yet he has not grown rich through his opportunities, a fact which proves him to be a politician of some other school than that of today. His opinions concerning the war of the rebellion

were unpopular, but he had the "courage of his opinions," and advocated them fearlessly, often at the risk of both life and property, and by his manifest honesty won the respect even of those who most bitterly opposed him. He is one of the oldest "newspaper men" in the State of Ohio, and one who has given himself earnestly and unceasingly up to the duties of his profession. In the year 1838 he married Harriet Smith, by whom he had three children. In 1860 she died, and in 1864 he married for his second wife Miss Millsbaugh.

HICKS, CAPTAIN A. W., Merchant, was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York, September 14th, 1803. His father, Lucas Hicks, a native of Massachusetts, removed to New York in 1796 or thereabout, where he settled in the above-mentioned county, remaining there until his decease, which occurred in 1847. He was engaged throughout his life in farming, and was also a manufacturer of potash. Until he had reached his twenty-first year he remained with his father, receiving in the meantime his education at the schools of his native place. In 1825 he left his home, the possessor of seventeen dollars, and, with his gun and knapsack, travelled on foot fifty-two miles to Albany, New York, intending to take passage on a steamboat to New York city. Arriving too late, however, for this boat, he engaged a berth on the sloop "Utica," running from Albany to New York, at eight dollars per month, continuing thus occupied for about three months. Later, owing to the sickness of the captain, he was promoted to the supercargoship, at a salary of \$100 per month. At the expiration of one month he went to Rhode Island, where he secured a position on a brig as second mate, and became successively mate and captain. In 1832 he connected himself with the dry-goods business, as partner in the firm of Hicks & White; in 1835 he disposed of his interests therein, and then engaged in the manufacture of cotton wadding in New York, dealing also in cotton and domestic goods and manufacturing straw bonnets. That business he sold in 1836, and, having a quantity of straw goods left on hand, purchased as additional stock about \$20,000 worth of other goods, and shipped them to Charleston, South Carolina, where he opened a store, which he placed in charge of an employé. He then went to Augusta, Georgia, where he opened another store; bought subsequently a fresh lot of goods, about \$20,000 worth, and established still another store in Savannah, Georgia. He eventually disposed of all his interests at a fair profit and returned to New York, where, in 1837, he engaged with a firm to sell 1600 cases of goods in Cincinnati. Within eight months he fulfilled this engagement, and received for his services the sum of \$1000. In 1838 he opened a store on Fourth street, Cincinnati, firm of Hicks & Robinson, and at the expiration of six months purchased his partner's interest, and there con-

tinued in business alone until 1841, when he removed to Fifth street, and six months later sold his interests in the establishment. He afterward entered into a copartnership with A. Dewett, and purchased a large stock of boots and shoes in Boston. He then opened a wholesale house on Pearl street, Cincinnati, and in 1844, possessing at this time in his partnership relation two houses, the stock was divided and the partnership dissolved. He finally disposed of his entire interests in the business to his former partner, and in 1845 purchased a large tract of land in Kentucky, where he resided until 1847. He finally sold a portion of this property, rented the balance of it, and in 1850 sold his entire possessions to Abel D. Breed for the sum of \$50,000. Procuring a fresh supply of goods he then moved to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and opened a store, which, at the end of six months, he sold at a good profit. In 1851 he returned to the East, secured a fresh stock of goods, and again departed for Fort Smith on the steamboat "Express." When at a point below Little Rock the boat struck a snag and sunk, but was ultimately raised and conducted to its destination, while his goods, which had been insured, were taken in charge by the underwriters and shipped to Fort Smith, where they were sold. On his return to Cincinnati he received the money due him from the insurance companies, and in 1853-54, in connection with Captain Samuel Holden, he built a steamboat called the "Franklin Pierce," which for two years was run in the Arkansas, Mississippi and Illinois rivers, in the cotton trade. On her last trip down the Mississippi she struck on a snag near Paducah, and in consequence of the damages resulting was placed on the docks at New Orleans. On the return to Cincinnati, in passing the Falls of the Ohio river, at Louisville, she picked up the disabled steamer "Niles," and, with two barges, towed her to New Albany, Indiana. The officers of the "Niles" then entered into a contract with the captain of the "Franklin Pierce" to take the two barges, which were laden with valuable cargoes, to New Orleans. After discharging the cargo of the "Franklin Pierce," she was re-conducted to New Albany, in order to tow the barges to the proposed point, but upon reaching this place they were not to be found. She was then put about at once for New Orleans, where the barges and cargo were attached, the owners giving bonds in the sum of \$200,000. The subsequent outbreak of the war, however, prevented the trial of the case involved, although eventually the sum of \$14,000 was secured. On the return to Cincinnati the "Franklin Pierce" was sold, and soon after it sank in the Black river, Arkansas. In 1857 he moved to Kansas and purchased an extensive tract of valuable land, which he still owns, and remained there until 1860, building in the meantime various houses and improving in many ways his property. Leaving his houses in possession of the tenants he then returned to Cincinnati and entered a wholesale house on Pearl street, where he remained until 1861, at which date he started what is known as the "Lawson Shoe store," on Fifth

street. In 1862 he was engaged by the government to take a steamboat and proceed to Fort Pillow, for the purpose of opening the blockade. In this venture he met with entire success. He was at the time the only steamboat man who could be found to undertake the service, and while engaged in it received a wound from a passing cannon ball, which partially paralyzed his right side and deprived him almost entirely of the use of his right arm. For his services on this occasion he was promised by the government, or its proper officers, the sum of \$200,000, but owing to the death of the colonel then in command he failed to receive his pay. The case has been before the Congress of the United States during the last two sessions, but, on account of various informalities, has not yet been decided. In 1863 he was employed by the government to rebuild the bridges destroyed by John Morgan while on his famous raid, and later secured a contract to furnish a large quantity of cordwood for governmental use. He is now seventy-two years of age, and is free from any active business relations. He was married in Massachusetts, June 29th, 1831, to Rebecca F. Fisher, by whom he has had nine children; of those but two are living at the present time, and they reside on the paternal possessions in Kansas.

OGLEVEE, JOHN F., Lawyer, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, May 10th, 1840. His father was John Oglevee. His mother, Eliza Ann (Hanna) Oglevee, was the daughter of John Hanna, Associate Judge of Harrison County. He was educated at the Franklin College, Ohio, but left that institution in his senior year in order to join the Union army. August 6th, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company C, of the 98th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and with this body joined the Army of the Ohio, under Buell, in Kentucky. He was an active participant in the battles of Perryville and of Franklin, Tennessee, and at Chickamauga, where he was the color-bearer of the regiment during the action and was wounded in the shoulder by a ball. He was then sent home on furlough, and recommended for promotion for gallantry on the field. November 24th, 1863, he was commissioned Second-Lieutenant of Company I, and returned to his regiment, March 1st, 1864. He subsequently participated in Sherman's campaigns until the surrender at Greensboro'. In September, 1864, he was promoted to a First-Lieutenancy and Adjutancy. After the grand review he was mustered out of the service, June 4th, 1865, and returned to his home. Later, he was engaged for three months in teaching mathematics at Franklin College. In the spring of 1866 he removed to Springfield, and there commenced the study of law under the instructions of General J. Warren Kiefer, and, December 3d, 1867, was admitted to the bar. January 1st, 1868, he formed a partnership with his former tutor,

and was professionally engaged in this connection until September 1st, 1871. In the following October he was elected Auditor, on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1873. He has acted also as a member of the City Council. He is widely known as a political speaker, and in various campaigns has canvassed his county and district. He has also frequently been a delegate to Republican State conventions and to Congressional conventions, in which he has uniformly taken a prominent position. He was married, June 23d, 1869, to Jennie M. Eagleson, formerly a resident of Harrison county, Ohio.

MARSHALL, JAMES H., Lawyer, was born in Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio, September 3d, 1820, and was the third child in a family consisting of six children whose parents were John Marshall and Margaret M. (Grant) Marshall. His father, a native of Virginia, followed through life the occupation of cabinetmaking and house-joinering. He moved to Ohio at an early date, and resided in Trumbull county until his decease, in 1832. His mother, a native of Pennsylvania, was a daughter of Solomon Grant, and a sister of Jesse R. Grant, an early pioneer of Clermont county and the father of President Ulysses S. Grant. Until his fifteenth year was reached he was engaged in farm labor in the counties of Brown and Trumbull, his mother having removed with her family to the former county in 1833. During those years he also attended the neighboring country schools through the winter months, obtaining by this means a limited elementary education. In 1835 he was placed to learn the trade of saddlery and harness-making at Georgetown. He completed his apprenticeship in about three years, and for two years attended school at Germantown, Kentucky, and at the Augusta College, in the same State. In 1843, after having worked at his trade for a brief period, he established himself in the harness and saddlery business on his own account, at Georgetown, and was thus occupied assiduously until 1857. His attention during the closing years of his experience as a merchant was devoted to the study of law, and in 1858, passing the required examination, he was admitted to the bar. He was subsequently appointed Probate Judge of Brown County, and performed the duties of this office for about one year. That appointment had been made to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel D. W. C. Loudon. In November, 1859, he connected himself in a law partnership with David G. Devore, in Georgetown, and in conjunction with his associate has secured an extensive and remunerative clientage. In 1859 he was a candidate for nomination for the Probate Judgeship; in 1861 for the position of Common Pleas Judge; and in 1867 for the Ohio Senate. He is a supporter of the Republican party, and in 1844 cast his first vote for James

K. Polk. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His chief personal characteristics are unassailable integrity, tireless energy and well-directed industry. He at present is engaged in the practice of law at Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, where he resides.

ROGERS, ISAIAH, Architect, was born in the town of Marshfield, Massachusetts, August 17th, 1800. He was a son of Isaac Rogers, a prominent shipbuilder of that town, who succeeded his father in the business, also a leading shipbuilder of his day. The family is descended in a direct line from John Rogers, the martyr of Smithfield, who perished February 4th, 1555, and John Rogers, one of the Pilgrim Puritans of the "Mayflower." His early and elementary education was received in the country schools located near his home. On account of the limited facilities then offered for a thorough training, the course of studies he was able to pursue was neither varied in kind nor satisfactory in degree. But by close and careful study in after life he acquired a valuable fund of information on a vast variety of subjects and an acutely intelligent appreciation of the utilities and beauties of science. He commenced life upon a farm, but his natural mechanical tastes unfitted him for that occupation, as then practised, and led him to enter into an apprenticeship under Captain Shaw, then successfully carrying on the business of carpentry in Boston. This step met with the opposition of several of his friends and relatives, who offered him extraordinary inducements to remain on the farm with them. But, animated by an inflexible spirit of independence, he started on foot for Boston, carrying with him his personal effects. His connection with Captain Shaw was sustained until he had attained his twenty-first year, when he moved to Mobile, Alabama, where, for a brief period, he worked as a journeyman at his trade. He early displayed an admirable taste and sound judgment in all matters relating to the architectural profession, and devoted the whole of his leisure time to the acquisition of an extended knowledge of its rules and principles. All plans that, falling under his observation, possessed any notable excellence, he copied with zealous and scrupulous care, and carefully studied all the works on architecture that he could procure. At Mobile he entered into competition in making plans for one of the city public buildings, and, gaining the premium offered, was thus brought into favorable prominence. In 1822 he returned to Boston and entered the office of Solomon Willard, then a prominent architect of the city, and on his retirement succeeded to the business. Thenceforth his professional career was a steady progression, his whole aim and desire being to attain perfection, rather than pecuniary reward. He had assisted Solomon Willard in the construction of the Bunker Hill monument; his first individual

large work was the Tremont House, in Boston, whose construction was undertaken when he was about twenty-eight years of age. He designed and built the Merchants' Exchange, State street, and the Howard Athenaeum, Boston, and various other buildings in this city. The most prominent in New York were the Astor House, Merchants' Exchange, Wall street; Bank of America and the Astor Place Opera House; the Exchange Hotel and Bank, of Richmond, Virginia; and later came the Capitol Hotel, Frankfort, Kentucky; Maxwell House, Nashville, Tennessee; and the Barnett House, Pike Opera House, the Longview Insane Asylum; the remodelling Hamilton county Court House and the jail of Cincinnati, Ohio. He also remodelled the State House of Columbus, and was Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury Department, at Washington, District of Columbia, from 1862 to 1865. His work is to be seen in most every city of the Union. He was the inventor of various useful pieces of mechanism, upon four of which he obtained patents. The more important of these were his Tubular Bridge and his Fire and Burglar-proof Safe. He never sought or held a public political office, and uniformly exercised his right of discrimination between the candidates of the several parties. He was a valued member of the Masonic order, of the fraternity of Odd Fellows and of the Mechanics' Association. Though afflicted from an early age by violent physical prostrations, his mental calibre was never perceptibly impaired by such visitations, while his will-power and untiring perseverance have been but rarely excelled. His nature was as impulsive as it was benevolent, while his unassuming, frank and cordial bearing ever banished all doubt in the minds of those who were brought into contact with him of his entire sincerity of purpose. He was married, at the age of twenty-three years, to Emily W. Tobey, of Portland, Maine. After a life of almost uninterrupted activity, and protracted suffering, due to an affection of the heart, he died in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 13th, 1869, amid the regrets of an extensive circle of relatives and friends. His son and successor, who had been associated with him from 1846, now ranks among the leading architects of the Queen City.

MILLER, THOMAS EWING, ex-United States Consul, is a native of Ohio, having been born in Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, on the 19th of June, 1829, of a parentage which was of mixed blood, mingling the Scotch, Irish and German nationalities. He finished his education at Kenyon College, Ohio, graduating at that institution in the class of 1850 with the degree of A. B. After leaving college he engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native village. He continued so occupied until the year 1856. In that year he received from President Pierce the appointment of United States Consul at Bordeaux, France. In

this position he remained until 1859, and then he returned to this country and to his native State. Instead of returning to Mount Vernon, however, he settled in Columbus after his return, and there engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business. He is still a resident of Columbus, and is still engaged in the same business, being now the senior partner in the firm of Miller, Green & Joyce, a house controlling the largest dry-goods trade in central Ohio. Besides attending to his large dry-goods business he has also been an extensive dealer in real estate in Columbus, and his name is identified with every project for the improvement of his adopted city and the development of its resources. He is President of the Board of Trade of Columbus, an organization which has done great service in bringing to the attention of capitalists throughout the country the advantages of the city in a manufacturing and commercial way. He is also a director of the Columbus & Mineral Valley Railroad Company, as well as of the Home Insurance Company of Columbus. He has been twice married. In the year 1855 he married Elizabeth McComb, of Rockland county, Ohio, who died in 1861, leaving him one child, a daughter. He married again, in 1865, Amanda Harris, daughter of Judge Ira Harris, of Albany, New York. This marriage has resulted in four sons.

ONANT, GEORGE, Superintendent of Corporation Schools, Coshocton, Ohio, was born in Provincetown, Massachusetts, May 8th, 1827. His father, a native of New Hampshire, was engaged in mercantile pursuits. His mother lived formerly in Massachusetts. For two or three years he attended a private school in his native place, subsequently pursued a course of higher studies in a district school and an academy, and while in his tenth year became an inmate of the Sandwich Boarding School, where he remained for three months. He was afterward sent to an academy in Williamham, Massachusetts, where he was a student for six months. He taught his first school in Lyme, New Hampshire, at the age of sixteen. From that time till his twentieth year he taught in the winter months, attending private schools occasionally. He then assumed the role of educator, at Westport, Massachusetts, in an annual school, where he remained for two years; and subsequently was similarly engaged in Fall River, Massachusetts, one year; in Topsfield Academy, Massachusetts, two years; in Hanover Academy, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, two years; in the Spring Mountain Academy, Ohio, two years; and in the Kenosha High School, where he was Superintendent and Principal, one year. For a later period of seven years he was engaged in teaching at the Aurora Academy, west New York. He was then occupied for about one year in agricultural pursuits in Massachusetts, and at the expiration of that time sold his farm and moved

to the West, settling in Coshocton county, Ohio. In 1868 he was elected by the Board of Education Superintendent of the existing schools. He has a knowledge of the Latin, Greek and German tongues, and is also the possessor of a valuable fund of information on a variety of subjects. His store of literary attainments has been secured by persistent and close study, while the honorable and important position which he now occupies is the one above all in which his many qualifications can be of the greatest advantage to the general community. He was married, December 2d, 1853, to Mary Annie Friend, of Andover, Massachusetts, who is his assistant in his educational labors.

BLANDY, FREDERICK JOHN LEONARD, one of the oldest and most prominent manufacturers and improvers of portable steam-engines and circular saw-mills in America, was born in Bristol, England, in 1820. He lived with his father, Benjamin Blandy, until 1834, attending successively Golston's and Hewlet's academies, and the last two years was tutored by Professor John Lewton, after which he came to this country with his father's family. Landing in New York city late in the fall, they determined to pass the winter in Orange, New Jersey. In the spring they carried out the original plan of going West, to locate in the then small town of Zanesville, Ohio, which Mr. Benjamin Blandy had, during a previous visit to America, selected as the future home of his large and young family, thinking it one of the most flourishing and promising towns in the West. Frederick, the fourth son of his parents, was the seventh of a family of ten children. Henry Blandy, his elder brother and present partner, engaged with a company, under the style of Dillon, Blandy & Co., and started a furnace and forge for the manufacture of iron from the ore, at Licking Falls, four miles from Zanesville. In connection with the furnace and forge they had a large stock of goods for the supply of the hands. Of these goods Frederick, who was in the employ of this firm, had charge for about a year and a half, though but little over fourteen years of age. The store was located on the north side of the river, and there was at that time but one other house on that side; no bridge connected the two sides of the river, so that it could be crossed only by means of a skiff or by fording. The whole country was in a rude and uncultivated state, with the roughest class of people about the works, but Frederick slept each night upon the counter alone, with his pistol under his head; it was quite a lonely situation for one so young. At the end of eighteen months, the enterprise proving unremunerative, the business was closed up and the partnership dissolved. The store department had made over six thousand dollars, but Frederick received nothing but his board for his services, although he had served the company faithfully and had endured many privations and hardships, one of

which was a year's experience with the then prevailing disease of the country, fever and ague. From this situation he engaged with a large manufacturing establishment in the city of New York as clerk and salesman. After a few months trial the proprietor agreed to pay him six hundred dollars a year with his board and washing. After two years he returned to Zanesville on a visit, and was induced to remain with his mother and sisters while his father took a trip to Europe. His New York employer, upon learning of his resolve, offered to advance his salary to one thousand a year if he would return to his situation, but he felt that he owed it to his father to forego this temptation—his father promising to establish him in business upon his return, which in 1840 he did. He built for him a large foundry, furnished a small capital, and loaned some funds for which he paid interest, and Frederick had saved a few hundred from his own gains, which was added to the common stock. His brother Henry was interested with him in this enterprise, and did his full share in promoting the prosperity of the business; and by arduous, earnest and united efforts, they built up a large trade in stoves, plows, hollowware, threshing machine castings, etc. They kept seven or eight two-horse teams constantly upon the roads peddling their stoves and plows among the farmers, and frequently found it necessary to take horses in exchange for their wares. These horses were kept till a large drove was collected and got in good condition, when Frederick drove them across the mountains upon the common roads, occupying twenty-one days en route to the city of New York. From 1841 to 1848 he made several such trips. The first two large contracts they made were for the iron-work for the Zanesville Water Works and for the Zanesville Gas Light Company. Shortly after fulfilling these contracts their foundry assumed the importance of a machine-shop, and they had already turned out several steam-engines, including one which furnished their shop-power. From this time they continually increased and added to their works, until they became large and powerful. In 1850 the Central Ohio Railroad was built, and H. & F. Blandy, resolving to turn their attention to locomotive building, took contracts to build a number of locomotives for this and other roads then being constructed. In the fall of 1851 Frederick married Julia Johnson, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and by this marriage six children were born to them, four sons and two daughters. A year or two later the Central Ohio Railroad, like several other roads they had been working for, failed, and the losses which H. & F. Blandy sustained through railroad failures disgusted them with that branch of business. At this period they built, for a party at the town of Ironton, Ohio, a rail mill, with a capacity of seventy tons of T-rails per day, and in connection made several million brick, erected twenty dwellings for the operatives, opened coal mines on an extensive scale, and when about ready to start the party in interest failed, causing a great and embarrassing loss of means to H. & F. Blandy; still they pushed forward, not daunted by these



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disappointments and losses, coming out with their good name and credit untarnished. At this time, 1855, they resolved to change their locomotive works into a manufactory of portable steam-engines and saw-mills, which they began to build upon a new plan, with a hollow, continuous bed-plate—the invention of Frederick. This was far ahead of any other engine in the market, and they rapidly worked it into favor as the people's engine, so that at this writing there are about 4000 of them working; they can be found in every State in the Union, and in many parts of Europe, Africa, South America, Australia, etc. On whatever occasion they have been exhibited in competition they have invariably taken the first premiums. So popular are they that they are being copied by many builders, thus acknowledging their superiority to all others. At the time the rebellion broke out the firm of H. & F. Blandy was doing a brisk and large business in the West and South, and had outstanding debts amounting to over \$150,000 scattered all through the Southern States; the whole was a dead loss to them. But they persistently strove to overcome all adversities, and their trade revived again, so that in 1863 they found their Zanesville works were not equal to the demand, and they purchased the "Newark Machine Works," at Newark, Ohio, which equalled in magnitude their Zanesville works; and in 1865 they built and sold over one million and a quarter dollars' worth of machinery. In these works they have built many powerful stationary-engines for blast furnaces and mills of all kinds up to 500 horse-power. After the close of the war they did a very extensive business, and were working both establishments to their full capacity, when in the fall of 1866 misfortune again overtook them, this time in the shape of a destructive fire that levelled the entire Zanesville works with the ground, causing a loss estimated at over \$200,000. In spite of this great misfortune, at a time when they were crowded with work, the business was carried on as well as possible by running the Newark works night and day. Though Mr. Henry Blandy was at this time in Europe, before the ruins of twenty-six years of their labor were cold a hundred pairs of hands were busy clearing away the debris and preparing to rebuild on a still larger scale than before, and in less than four months the site of the ruins was occupied by one of the finest-appointed and best-equipped machine-works in the United States. At the time of this fire Frederick was engaged in erecting a fine residence; having only the first story up when the works were burned, he was compelled to finish it or much damage would have been the result. This house, the finest finished and most elegant in the county, was completed the following year. At this time Frederick was also much engaged with his fruit farm of 130 acres, three miles east of the city, on which he had one of their portable engines and saw-mills, making into lumber 1500 logs cut from some twenty-six acres. This lumber came in very opportunely in the rebuilding of their works. Since the rebuilding of the Zanesville works both they and the Newark branch have been steadily run-

ning, though the trade has diminished since the panic of 1873 and many competitors have entirely closed. Frederick also has other interests of considerable importance. Besides the stock held by the firm in the "Iron Coal Company," at Shawnee, Ohio, Frederick is Treasurer of this company, and individually holds a large amount of stock. He has two large farms two miles up the Muskingum river, which are considered very valuable for the underlying coal. He holds stock in the "Ohio Iron Company," "Zanesville Woollen Mill Company," and the "Brown Manufacturing Company," and is a Director of the last-named. He is also Vice-President of the Union Bank.

ALL, JOSEPH B., President of the Home Insurance Company of Ohio, is a native of Canada, and was born July 4th, 1835. His father was a harness-maker, and a native of New York; his mother was a native of same State. In 1837, when Joseph was two years old, his parents moved from Canada and settled in Jefferson county, New York. His first schooling was in an old log school-house within sight of the St. Lawrence river. When he was nine years old his father died, leaving his family penniless. The family was broken up and the subject of our sketch was placed on a farm. Some three years afterwards his mother married a wealthy farmer and a home was offered to the scattered family, but Joseph preferred to "paddle his own canoe." Until he was fifteen years old he worked summers and attended schools winters, a portion of the time at the institute at Watertown. The obstacles he met with were the same as other boys have experienced. At the age of fifteen he secured the much-coveted position of a clerk in a country store. He remained in this position until 1853, when he became impressed with the idea that he must "go West." In the spring of that year he found himself in Chicago, a stranger to all, but he soon found employment of E. Batchelder, wholesale dealer in dry goods. He remained in that establishment for two years, when his employer retired from business, selling his stock to Joseph, who removed the same to Lyons, Iowa, doing a prosperous business until the panic of 1857. His business at that time being greatly extended, it was impossible to realize on property in hand, and he, like thousands of others, was obliged to succumb; having married in the meantime the daughter of Dr. Daniel Reed, of Fulton, Illinois, he found himself poor and with a wife and babe to claim his attention. The next few years he was employed in several positions of trust, and finally settled in Aurora, Illinois. While employed as a clerk in a dry-goods store in that city, the Aurora Fire Insurance Company, with a capital of \$200,000, was organized, and he was solicited to take the management of it, which he did, and conducted the business very successfully, until the great Chicago fire of 1871 came and swallowed up

his company. He "once more had the world before" him, and he decided on following the insurance business in Chicago. Opening an office in that city, he was immediately engaged by several companies to negotiate their settlements and adjust their losses. This occupied his time until the fall of 1872; he was then made General Agent of the Home Insurance Company for the Eastern States, with head-quarters in New York city. He continued in this position until 1873, when he was elected Vice-President and Manager of the company. He then removed to Columbus, Ohio. In 1874 he was elected President, and his administration of the affairs of the company has shown his eminent fitness for the position. The Home Insurance Company, like all companies doing a general business, has had rough experience since its organization in 1863; it has paid nearly \$3,000,000 in losses, but owing to its sound management it is now in fine condition and is making rapid strides to a position second to none. The Presidents of the company have been: Hon. Samuel Galloway, C. P. S. Butler, Esq., Hon. M. A. Dougherty, and the present incumbent.

ACK, HENRY, Merchant, was born on the 23d of December, 1820, near Bamberg, Bavaria. The Bavarian common school system at that time was not very highly perfected, and his early educational advantages were therefore limited. When he was thirteen years old he obtained employment with the clerk of the court as copyist, and proved so proficient in his new calling that he was retained in the position for three years. At the end of that time he was apprenticed to a confectioner, but remained only two years, as the judges appointed to examine apprentices declared him at the end of that period master of his trade. Soon afterwards he and his elder brother, Abraham, determined to seek their fortune in America, and, having obtained the consent of their parents, they left home on the 28th of July, 1839. Bamberg was 300 miles away, and that distance they accomplished on foot, and sailed from Hamburg on the 17th of August, and after a voyage of nearly seventy days landed safely in New York. They had but little money left, and at once set about finding some employment. After a brief consideration, they determined on being independent business men. Therefore they purchased a stock of goods for fifteen dollars, and started through the country as peddlers. They continued in this business for a few months, and then, being in possession of a capital of \$180, they unwisely took another partner into the firm and thereby lost all that they had made. Having severed this unfortunate connection they started anew by themselves. They had good credit, happily, and procuring about \$300 worth of goods, started for New London on the deck of a steamboat. They sold out their goods in about two weeks, at a handsome profit, and ordered a new lot from New York. Business continued to flourish, and by the next

spring they had a cash capital of about \$500. Then, in the spring of 1841, they went to Cincinnati, where Abraham embarked in business as a butcher. Henry continued his business as a peddler, travelling with a horse and wagon. The next spring he bought out a store at Monroe for \$2000, mostly on credit, and soon succeeded in building up a large business. Not long afterwards he opened another store at Felicity, Clermont county, in order to give employment to his brother, who had not prospered in his vocation. In 1845 the store at Felicity was given up, and Abraham took charge of the one at Monroe, in order that Henry might leave for a visit to his native country, where their mother was lying very sick. His mother had been dead three weeks before he reached his old home, and after remaining a short time there he returned to America. Soon after his return he sold out his store at Monroe, and the two brothers opened a retail dry-goods store on Fifth street, in Cincinnati, under the firm-name of H. & A. Mack. This business they continued for three years. In the spring of 1847 they admitted two other brothers to the firm, which then became the Mack Brothers. The dry-goods business was closed out, and the new firm started a wholesale clothing manufactory on Main street. In the spring of 1849 an additional store was opened on West Pearl street, and there one of the brothers started in the wholesale notion trade. The same year came the fearful visitation of the cholera. Business stagnated, and a general crash seemed impending. Many business friends urged the Mack Brothers to take the benefit of the bankrupt act, and so save themselves. Henry, the managing and financial partner, declared that he would rather lose his right arm than compromise. They did not compromise, and, by shrewd and enterprising expedients, weathered the storm. A year later, when the pressure had been removed, they were not only out of debt but had a handsome capital in hand. In 1850 the brothers removed to Pearl and Vine streets, where they increased their business fifty per cent. Prosperity continued to attend them until the outbreak of the war, when another financial crisis came. For a time ruin seemed impending again, but, as before, by careful management and upright dealings, the firm came safely through the trouble. When the first call for troops was made in 1861, Governor Dennison sent for Henry Mack and gave him the first contract for army clothing, and thenceforward he was known as one of the honest contractors of war times. In 1866, his business having steadily increased, he erected a handsome store on Third street, and there he still remains. Henry Mack has had no political ambition, but in 1859, in compliance with the urgent solicitation of his friends, he was candidate for election to the City Council. He served two terms, giving the utmost satisfaction by his earnest, honest and public-spirited performance of the duties devolving upon him. At the end of his second term he declined another election. In 1863 he was elected a member of the Cincinnati School Board, and discharged the duties of the position in the most acceptable manner. Though a member of the

Jewish faith, he earnestly and ably advocated the use of the Bible in the public schools, and his addresses on this subject were extensively copied and won high commendation. He has been interested in many of the public enterprises of Cincinnati. The Public Library building was erected under his immediate supervision, and so also was the splendid temple on Plum and Eighth streets. During the war his services were of the most active and untiring character. He was a member of the Military Committee of Hamilton county; was made Chairman of the committee, and, with the exception of about six months, served in that capacity during the entire war. In 1864 the Governor, in consideration of his long and efficient services, commissioned him as Colonel. He was married, in 1846, to Rosalie Muck; nine children have been born to them, seven of whom are yet alive; one child died during the fatal cholera season already mentioned.

SMART, CHARLES SELDEN, State Commissioner of Schools, was born in Charlestown, Virginia, February 24th, 1835, his father, who was of English origin, being a native of New Hampshire, and by profession an architect, who moved to Ohio in 1810. His mother's father, Rev. William Caldwell, was cousin to the celebrated Robert Emmet, and in the rebellion of '98 he escaped from Ireland, his family having been proscribed by the English government. His maternal grandmother was a descendant from Alexander Hamilton. He was educated in the Ohio University, where he pursued a full course of study and graduated with honors. He read law with Hon. John Welch, of the Ohio State Supreme bench, and during his readings took a scientific and classical course at the university, from which in 1864 he received his degree of A. B. In 1867 the degree of A. M. was conferred in course. During his collegiate career he was selected by the Philomathean Literary Society, of which he was a member, to represent it in a literary contest, in which he distinguished himself. At the time of his graduation he was complimented upon his erudition and skill by Governor Salmon P. Chase, afterwards Chief-Justice of the United States, who delivered the diplomas. Upon leaving college he entered upon teaching as a profession. He became prominent and successful as a tutor and Superintendent of schools. He was early identified with the Democratic party, and was a prominent candidate before the State Convention in 1872 for the nomination for State Commissioner of Schools. His nomination was claimed by his friends, but on his own motion his competitor was declared the nominee. In the State Convention of the party in August, 1874, he was unanimously nominated on the first ballot for State Commissioner of Schools, and was elected by the people in the ensuing fall. The labors already performed by Mr. Smart show his eminent qualification for the duties of his important office. His own career as a teacher, conducted with marked

ability through a period of many years, gave him a perfect insight to the needs of the school system of the State, which, by all judicious measures, he has undertaken to improve since his election as State Commissioner. His labor has met with the fullest acceptance on the part of the people at large, who have confidence in his thorough fitness to discharge the responsible trusts devolving upon him.

ARTHUR LOW, ROBERTS, Physician, was born, on the 18th of November, 1831, in Howard county, Maryland. He completed his education at Calvert College, in his native State, and from that institution he received the degree of Master of Arts. On leaving college he began the study of medicine, and in the year 1852 he graduated from the University of Maryland. He attended subsequent courses of lectures, however, in the years 1855 and 1856. In 1857 he entered the United States army by competitive examination, passing first in his class. He remained in the army, in various capacities, until 1864, and then resigned. In the same year he was appointed to a professorship in the Medical College of Ohio. Ever since that time he has continued to hold a place in the faculty of that institution, having his residence at Cincinnati. He now holds the position of Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine, and is Dean of the Faculty. He is one of the physicians to the Good Samaritan Hospital; is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and of the American Neurological Society. He is also a corresponding member of New York Society of Neurology and Electrology, etc. He is the author of a work on "Enlisting and Discharging Soldiers," which work is still the official authority on those subjects; of a volume on "Hypodermic Medication;" both these works published by Lippincott. The Appletons have also recently published a treatise by him on "Therapeutics."

WHITE, JOSEPH W., ex-member of Congress, was born at Cambridge, Ohio, October 2d, 1822, his parents being natives of Pennsylvania, who at an early day removed to and located permanently in Ohio. His father, whose occupation was that of a tailor, held at different times the offices of constable and deputy sheriff. He attended the country schools until he reached the age of thirteen, when he was engaged in a dry-goods store for eighteen months. He then was a clerk in the County Clerk's office at Columbus until 1838, when he returned to Cambridge and pursued for one year an academic course of study. In the fall of 1839 he went back to Columbus and was a clerk in the United States courts, and continued in that office until the summer of 1842.

Returning to Cambridge, he began to read law with W. W. Tracy, and in 1844 was admitted to the bar. He entered at once upon his professional labors, and in 1845 was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Guernsey county. In 1847 he was honored by a re-election, and served in that office until 1849. In 1862 he was elected to Congress from the Sixteenth Ohio District, defeating Hon. John A. Bingham. His term expired in March, 1865, and since that time he has given his undivided care and attention to his profession. In Congress he participated in all the legislation that was before it during his term. He was married, on January 21st, 1846, to Nancy B. Sarchet, of Cambridge, Ohio.

MORGAN, MAJOR JAMES, Superintendent of the City Workhouse of Cincinnati, was born in Ireland, at a place called Bandon, April 12th, 1835, and was the sixth child in a family of nine children whose parents were James Morgan and Catherine (Conn) Morgan. His father, a native of Ireland, was engaged there in mercantile pursuits until he set out for America, where he landed, in New York, in 1846, bringing with him his entire family with the exception of James and one of his sisters. He then moved direct to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided constantly until his death in 1862. His mother's decease occurred in the old country about three years previous to the departure of the family for the United States. In the fall of 1848 he also left his native country, and, landing in America, travelled at once to Cincinnati. His early education was liberal, and while still quite young he was taught the advantages of industrious labor. While in his fifteenth year, he found employment with Jacob Ernst, at book-binding, in whose establishment he remained for about eighteen months. He then, in a three years' apprenticeship, learned the trade of edge-tool making, under the guidance of John Fowler, and subsequently worked at his trade rather irregularly for about five years. In 1859 he went to Pike's Peak, in search of gold, and there, during a stay of eleven months, was engaged in successful operations. Later, he removed to Denver City, and interested himself in the trading business, in connection with Asbury Gatch, of Clermont county, Ohio. After a sojourn in this place of five months or more, he returned to Cincinnati, and until 1861 worked at the marble business for Charles Rule. He afterward, as Sergeant of Company B, accompanied the 27th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry to the field, and served with that body until the close of the war. He was an active participant in various campaigns in Missouri under Fremont; served under Pope at the taking of Island Number Ten; under Halleck at Pittsburgh Landing; under Rosecrans at Corinth; took part in the various Tennessee engagements; and marched with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. In August, 1861, he was made First Lieutenant of Company B, and in June,

1862, was appointed to the Captaincy of the same company. In November, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Major of the 27th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. During the Savannah campaign he was the actual commander of the regiment, and was offered the colonelcy by brevet, an honor which, however, he chose to decline. In 1865 he returned to Cincinnati, and was temporarily employed in the post-office, under Postmaster Myer. In 1866 he established himself in business on his own account, as an edge-tool manufacturer, on the corner of Eighth and Sycamore streets, where he remained during the following four years. He was residing at this time in the Eighth Ward, and for three consecutive terms was elected a member of the City Council. For two years also he acted as a member of the Board of Aldermen. In 1874 he was elected Superintendent of the City Workhouse, and in 1875 was re-elected to fill the same position. His political views are of the most liberal character, while he is religiously a believer in Protestant doctrines. He was married to Caroline Kroell, the second daughter of Rev. Auguste Kroell, of Cincinnati.

PUGH, HON. JOHN M., Lawyer, Probate Judge of Franklin county, Ohio, was born in the said county, November 7th, 1823. His parents, David Pugh and Jane (Murphy) Pugh, followed agricultural pursuits. After receiving an elementary education in the common schools of his native county, he engaged for a year in teaching, and in 1848 commenced the study of law in the office of Samuel Brush, of Columbus. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar, and in the same year was elected Clerk for Montgomery township. In 1853 he was elected Auditor for Franklin county, and re-elected in 1855. After the expiration of his term of office as Auditor, he entered on the active practice of his profession in the city of Columbus. In 1863 he consented to stand for the office of Probate Judge, was elected, and has since been four times re-elected to the same honorable position, and will have served, when his time is out, in all fifteen successive years. He has been prominently identified with many of the more important public improvements of central Ohio, is President of the Columbus & Mineral Valley Railroad, and also of the Hanging Rock Narrow-gauge Railroad, which will connect the capital directly with several of the manufacturing towns on the Ohio river. The former line, running into the best coal-fields of the State, will add greatly to the rapid development of Columbus as the most desirable manufacturing centre in the country. His public interests, however, are not confined entirely to railroads and coal mines: he has held the office of Treasurer of the Franklin County Agricultural Society for ten years, from 1861, and subsequently was made its President. In 1874 he was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and is now its Treasurer, and was also appointed a member



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of the Centennial Commission for the Twelfth Congressional District of Ohio. In the Order of Old Fellows he is Past Grand. He was married, December 25th, 1851, to Martha F. Cook, of Delaware county, Ohio, and by her has had eight children. Seven of these are still living—four sons and three daughters. His eldest son is cashier of the Citizens' Savings Bank of Columbus; his second son will graduate from Princeton College, in the class of 1876.

REINHARD, JACOB, Banker and Editor, was born in Niedernberg on the Main, Bavaria, February 28th, 1815. He is the son of Michael Reinhard and Barbara Reinhard, who, with their family, left Bavaria in 1833, came to this country, and settled on a farm in Franklin county, Ohio, where the former is still living. He received his education principally in Germany, but also attended school in Ohio, while assisting his father in the labor of the farm. He then applied himself for a few years to the study of law under the preceptorship of Congressman Heman A. Moore, of Columbus. In 1839 he became Assistant Engineer on the National Road, under Dr. Thomas M. Drake and General Patterson. That appointment was held by him until 1843, when he started, with F. Fieser, the *Westbote*, the only German newspaper published in the State capital. This journal has had a remarkably successful career, and is favorably known throughout Columbus and all the Western States. In 1868 the firm of Reinhard, Fieser and Falkenbach established their banking-house, under the style of Reinhard & Co. That venture also met with great success from the outset. In the prosecution of private business, he has not forgotten his duty to the public. Since 1852 he has been a member of the City Council, for a period covering twenty years, and for five years officiated as President of this body. He is also Director of the Franklin Iron Company, and a stockholder in several other manufacturing enterprises of Columbus. The integrity, energy, and business sagacity which he has displayed throughout his business and public career, have secured for him not wealth alone, but also the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen. He was married, July 12th, 1841, to Catharine Haman, of Perry county, Ohio. His present family consists of four sons and two daughters.

ALLEN, CHARLES W., of Allen & Ellis, Tobacco Merchants and Manufacturers at Cincinnati and Chicago, was born at Holyoke, Massachusetts, September 29th, 1837. He springs from the old Puritan stock, and his grandfather was a captain in the war of 1812, and his father a manufacturer of cotton goods. He was educated at the academy in Conway, Massachusetts, and in 1855 became a clerk in a dry-

goods store at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1857 he removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he was employed in the same capacity, and went thence to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1858, continuing in the same line, but his health failed shortly afterward, and he returned to Beloit, and associated with his father in the livery business, and in October of the same year married the eldest daughter of W. S. Hunn, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the well-known grocery man. In 1862 he removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he continued in the same line until he engaged in the tobacco trade in 1864. July 1st, 1870, he formed a copartnership with Almon D. Ellis, under the firm-name of Allen & Ellis, and engaged extensively in the manufacture of fine-cut tobacco. Their works were entirely destroyed by the great fire of October, 1871, and they were thus left absolutely without the means of supplying their customers, but, nothing daunted, they looked immediately for the needed facilities to enable them to continue. Our subject removed immediately to Cincinnati, and set about the resumption of operations with so much energy that, within ten days, another factory was in full operation. Mr. Ellis, whose name appears in the "Biographical Encyclopædia of Illinois," remains in charge of the Chicago branch. The Cincinnati works occupy the large five-storied building, Nos. 11, 13, 15 and 17 Vine street, within which all its activity, employment being given to from 300 to 400 hands throughout the year. It is the most extensive fine-cut manufactory in the whole West, the firm having paid a government tax of over \$400,000 during the year 1874, and during February, 1875, the shortest month of the year, paid tax on over 300,000 pounds of fine-cut tobacco. This marked pre-eminence in a city that pays three-fourths of the tobacco tax of the whole country, is a sufficient attestation of the energy and ability with which the operations are conducted.

HUNTINGTON, HENRY DWIGHT, Retired Merchant of Cincinnati, was born in Norwich, Connecticut. He belongs to one of the old Puritan families, with a history dating back several hundred years, and having representatives in all branches of life. His own father was Erastus Huntington, who was a graduate of Yale College, and a prominent manufacturer of Norwich. His mother was a daughter of General Joseph Williams, a leading merchant and prominent public man in Connecticut in the last century. In the year 1836 the subject of this sketch, having finished his school education in his native town, entered the queensware store of his brother at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1838 he became a principal in the business, in connection with Charles V. Wallack, afterwards Mayor of Washington City. In the following year Mr. Wallack retired, and Mr. Oliver A. Brooks entered the house, which then became Huntington & Brooks. This house still exists, and is one of the

oldest firms in Ohio in which the original members are yet managers. It has never met any reverses. In 1813, finding the field of their operations too small, they established a house in Cincinnati, of which Mr. Huntington became manager, residing in that city. In 1835 they began the direct importation of glassware from Europe, a hazardous adventure at that time, but which was eminently successful. In 1854 he was elected President of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. In 1868 he was elected Director of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company; and he has been variously connected with schemes for advancing the interests of the city. Amid the cares and responsibilities of his active business career, he has found time to make several trips to Europe. Few men of his age enjoy better health, and seldom can a man be found at any age with a memory so extraordinary. He has at times reproduced on paper, from memory, whole lectures heard on the most abstruse subjects, and that in the most rapid manner. His personal habits have been unexceptionable. His social and business reputations are praiseworthy, and he is a sincere Christian. He has been twice married; first, in 1846, to the daughter of Rev. Samuel Johnston, the earliest rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Cincinnati, a lady of most attractive qualities, by whom he had two living children—Edward Hallam and Frank; July 22d, 1873, he was married to Mrs. Augusta M. Shumway, of Chicago, daughter of William S. Johnston, of Cincinnati. This lady is a cousin of his former wife, and is of great religious and social worth. She has travelled over the greater part of the world. Among some noble charities she has built a fine church, at a cost of \$30,000, at Faribault, Minnesota.

WEHRMANN, LOUIS F., Furniture Manufacturer and Dealer, and one of the most noteworthy self-made men of Cincinnati, was born in Germany in 1820. In 1837 he came to the United States and at once located in Cincinnati, where his father had preceded the rest of his family in the year 1834.

In making the trip to Cincinnati over the country, Mr. Wehrmann walked from Baltimore to Wheeling. This event he remembers as no particular hardship to that which the boys of those days were required to submit. Now a trip to the Brighton, or any short distance in the city, must be made on the cars. Soon after arriving in Cincinnati, he obtained a situation, at \$50 a year, with boarding included. At this rate he had contracted for five years, but his friends being dissatisfied with the treatment he received, in a few months he was induced to seek a better place. This he secured in a furniture and upholstering establishment, where he learned a trade, and remained five years. In the meantime his father having started a bakery, he then went into that and served a regular apprenticeship. Afterwards working a while in the furniture-house where he had learned his

trade, and having saved the greater part of the money he had earned, in 1847 he started the furniture business for himself, with a capital of a few hundred dollars. At the time of arriving in Cincinnati, he was penniless, and during the ten years of labor from 1837 to 1847, he had never made more than from one to seven dollars a week, yet he was able to start business on his own account, with a fine reputation and an almost unlimited credit. This he has continued unbroken to the present time, and now has one of the largest and most prosperous furniture establishments, chiefly retail, in the city. And in a noiseless way, for twenty years, doing a straight, legitimate business, he has become one of the solid men of the town. He married Catharine Nichter, who came to the United States during the same year in which he himself arrived. They have a family of seven children. One of his sons is now in business with him. Mr. Wehrmann received but a rudimentary common school education in the old country, to which he has made from time to time such additions as he could throughout his business career here, and certainly most deservedly stands among the class of quiet, unassuming self-made men, who have not only gathered themselves competencies, but honorable reputations among their fellow-men.

JOHNSON, ORANGE, Banker, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, February 7th, 1790. Until the year 1807 he resided with his parents, assisting his father in the cultivation of his farm, and attending school during the winter seasons. In that year he was apprenticed to a comb-maker to learn the trade, and continued in this business in Mansfield, Southington, Berlin, and Utica, New York, until 1814, when he started for Ohio, making the journey on horseback, and meeting his expenses by the sale of combs. On August 11th, 1814, he arrived at Worthington, Ohio, and established the comb business in that place, on a capital of \$16.50, the aggregate of all the money he possessed. His first customer, Robert Neil, of the firm of William & Robert Neil, merchants, of Urbana, made a wholesale purchase amounting to \$10.50. In order to pack his goods in a merchantable manner, and to show them off to the best advantage, he needed paper and twine, but a thorough search of the town failed in finding them. He secured the services of "Mother Fairfield" to spin the twine, and in the morning, with this, and with paper which, during the night, he had accidentally discovered, he was enabled to present Mr. Neil with his wholesale purchases in *pro forma* condition. The business thus commenced grew rapidly and prosperously. In 1827 he was appointed Commissioner to open a turnpike road to Sandusky, and he was occupied in this labor about ten years. During this period he was engaged in farming and in dealing in real estate, his ventures being judiciously made. He was also appointed, with two other gentlemen, to make the first survey for a railroad to Xenia, and in all the public ser-

vices into which he was called, he distinguished his labors by intelligence and by energy. For many years he was a director of the old Clinton Bank, serving with his firm friend, D. W. Deshler. He was also a director in the Franklin National and State Bank, and exhibited excellent qualities as a financier and a manager of responsible monetary institutions. When Mr. Johnson first reached that section of the State which for so long a time was the scene of his active labors, he found it sparsely settled, its many resources but partially developed, and the people comparatively poor. Only a small amount of money was in circulation, and this raised serious obstacles in the path of his business career, which would have discouraged men of less nerve and perseverance. In the face of adverse circumstances he carried on his business interests resolutely, and was able to gradually accumulate a large amount of property. He became a resident of Columbus, Ohio, in 1862, but before that time was prominently engaged in labors which beneficially affected its permanent prosperity, and since he has become one of its citizens he has aided largely in the support of public improvements. He erected the Johnson Block and Sessions Block, and in many ways contributed to increase the vital business interests of the city. His foresight, good judgment and energy have rendered him remarkably successful as a mechanic, farmer, manufacturer, contractor and banker, and while he has acquired a large fortune, it has been honorably earned. No man ever questioned his fair dealing and integrity of action, and no man deserves more than he the respect which the public accord to him. Although over fourscore years of age, he still retains his place in business circles, as a partner in the Commercial Bank. He has the affection of his family, the warm friendship of associates, the comforts and the luxuries of a home of ease, and with advancing years he finds increasing instead of decreasing contentment. He was married in August, 1815, to Achsa Maynard.

BROWN, WILLIAM L., Editor and Proprietor of *The Mahoning Vindicator*, was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, December 25th, 1840. He is of Irish extraction. His early education was acquired in Canfield, Mahoning county. In the years following school life, he was engaged in teaching, and in studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, and subsequently practised his profession for about nine years. At the present time he is engrossed in journalistic labors, being the editor and proprietor of *The Mahoning Vindicator*, a journal of acknowledged influence and great literary merit. During the late war of the Rebellion, he served as Lieutenant in the 88th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and also as Recruiting Officer of the 125th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He officiated as first Clerk in the House of the first Territorial Legislature of Montana. Subsequently returning to Ohio, he acted as

Aide-de-Camp to Governor William Allen. In the fall of 1875 he was the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Twenty-third Senatorial District of Ohio, running largely ahead of his ticket. He has always manifested a warm interest in the educational and political questions of the day, and is to be commended for the shrewdness and liberality which he brings to bear upon the leading topics of the time.

WILLIAMS, JAMES, State Auditor of Ohio, was born in Prince George's county, Maryland, May 31st, 1822, his father, John W. Williams, being of English and Welsh descent, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eleanor Duval, being of French Huguenot and English descent. The family moved in 1831 to Champaign county, Ohio, in the common schools of which he was educated. After leaving school he became a clerk in a country merchant store, and in 1840 began the study of medicine. He graduated, after pursuing a thorough course of study, in 1843, and practised with much success during the three succeeding years. He subsequently turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and to the profession of teaching, for which he was well qualified. He served in the Legislature during the sessions of 1852 and 1853, and afterwards became an assistant in the State Auditor's office, acting first as clerk and then as deputy, until 1871, when he was elected Auditor of the State, being honored with a re-election in 1875. In this important department of the State administration, he has served altogether over twenty years, and by the election of 1875 was chosen for a further term of four years. His long experience in the office, his complete knowledge of all the details of its business and his skill as an executive, have rendered his discharge of the duties of auditor wholly satisfactory to the people at large in the State. He was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, with which he has ever since been connected. He served as a Justice of the Peace for a short time, and in this, as in his later and more important capacities, he won the confidence and the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was married in May, 1844, and by this marriage had two children, one of whom survives. He was again married, in 1848, and had five children, four of whom are living.

ING, WILLIAM HENRY, Shoe Manufacturer, was born in Leicester, Worcester county, Massachusetts, August 25th, 1818. While in his eighth year he lost his father, and was then obliged to commence the struggle of life alone and unaided. For seven years he worked on a farm, receiving during those years a limited elementary education. At the age of fifteen he was placed to learn the shoemaker's trade,

and found employment in one of the neighboring shops. Until 1843 he worked at his trade in Philadelphia and other places, then settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in the only shoe factory then existing west of the Allegheny mountains—the house of L. Chapin & Co., which had absorbed the establishment of Badger & Co. After L. Chapin & Co. failed, A. M. Taylor & Co. took charge of the stock and remained in business until 1848. He finally became foreman of the house, and acted in this capacity until 1848, when he commenced business on his own account, and opened a factory. That was then the second wholesale boot manufactory in the western country, and afterwards ranked with the most extensive establishments of its kind beyond the mountains. With several changes of locality, or street, he continued to prosecute his business in the most prosperous manner until 1863, when he accepted an appointment under the government as Inspector for Army Shoe Supplies. He then disposed of his manufacturing interests by sale, and remained in the service of the Government until the close of the war. Since then he has not returned to manufacturing pursuits, but has spent his time in work, or retirement, as the humor has seized him. In the affairs of the city he has filled various important trusts, and is widely and favorably known as an enterprising and loyal citizen. One of the pioneers of shoe manufacturing in the West, he started his business with no machinery, and in the face of environing difficulties which would have disheartened a less energetic and sanguine spirit. And the present prosperous state of the shoe manufacturing business of Cincinnati, now one of the most important of her interests, is in no small measure attributable to his untiring perseverance. He was married in 1843 to Harriet Day, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After her demise he was again married, in 1849, to Sarah Higbee.

COLEMAN, DAVID, M. D., was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 24th, 1822. He was the fifth child in a family of six children, whose parents were William Coleman and Jane (Boyce) Coleman. His father, a native of New Jersey, followed through life agricultural pursuits. In 1831 he settled in Carroll county, Ohio, whence he moved, in 1846, to Adams county, where he resided until his demise in 1854. His mother, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, died in 1858. His ancestry, on the paternal side, were identified with the revolutionary struggle. Until his twentieth year was reached, he was employed alternately in working on a farm during the summer season, and attending school in the winter months. Also, assuming the role of educator at eighteen, he was engaged irregularly in teaching until he was twenty-five years of age. In 1845, his persevering application to literary studies having endowed him with a varied store of excellent and useful at-

tainments, he commenced the study of medicine under the supervision of Dr. C. V. McMillen, at Carrollton, Ohio. During the following three years he devoted his time and attention sedulously to his text books, and in the winters of 1847, 1848 and 1849, attended lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College, located at Cleveland, Ohio. In February, 1849, he graduated with honor from this institution, and subsequently removed to West Union, Adams county, where he has since resided, engaged in the control of an extensive medical practice. During the war of the rebellion, he served for two years as Examining Surgeon in the United States Provost Marshal's office, of the Eleventh Ohio Congressional District. He supports the Republican party. Public office, of a political or partisan nature he has never either sought or accepted. The Presbyterian Church cherishes the creed on which he bases his views of religion and theology. He was married in 1851 to Elizabeth C. Kirker, a native of Adams county, Ohio, and a relative of ex-Governor Kirker, deceased.

GORDON, THOMAS WINSLOW, M. D., was born at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, September 23d, 1819. He was the oldest child in a family of thirteen children, whose parents were Robert Gordon and Susanna Bacon (Winslow) Gordon. Robert Gordon was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and came with his father's family, when in his fourth year, to the "Northwestern Territory." He was partially educated as a physician, but followed mechanical pursuits through life, and became prominent as a master mechanic. His demise occurred February 12th, 1872. Thomas Gordon, the grandfather of Dr. Gordon, was a native of Scotland, was an early pioneer in the West, and settled in the "Northwestern Territory," in November, 1799, in the township of Poland, Trumbull (now Mahoning) county, Ohio. The mother of the subject of our sketch, Susanna Bacon Winslow, was a native of the town of Naples, New York, her father, Seth Winslow, having removed from Massachusetts just before her birth. She was descended in a direct line from Edward Winslow, one of the immortal Pilgrims who crossed the Atlantic in the famous ship "Mayflower." The various members of her family were intimately identified with the revolutionary struggle, and active and useful participants therein. She died in 1849 in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio. His early education was received in the common schools and at the Warren Academy. His more advanced literary and scientific education was obtained by his own untiring individual efforts and from private tutors noted for their scholastic attainments. During vacations he assisted his father in the manufacture of bricks and in building. In his fourteenth year he began the study of anatomy and physiology under the guidance of Dr. Sylvanus Seely, of Warren, Ohio. Sub-

sequently, for a period of almost ten years, he pursued the study of the various departments of medicine conjointly with science and languages. In this time he travelled through the West, investigating the nature and peculiarities of diseases prevalent in the regions visited. He frequently found difficulty (being quite young) in obtaining the permission of physicians to visit their patients. He therefore commenced operating for "club foot," "strabismus," removal of tumors, etc., etc., and from that time forward had all the opportunities he desired to carry on his self-imposed investigations. The last two years of his student life was spent in the office of D. B. Woods, M. D., of Warren, Ohio. When almost exhausted with the more severe or abstruse studies of his profession, he used to take his botany and proceed to the forests, and there investigate the laws of that science as a recreation. In the summer and autumn of 1844 he attended a preliminary course of lectures at the Willoughby University, and during the regular sessions of 1844, 1845 and 1846, attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, where he graduated with honors in 1846 (having passed an examination by the faculty the year previous), and received from it a certificate of qualification to practise his profession. He began the active practice of medicine in Bizetta, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he remained until 1850, when he removed to Georgetown, Brown county, where he has since resided, continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, when not absent fulfilling the various duties devolving on him as a professor in a medical college and as surgeon in the army. He took an irregular course of law reading under the supervision of Hon. John J. Crowell, of Warren—now of Cleveland, Ohio—before leaving the North. After his removal to Georgetown he read law regularly for more than two years, devoting all his spare time to its study, under instructions from John G. Marshall, Esq., of Georgetown, and holds a certificate of qualification, dated January 7th, 1854. Not intending to practise law as a profession, he never applied for "admission to the bar." In 1853 he became a member of the American Medical Association, and in 1856 was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Etiology and Pathology of Epidemic Cholera by that association. In the autumn of 1854 and the following winter and spring, he edited the *Independent American*, a weekly literary and political newspaper, published at Georgetown. In 1857-58 he was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and in 1858-59-60 Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, in the "Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery." In the war of the rebellion he was Surgeon of the 97th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in that capacity and as Brigade Surgeon from August, 1862, until June, 1864, when he was obliged to resign his commission on account of disability arising from a wound received in the memorable battle of Missionary Ridge, fought November 25th, 1863. He was appointed United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions in November, 1862, which position he continues to hold. He has delivered several

popular lectures, which have been highly extolled; especially his lecture on the "Miracles of Man." He has written many articles on literary and scientific subjects, which have been published in various papers and magazines. Over various *nom de plumes* (chiefly that of ORION), he has published many poems. He was for several years the President of a literary club formed by writers of Brown and Clermont counties, bearing the name "Poetical Union." He was a member of the first meteorological society formed in the West—if not the first in the United States—and was made its temporary chairman. He was the first President of the Brown County Academy of Medicine. He has contributed many articles of acknowledged ability to prominent medical journals. His essays, read before the Ohio State Medical Society, on "Cholera," "Scarlatina," etc., deserve special mention as reports of very careful investigation and value. In 1874 he was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in the district composed of the counties of Ross, Pike, Highland, Adams and Brown, one of the strongest Democratic districts in the State, making a gain on the Republican State ticket, when all other districts lost ground. He has always evinced an earnest interest in the political questions and movements of the day, and cast his first vote in favor of General Harrison. Religiously, his views are liberal, and not hedged about by the doctrines of any particular creed, though a firm believer in an All-wise Supreme Being. He was married, November 14th, 1836, to Minerva Elvira Scoville, a native of Trumbull county, whose decease occurred December 20th, 1869. By her he had eight children, six of whom are living. His eldest son, S. C. Gordon, M. D., was an assistant surgeon and surgeon during the war. He was again married, November 14th, 1872, to Elizabeth Norman Dugan, a native of Brown county, Ohio.

FISHER, JOHN C., Editor, was born on the 15th of December, 1840, in Muskingum county, Ohio. His father, William Fisher, was a farmer, and he was the oldest son. It may readily be supposed, therefore, that, in his case, hard work took precedence of hard study, and that, so far as school experiences constitute education, his early education was but limited. Notwithstanding the lack of early opportunities, however, he had, by the time he reached the age of eighteen, qualified himself to teach district school, and from that time until he was twenty-five years old, he devoted his winters to teaching. By this means he was enabled to meet the expense involved in a course of study at Dennison University, Granville, and another course at the Columbus Commercial College. Dividing his time thus between studying, teaching and working on the farm, he went on until the spring of 1866, when, with the surplus which he had saved by strictest economy, out of his earnings, he purchased the *Coshocton Democrat*, and entered upon the arduous and

varied labors of journalism. He still continues to conduct the *Democrat*, and has made it what it is—one of the most carefully edited and influential papers in the State, outside of Cincinnati. As an editorial writer he has acquired a high reputation, and as an enterprising and skilful journalist he has few superiors. Politically he is a Democrat, and has acted with the Democratic party ever since he became a voter, and now he is recognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party in the State, or at least in his section of it. In 1873 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the State Senate, from the Eighteenth District, embracing Coshocton and Tuscarawas counties. He was made Chairman of the Senate Committees on Public Printing and Enrolment, and also a member of the Committees on Revision, Common Schools, Mines and Mining and Public Works. He took a high rank as a parliamentarian and as an active and able committeeman. He was especially noted for his close attention to all the business that came before the Senate, and for his excellent judgment on all legislative questions, while he earned the confidence and esteem of his constituents by the earnestness with which he advocated measures of reform, and the skill with which he managed local legislation which he considered worthy of his support. In March, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Allen one of the three Fish Commissioners for Ohio, to the duties of which position he is now devoting much of his time and energy. He is also a Director of the Massillon & Coshocton Railway Company. He was married on the 15th of December, 1869, to Sarah A. Hawthorne, a descendant of the family to which Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author, belonged.

 AUERTH, GEORGE V., Author and Lawyer, was born in Dayton, Ohio, January 29th, 1844, being the son of John V. and Louisa Nauerth, both natives of the district of Landean, in the Rhenish Palatinate, Germany. His father, a baker by trade, emigrated to America in 1831, and after a short residence in Cincinnati, settled permanently in Dayton. George V. was educated in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and when eighteen graduated from that institution with the class of 1862, and with the second honors. He received at this time the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently that of Master of Arts, conferred in course. Immediately upon leaving college, he went to Europe, where for a year he studied civil law under Carl Adolph Von Vangerow, and criminal law under the eminent jurist, John Mittemaier, in the Charles Rupert University, at Heidelberg. For some months after leaving this institution, he travelled through the northern states of Europe, and then went to Paris, where he entered the University of France, and during eight months attended the course of lectures on civil law and the code Napoleon, at the École de Droit. He concluded his stay in Europe with a trip through southern

France, Switzerland and Italy, and returned home in the summer of 1864. In the fall of that year he entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated, and in the following April was admitted to the bar, within three months after he had attained his majority. He began practice at once in Dayton, with Thomas O. Lowe, subsequently Judge of the Superior Court. In 1867 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Montgomery county, on the Democratic ticket, and upon the expiration of his term in 1870, his former partner, Mr. Lowe, having in the meantime been elevated to the bench, he resumed the practice of law, and conducted it alone until 1873, when he formed a partnership with Judge McKenny, who had just resigned his seat on the Common Pleas Bench. This partnership still continues, and the firm are engaged in a large and important practice in that section of the State. Mr. Nauerth, not only from his thorough legal training, but from his scholarly attainments, and his perfect mastery of the three great modern languages, took, in a very short time from the commencement of his career, a high position at the bar. He is careful in the preparation of his cases, keen as a cross-examiner, and eloquent and forcible as a pleader, his arguments being models of arrangement and expression. He has made some scholarly translations of important works, which he has never published, and is now engaged in the preparation of a history of Germany, which, handsomely illustrated, will soon be issued in three octavo volumes. It will follow the histories of the principal historians of Germany, though it will be in no sense a translation. There is a want of some popular English work on German history, and this is intended to meet the wishes of students and the reading public. Mr. Nauerth has fine artistic discrimination, and is himself skilful in the use of the brush. For some time he studied under an excellent master, and with a natural talent for the art, succeeded admirably. He has a very fine art collection of engravings, embracing many rare pieces.

 YERS, HON. JOHN L., State Representative from Fayette county in the Sixty-first General Assembly of Ohio, was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, August 7th, 1803, his parents being Samuel and Elizabeth (Smith) Myers. His father was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and his mother of the State in which he was born. He came with them in 1807 to Ohio, and settled in Fayette county, in the common schools of which he received his education. In 1828 he began life as a farmer and stock raiser, and now has an estate of twelve hundred acres. He entered energetically to work in the course he had marked out, and took every step to improve the value of the stock which was raised upon his farm. He was the first to introduce into Fayette county the Durhams, and in a short time became known as one of the most successful raisers of fine cattle in the State. He

is a stockholder in the Sciota Importing Company, an association formed for the purpose of bringing from England blooded stock, and has himself raised a great many prize Durham cattle. His political affiliations have been with the Whig, Free-soil and Republican parties. His first vote was cast for John Quincy Adams for President, and since then he has been an influential citizen in his section in conducting and controlling political affairs. In 1873 he was elected from Fayette to the House of Representatives, on the Republican ticket, and participated with zeal and intelligence in all the legislation performed by the Sixty-first General Assembly of Ohio. He was placed on the Committees on Roads and Turnpikes, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and an Asylum for Disabled Soldiers. He has rendered valuable services to his constituency both in the committee room and on the floor of the lower House. He has taken a great interest in public works of his locality, and has especially distinguished himself in his long-continued and able efforts to increase the efficiency of the system for popular instruction. On November 4th, 1828, he married Catharine Vance, of his own county, by whom he has had nine children, seven surviving, two being sons. One of these, John J., was Lieutenant in the 60th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Myers owes to his own unaided efforts the position he has attained in society and the competency he has amassed.

OWENS, JOB E., one of the Founders of the Owens, Lane & Dyer Machine Company, was born in Wales, and came to America while quite young, settling in Columbus, Ohio, where his early days were passed. While there he served an apprenticeship at the trade of iron moulder under Joseph Ridgway & Co., with whom he remained for eight or nine years. He subsequently moved to Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade as journeyman for two years. In 1846 he removed to Hamilton, in the same State, and in company with Jacob Ebbert and Elbridge G. Dyer founded the firm of Owens, Ebbert & Dyer, in the foundry and stove business. After a prosperous period of eight years the firm, by the death of Jacob Ebbert, became Owens, Lane & Dyer, Clark Lane taking the place of the deceased partner. Contemporaneously the business of the house was changed from the manufacture of stoves to the making of agricultural machinery, steam engines and saw mills. At the expiration of seventeen years of successful operation the company was incorporated under the style and title of "The Owens, Lane & Dyer Machine Company," while eight or ten new partners were admitted to a share in the business. At the present time he acts as President of the company, a position for which he is eminently qualified by his sterling business talents. His name has always been prominently identified with every project tending to in-

crease the material prosperity and further the improvement of the city and county of which he is a respected and an influential citizen, and his purse is always open to the appeal of charity and for the sustenance of the various city enterprises which meet with his approval as wisely conceived measures. While taking an active interest in the political movements of the hour, and possessing a powerful influence on affairs in his community, he has yet never permitted his name to appear as the candidate for any office. His first entry into political life was made with the Whig party, under the leadership of Henry Clay. On the dismemberment of that organization, in 1858, however, he went, with the Silver Gray Whigs, over to the Democratic party, to which he has since given his support.

WILSON, PETER L., retired Farmer, ex-County Commissioner and ex-Treasurer of Brown County, Ohio, was born in Rochdale, Lancashire county, England, April 30th, 1806. He was the third child of William H. Wilson and Elizabeth (Wild) Wilson. His father, a native of Yorkshire, England, who was for many years engaged in manufacturing pursuits, came to America in 1818, and settled in Lewis township, Brown county, Ohio. At the expiration of a few months he moved to Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, where he resided for about twenty years. He then removed to Missouri, whence, at the end of a year, he moved to Indiana. He finally returned to Ohio, made his home with his son for some time, and later settled in Cincinnati, where his decease occurred. His mother, a native of Lancashire, England, came with her family to the United States a short time after her husband, who, being a manufacturer, could not leave his native country except by stealth. His early education was of a very limited kind, but the lack of primary training was eventually more than counterbalanced by his natural gifts and love of books. His first occupation in life was clerking in a dry-goods store at Augusta, Backen county, Kentucky, where he was employed for about two years. He then began the reading of medicine under the guidance of Dr. Keith, of Augusta, and pursued his studies during the following two years. Later, he left his preceptor and remained with his father in Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, engaged in assisting him in his manufactory. Afterward he was employed in a store in the same place to sell goods, and was finally sent as a salesman to dispose of stock in Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio. This mission accomplished, he resolved to resume his medical studies, and placed himself accordingly under the supervision of Dr. Buckner, of Georgetown. At the expiration of one year, however, he decided to renounce entirely the profession of medicine, and in 1826 opened a public house, and was constantly engaged in this business in Georgetown for a period of twenty years. In 1840 he

was appointed County Auditor, and filled that office from October of this year until the following March. During 1835, 1836 and 1837 he was Justice of the Peace, and also during the later years of 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873. In 1847 he moved on to his farm, four miles distant from Georgetown, and there has since permanently resided. While pursuing the occupation of farmer he has also been constantly identified in a measure with public business and affairs, and for several years past has filled the position of principal assistant for many of the auditors and treasurers of Brown county. In 1851, or thereabout, he was appointed County Commissioner, to fill the balance of an unexpired term, and in 1870 was elected to this office to serve the full term of three years. In March, 1874, he was appointed Treasurer of the county, to again occupy the position for the balance of an unexpired term. He has since acted as assistant for the County Treasurer and Auditor. He gives his support to the Democratic party, and cast his first vote in favor of General Jackson. For many years he has been a prominent Mason. In days gone by, his and the Grant family having at one time lived under the same roof, he often held in his arms the child who is now the President of the United States, and often recalls many attendant incidents with a proud and pleasant smile. Although now in his seventieth year his powers, physical and mental, are in an admirable state of preservation, while time seems to have but mellowed his many sterling attributes. He was married in 1826 to Paulina Woods, who was born on the farm on which stands the present Georgetown. Her father, Allen Woods, an early pioneer of Brown county, moved from Kentucky to Ohio, having emigrated to the former State from Ireland, his native country. In 1818 he laid out a part of Georgetown. The issue of this union was thirteen children.

SEXTON, JOSEPH A., Lawyer and ex-Judge of the Superior Court for Greene County, Ohio, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, April 10th, 1826. His parents, also natives of Frederick county, Virginia, emigrated to Ohio in 1829, and settled in Greene county. His father, Joseph Sexton, was a lawyer, and prior to his removal to the West had represented his county many times in the Legislature of Virginia. After locating himself in Ohio he resumed the practice of his profession, and engaged also in agricultural pursuits. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of Greene county, but his education was acquired principally at a later date, and to him may be properly applied the expression, a self-taught man. In 1848 he commenced the study of law under the preceptorship of William Ellsberry, one of the pioneer legal practitioners of southern Ohio. In 1850 he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered on the practice of his profession at

Xenia, where he has since permanently resided, engaged constantly in practice, except while on the bench. In 1853-54-55 he officiated as Mayor of Xenia, and in the fall of the latter year was elected Prosecuting Attorney, having resigned the mayoralty; and in January, 1860, after two successive re-elections, resigned also this office. In April, 1871, he was elected Judge of the Superior Court for Greene County, and in October, 1873, was re-elected to that position, which was held by him until May 1st, 1875, when a bill passed by the Legislature took effect authorizing the election of two additional Common Pleas judges for the subdivision including Greene county, and repealing the act which had created the Superior Court. At the expiration of his term he resumed the conduct of the practice in which he is now engaged. In politics, he was a Whig until the dissolution of his party, when he espoused the principles of the Republican party, to which he has since given his support. He was married, January 11th, 1860, to Minerva Scarff, of Greene county.

DEVORE, DAVID G., Lawyer, was born in Union township, Brown county, Ohio, March 31st, 1808, and was the seventh child in a family consisting of ten children whose parents were David Devore and Alice (Mann) Devore. His father, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, followed through life agricultural pursuits. He moved to Kentucky at an early date, and settled at Kenton's Station. In 1800 he removed to Union township, Brown county, Ohio, where he resided until his demise. Many of his ancestors were active participants in the Revolutionary struggle, notably, Nicholas Devore, his paternal grandfather, who was one of the famous Morgan Riflemen and an actor during Crawford's defeat. His mother was a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of Christopher Mann, a prominent pioneer of Kentucky and Brown county, Ohio. Until his nineteenth year was attained he worked on a farm at the old homestead, on Red Oak creek, Union township, Brown county. During those years he received a liberal education in various select schools, and in 1827 entered the Ohio University, at Athens. There he diligently pursued a course of classical studies, and in 1831 graduated with the first honor of his class. He then returned to Brown county and began the reading of law under the supervision of Archibald Liggett, a prominent attorney of Ripley, Ohio. After continuing his studies with this preceptor for about six months he moved to Georgetown, where he resumed his reading under the guidance of Thomas L. Hamer, an able pioneer attorney of Brown county. In 1833 he passed the required examination and was admitted to the bar. Hon. Thomas Corwin was on that occasion one of the examiners. Entering at once on the active practice of his profession, in partnership with

Thomas L. Hamer, at Georgetown, he, in conjunction with his associate, rapidly secured an extensive legal practice. In 1833 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Brown County, and in this position served faithfully for two years. Of late years, in connection with his professional duties, he has also interested himself in agricultural pursuits and general speculations. Politically, he is a supporter of the Democratic party, and cast his first vote in favor of General Jackson. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian Union organization. He has always been a firm friend of the temperance cause, and has never connected himself with any secret societies. He was married in 1837 to Rebecca Murray, a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and the daughter of an early pioneer of that county. Eight children have been the products of this union.

CHALLEN, JAMES R., Lawyer, was born, July 3d, 1834, in Lexington, Kentucky. His father, Rev. James Challen, traces his ancestry back through a race of preachers to the French Huguenots. His maternal relatives are mostly lawyers, his grandfather being David Bradford, a captain in the British army at Braddock's defeat and a colonel through the entire Revolutionary war. His gallantry and patriotism were rewarded by a Congressional grant of fifteen thousand acres of land. In the "Annals of Pennsylvania" his name appears as a lawyer, a politician and a soldier. A county was named in his honor. He was not only the leading counsel of the farmers and distillers in the celebrated whiskey excise cases, but became their major-general when they organized the famous insurrection in 1792. He removed to Louisiana, and, although a large slaveholder, was an earnest emancipationist, which principle was early instilled into his grandson; for it is recorded that in 1848, when James R. Challen was but fourteen years old, he delivered one of Wendell Phillips' orations at the anti-slavery convention at Spring Garden, near Cincinnati. His parents had removed to this city in his childhood, his father being the first pastor of the First Christian Church. Here he was educated in the common schools and Woodward College, when Dr. Ray taught the mathematics. He graduated at Bethany College, Virginia, in 1853. Alexander Campbell was then in full prime as a teacher, lecturer, debater and divine. At this college young Challen, still in his teens, established and edited *The Stylus*, a pioneer college journal which gave evidence of talent, scholarship and good-fellowship. After making the tour of the continent he was called to a professorship in the Somerset Collegiate Institute, Pennsylvania, in his nineteenth year, and, when just twenty-one, to the chair of the English Language and Literature in the Northwestern Christian University, at Indianapolis, Indiana. Here he reviewed not only the dead languages of the colleges, but

studied the dead Anglo-Saxon, the German and the French. He not only lectured in the class-room, but in the forum and the pulpit; and not only studied but practised music, gymnastics, field science and elocution. In the last exercise he mentions with especial gratitude his old trainer, Professor Kidd, a name famous in histrionic art. With all these studies he combined law, and immediately after graduating from the Law College was employed to try cases, while still a professor. As might be expected, he was soon devoted to this most exclusive of all professions. He declined the proffered Presidency of the Indiana University, at Bloomington, vacated by Hon. William Daly. In the winter of 1858-59 he opened an office in Cincinnati, where he has been ever since a zealous and successful practitioner at the bar, except while in army service. When the rebellion broke out, in April, 1861, that very month he was chosen captain of a company of over one hundred Union men. In August he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 48th Ohio, and in September went into command at Camp Hamilton as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 69th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Camp life being distasteful to him, he was detailed to staff duty as Judge-Advocate. Upon his return home he at once entered upon a good practice, and has continued in it without interruption. He has never sought and never held public office. He is a hard and continual student in law, literature and science; his library, his cabinet, his essays and lectures, as well as cases, illustrating his zeal, industry and wide range of labors. In science, conchology and geology receive special attention. Patent cases have been among his specialties; and in many important cases he has used scientific facts and principles, evolved in the field and laboratory, to incalculable advantage to his clients. In no sense a politician, he has always been active and foremost in the political movements of his day. He stumped the State of Indiana in 1856 in favor of John C. Fremont for President, and Ohio in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln. He was a delegate to the National Liberal Convention of 1872, and vigorously supported Charles Francis Adams before that convention as candidate for the Presidency. In the Greeley campaign he was silent. For some years his life has been more retired, his labors less conspicuous than in earlier life, though equally useful, especially to his family, friends and the reading public; for he is a constant, though impersonal, contributor not only to monthlies and weeklies, but to that mightiest of all factors, the daily press. When rest from the exhaustive labors of the class-room or office was required, instead of seeking it in idleness at some fashionable watering-place, it has been his constant habit to repair to the Alleghenies, the Rocky mountains, the great lakes, or the South, and there explore caves and cañons, mines, cataracts and other objects worthy of study and of description, and with his pen and pencil portray them to the public. In these peripatetic journeys collections of specimens valuable in science have been made, forming a large and very com-

plete cabinet of shells, minerals, ores and cave deposits. These pursuits have been to him an accomplishment as well as a recreation. A valuable contribution to science as well as literature would be the reproduction of these recollections of a busy and well-spent life, and dissertations upon nature, its curiosities, beauties and utilities, compiled in a volume or volumes. But Mr. Challen declines to prepare this, insisting that the age demands papers and periodicals, but not books.

ROGERS, JOHN G., M. D., was born near Camden, New Jersey, April 29th, 1797, and was the second child in a family of seven children whose parents were Levi Rogers and Anna (George) Rogers. His father was a native of Maryland, and in early life an itinerant Methodist preacher; he married Anna George, the only child of John George and Sarah George, and settled in New Jersey; relinquished the itinerancy of Methodist preacher and studied medicine; attended lectures in Philadelphia, under the instructions of Professors Rush, Shippen, Wister, Barton and others; commenced the practice of medicine in the State of New Jersey, under its laws, in 1798. After practising his profession several years with brilliant success he removed to Ohio in 1804, and settled in Williamsburg, county of Clermont. In 1810 he removed to Bethel, in the same county, it being a more central location. He was an ardent and laborious student, widely known and greatly esteemed for his intelligence and skill in his profession; he served one term in the Senate of Ohio, and in the war of 1812 was Surgeon of the 19th Regiment of Infantry. His demise occurred in Bethel, Clermont county, Ohio, April 4th, 1815, in the forty-seventh year of his age; his wife, a native of New Jersey, who survived him many years, died in Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, October 13th, 1856. He whose name stands at the head of this article was designed at an early age by his father for the medical profession; after having acquired the knowledge usually taught in the schools of that day he was placed under the instructions of his father, at home in his office, where he received most of his literary education and where the deep and broad foundations of his professional life were laid; his father having a large practice in a new and sparsely settled country was of necessity much from home, and many of the duties of the office devolved on his son, who in boyhood acquired great dexterity in extracting teeth, bleeding and many of the operations in minor surgery, as well as dispensing medicine in the absence of his father, who died in the sixteenth year of the son's age. After this bereavement he applied himself closely to the study of medicine for two years, under the instruction of Dr. William Wayland, who settled in this county soon after the death of his father. He received much practical and clinical instructions from

Dr. David Morris, in studying and investigating the malarious diseases of that region while residing in his family, in Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio. After studying and practising two years longer, under the care and instruction of Dr. Zeno Fein, an eminent physician of this county (Clermont), his pupilage terminated, he having arrived at the age of twenty-one. He was taught with much care by his father an intimate knowledge of anatomy, and was considered a good anatomist by those who knew him. During his long and varied pupilage he acquired an extensive knowledge of the principles and practice of medicine, and settled in New Richmond, June 11th, 1818, Clermont county, Ohio, where he soon became an extensive and successful practitioner of medicine and surgery. In 1824 he was appointed by the State Legislature, with others, to organize the first District Medical Society of Ohio, composed of the counties of Hamilton and Clermont. He continued to practise medicine with great success up to 1825, when the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, was fully organized by the appointment of Professors Morehead, Cobb, Whitman and Slack; attended lectures and graduated in that institution in March, 1826. He assisted in organizing the Clermont County Medical Society, and became a member of the Ohio State Medical Society in 1853; also the American Medical Association. He performed many important operations in surgery, in which he was remarkably skilful and successful. He also was at one time physician to the family of Jesse R. Grant, and officiated at the birth of his son, Ulysses S. Grant, that distinguished general and statesman, which took place on the 27th of April, 1822, and twice voted for his elevation to the Presidency. He was married, October 19th, 1820, to Julia Morris, daughter of Senator Thomas Morris, of Ohio, who had the moral courage to deliver the first anti-slavery speech in Congress, and who had the additional honor of being denounced by Robert Toombs as a man who, by his anti-slavery principles, polluted the very carpet upon which he stood. By the death of his wife he was left with five small children, four daughters and one son, of whom but one, a daughter, now survives. The son, Levi M. Rogers, received a medical education, practised his profession in Cincinnati more than twenty years and died in the fiftieth year of his age. His second marriage occurred November 19th, 1833, to Sarah Ann Mollyneaux, of Scotch-Irish parentage, born in county Antrim, Ireland, a lady of piety and culture. In politics, he was a Democrat of the Jackson school, and voted twice for that distinguished statesman; but in more recent times was identified with the Republican party, although never holding office, but in all public movements endeavoring to advance the moral and educational interests of the general community. In years gone by he gained prominence as one of the earliest and most influential and unflinching opponents of that monstrous anomaly, a slaveholding republic, and has lived to see his cherished anti-slavery principles carried out and adopted by the gov-

ernment. He now, being in his seventy-ninth year, has retired from his professional labors and is enjoying a quiet and peaceful old age.

PHILSON, HON. JOHN R., M. D., Senator from the Eighth District of Ohio, embracing the counties of Meigs, Gallin, Lawson and Vinton, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, July 7th, 1819. He is the son of David Philson and Esther (Smith) Philson. His father, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits, moved at an early day to Frederick county, Maryland. His early and elementary education was acquired in the common schools of Maryland. In 1839 he removed to Ohio and settled in Racine, Meigs county, where he assumed the role of educator. While in his twenty-fifth year he began the study of medicine, and in the spring of 1852 graduated from Starling Medical College, at Columbus. In Racine he entered on the practice of his profession. In 1861, at the outbreak of the rebellion, he joined the United States forces as Surgeon of the 4th Regiment of West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, a body raised principally in the Ohio border counties. He served efficiently in that capacity for three years, and was mustered out October 3d, 1864. In the latter part of this year he returned to his civil practice. From 1871 to 1873, while still continuing his professional labors, he acted as Secretary and Treasurer of the Riverside Salt Company. He was then elected, in the course of the latter year, to the Senate, on the Republican ticket, having been nominated without his knowledge. He has always been a supporter of the Whig and Republican parties, and by his zealous and well-directed labors has contributed importantly to the welfare of his constituency and the general community. He was married, March 4th, 1841, to Cynthia Ridding, of Meigs county, Ohio, by whom he has had four children; of these three are now living—two sons and one daughter. His oldest son, Lewis W. Philson, a graduate of Marietta College, in the class of 1865, is now Professor of Mathematics in East Tennessee University.

HOGHLAND, BRICE V., M. D., was born in Steubenville, Ohio, May 14th, 1819. He was the second child in a family of eight children whose parents were Jacob C. Hoghland and Sallie (Veirs) Hoghland. His father, a native of New York city, followed through life the occupation of fur-trading. He moved to Ohio in 1815, settling in Steubenville, whence, in 1836, he removed to Highland county, in the same State. In 1851 he made his home in Youngsville, Adams county, and there resided until his demise, in 1856. His mother, a native of Brooke

county, Virginia, died in the same place in 1857. From the age of seventeen until his twenty-fourth year was reached he was constantly engaged in arduous farm labor. His early education was liberal, and was received partly in New York city. In 1843 he went into the grocery business, and was engaged in it at Hillsborough, Highland county, Ohio, for about two years. On relinquishing the grocery business, having been occupied during five preceding years in pursuing sedulously a course of medical study, he entered upon the practice of medicine at Youngsville, where he remained an active and successful practitioner until 1857. During the season of 1848-49 he had attended a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and graduated with honor from that institution in the class of 1849. In 1853 he had attended a course of lectures also at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York city. In the winter of 1857-58 he attended still another course of lectures and study at this famous institution, giving prominence in his investigations to affections and diseases of the heart and lungs. In the spring of 1858 he moved to North Liberty, Adams county, and there continued the practice of medicine until 1865. In that year he returned to Hillsborough, where he was successfully occupied in professional labors until 1870, the date of his arrival in West Union, Adams county, where he has since resided, the possessor of a large and constantly increasing medical business. In 1863 he was a candidate, on the Democratic ticket, for the Legislature. He uniformly adheres to Democratic principles and measures, and religiously is attached to the doctrines and service of the Episcopal Church. He was married in 1859 to Leah H. Johnston, a native of Ross county, who died in 1863. He was again married in 1874 to Mary J. McKeown, a native of Adams county, Ohio.

MARDLE, SAMUEL, D. D. S., was born in Leicester, England, in 1822, and came to America in 1832. During the succeeding five years he worked on a farm. At the age of fifteen he became a regularly indentured silversmith's apprentice to George K. Childs, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but served only two years and six months of his time. Running away from his master he went to New York, spurred on by a determination to go to sea. Upon presenting himself at navy head-quarters he was surprised at being told that no runaway apprentices from Philadelphia were wanted. Unshaken in his purpose, however, he soon made satisfactory arrangements with the whaler "Wm. C. Nye," commanded by Captain Buddington. On the same ship and voyage was Sidney O. Buddington, who was sailing-master on Dr. Hall's Arctic expeditions. The officers on this vessel were relatives, and were known collectively as "the crew of cousins." The voyage lasted twenty-two months. The "Wm. C. Nye" sailed around Cape Horn

and made for the Sea of Kamtschatka, where a great cargo of sperm was obtained. Returning, she entered the harbor of San Francisco in 1813. The site of the present splendid city of the Pacific coast was then dotted here and there with miserable mud huts. On this trip out two brothers, remembering the posthumous glories of Alexander Selkirk, concealed themselves, and were left on an uninhabited place, called by Captain Biddington Fanning's island. On the return the vessel stopped at the beautiful island Juan Fernandez, the romantic abode of "Robinson Crusoe." The stoppage occurred on St. Patrick's day, 1843, and the island abounded in ripe and mellow peaches. That evening he, with two boat-loads of jolly tars, spent on the ground hallowed by the pen of the famous English writer. He finally returned with his ship to New London, Connecticut, and thence returned to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Being then in his twenty-second year, and desirous of embracing a profession, he called to mind an old acquaintance, Dr. Elijah N. Neal, with whom his brother, Thomas Wardle, had studied dentistry. Possessing considerable mechanical ability he was kindly received by the doctor, for whom he then labored temporarily at a salary of fifty cents per week. During the ensuing year, although he was a skilful metal workman, he did not receive at any time a higher compensation than two dollars per week. After working one year with Dr. Neal and one year with his brother he opened a laboratory for the purpose of doing mechanical work for other dentists. In that venture he encountered great and unexpectedly rich success. In the course of the first year he opened his own office to patients, while continuing his separate business relations with his professional brethren. He was thus successfully employed for about seven years. In 1853, having determined to leave Philadelphia, the profession, appreciating his mechanical skill and personal characteristics, deemed it fitting to present him with a gold medal as "a token of appreciation of his skill in mechanical dentistry." The medal contains the names of fourteen prominent dentists. He then settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and here established his dental furnishing house and the manufacture of artificial teeth, at 256 Walnut street, relinquishing entirely his professional labors. At the end of three years, however, finding Cincinnati unsuited to the manufacture of teeth, on account of the costliness of materials, he was compelled to fall back again on his profession to secure a livelihood. In 1859 he received a diploma from the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery. That institution was then the second dental college in America. The facilities for learning the mysteries of the dental art were poor in those days, and in the absence of a college in Philadelphia Dr. E. Townsend taught gratis those who took a pleasure in gathering about his rooms. It is now a conceded and an established fact that American dentists are, as a rule, far superior to those of other parts of the world. Also, few practical dentists now manufacture, or can manufacture, the teeth used by them in their own

practice. He, on the contrary, has not only always made the teeth required in his own practice, but also those intended for peculiar or difficult cases taken in charge by his brethren. At his office the whole process of working the crude material into finished and beautiful teeth may be seen daily. He has received the first premium on artificial teeth every year in the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, and also the first premium on dentistry on the single occasion when he chose to enter the lists as a competitor. He received the first medal for artificial teeth from the Mechanics' Institute, at Cincinnati, and the first medal also from the State Board of Agriculture. In 1851 he received a certificate and a medal at the World's Fair, in London, England. He has also received premiums from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He is an active member of the Mississippi Valley Dental Association and an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons. He is a member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1846, to Margaret A. Little, by the Rev. Dr. William Suddards, of Grace Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

LUDLOW, JOHN, Banker, was born near Springfield, Ohio, December 8th, 1810, being the son of Cooper and Elizabeth (Reeder) Ludlow, both of whose families came originally from the State of New Jersey. His grandfather, John Ludlow, was brother to Israel Ludlow, one of the founders of Cincinnati, who emigrated to Ohio in 1790 and was the first sheriff of Hamilton county. His maternal grandfather, Jacob Reeder, also emigrated to Ohio, then a part of the Northwestern Territory, about the year 1790, and settled in Clarke county in 1804, about the same time that Cooper Ludlow took up his residence near Springfield. Mr. Ludlow was educated in the common schools of his native village, and when sixteen years of age was sent to Cincinnati to learn the drug business. In 1835 he returned to Springfield and established himself in the drug trade, in which he continued nearly thirty years. During a period of twelve or fifteen years, while thus engaged, he practised dentistry, for which he was in every way competent. Upon the organization of the Springfield Bank, in 1851, he was chosen one of its directors, and on December 11th, 1857, became President of the institution, an office which he still holds. In 1864, under the operation of the acts of Congress, the institution was erected into the First National Bank of Springfield. Mr. Ludlow's career, while it has not been an exciting or varied one, has been exceedingly busy and useful. He has been closely identified with the growth and commercial prosperity of his county, and has given repeated evidence of his public spirit in advocating and supporting local improvements. Since the year 1842 he has been a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and has

always been active in the work of building up and sustaining its parish. For more than twenty years he has been the senior warden of that church, and is one of its most influential members. In all Christian work he has been foremost. For fourteen years he was Treasurer of the Clarke County Bible Society, and has organized and given liberal aid to many benevolent movements. Mr. Ludlow was originally an old-line Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he became identified with it, having always been an anti-slavery advocate. He has kept aloof from political life, and has only held such municipal offices as the duty of a citizen plainly required. Some time since he placed in the Ohio Historical Society's library, at Cleveland, many interesting records of the pioneers of Clarke county, which he had preserved. He published in the Springfield journals a series of biographical sketches, drawn from his recollections of the old settlers, which were very interesting. He was married on August 31st, 1835, to Elmira, daughter of General Frederick Gitman, of Herkimer county, New York. They have had three children, Frederick G., Charles and a daughter named Ellen, who married Asa S. Bushnell, of Springfield.

DYER, ELBRIDGE G., Manufacturer and Inventor, was born in the State of Maine, November 3d, 1815. His parents were Thomas and Hepzibah (Whitney) Dyer. After receiving an education in the common schools of his native town he was apprenticed at the age of sixteen to the trade of machinist. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship he came to Ohio, settling at Columbus, where for seven or eight years he followed his trade as a journeyman. About 1847 he came to Hamilton, and in connection with two other machinists embarked in the manufacture of agricultural implements. The firm was then Owens, Elbert & Dyer, but a few years later, upon the death of Mr. Elbert, his place in the establishment was taken by Mr. Lane, and the firm launched out on a scale of enterprise that made the names of Owens, Lane & Dyer familiar in every part of the central and Southern States. From the first their business had been a success, and starting as they did, with scarcely any capital beyond their skill, its history affords a most encouraging example to young mechanics ambitious to rise above the sphere of journeymen. Their attention has of later years been given almost exclusively to the manufacture of all descriptions of portable and stationary engines, and their business has swelled to such proportions that the partnership has changed into a joint stock company, known as the Owens Lane Dyer Machine Company, the shares of which are held by a limited number of individuals. Mr. Dyer occupies the position of Vice-President of the company. From the commencement of the enterprise he has been superintendent of construction, and is the

inventor and patentee of numerous improvements on agricultural machinery. Though a strict man of business, the accumulation of money has not absorbed more than its proper share of Mr. Dyer's interest. He has found time for books and self-improvement, and is the owner of one of the most beautiful houses in Hamilton, situated on a height overlooking the Miami river and the city, and surrounded with orchards and flower-gardens. On February 18th, 1845, he was married, at Columbus, to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. William Terer, a native of Wales. They have had eight children, five of whom are living. One daughter and one son died in infancy, and one son, Rufus M., died at the age of twenty-one.

MURDY, JAMES, Attorney-at-Law and President of the Farmers' National Bank of Mansfield, Ohio, was born, July 24th, 1793, in Hopewell, York county, Pennsylvania. His paternal ancestors emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1762, and settled in Hopewell, his maternal ancestors, coming from Scotland, locating in the same place about the year 1750. The latter were among the first settlers of that section after the removal of the Indians. His mother came from the Wallace family, and his maternal grandmother from the Hamilton family. Both of his parents claimed descent from the Scotch Covenanters, and both died as they had lived, in the faith and communion of the United Presbyterian Church. His father in 1811 sold his property, in the shape of a farm and mills, at Hopewell, and moved to Ontario county, New York, where he purchased an estate near Canandaigua, and placed it under excellent cultivation. It was in the academy at this place that his son James received his rudiments of a classical education, studied with care and application, and made rapid progress in the various English branches. He commenced reading law in Canandaigua, and soon fitted himself for professional duties. In 1823 he located in Mansfield, Ohio, where he opened an office, and in a short time gained a respectable standing as a practitioner not only at the bar, but in the estimation of the general public. Mansfield was then a new town, being the farthest west in that latitude in the State. While a resident of Canandaigua the Erie canal was surveyed, and a very considerable portion of it constructed. The subject of internal State improvements, of which it was one of the chief, was then a ripe theme for discussion. He was a warm advocate of all projects which were of practical utility and which promised to ably conserve the material interests of the great body of citizenship, and the action which he took on these public questions in this early time had its marked influence in his subsequent career. Prior to his arrival in Mansfield an unsuccessful effort had been made to establish a paper in that place. At the earnest solicitations of a large number of citizens he

undertook to publish a journal, and purchased a press. The result of his labors was the publication of the *Mansfield Gazette*, which he owned and edited, with an excellent conception of the duties of an enterprising journalist, for a period of nine years. In this paper he strongly advocated local as well as State improvements, home industry and domestic manufactures, and in this public service was rewarded with the respect of all classes. He became influential in all important civil proceedings, and his voice, as his pen, was potential in the consummation of projects for the development of local as well as State resources. Upon his arrival at Mansfield, in 1823, he discovered that the produce of the country was shipped in flat-boats on the Mohican, and, via the large rivers, sent to New Orleans. He shortly after procured the survey of a route for a canal up the Mohican valley and into a rich agricultural district, and this was partly constructed before the subject of railroads was introduced. His object was to open a cheap and easily accessible route of transportation of the products of that section of the State, and his efforts in this behalf were generally applauded. In 1836 the State, at his intervention, made a survey of what is now part of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, but this labor proved premature from a number of circumstances. The importance of railroad traffic was not wholly conceded, because the people had only recently been called to notice it. Pittsburgh had its river and its canal, and the capitalists and business people of that city declined an active participation in a railroading scheme, the profits of which by very many were deemed visionary only. The public mind was gradually educated up to a true comprehension of the necessity of railroad transportation, and in 1848 the leading business men of Pittsburgh issued a notice to all in Ohio interested in the matter to meet in convention at Massillon, to discuss the measures necessary to the establishment of a line. This convention was held, and Mr. Purdy was delegated by it to secure a charter from the Legislature, then holding its sessions at Columbus. He succeeded in his mission, and, under the provisions of the charter he obtained, a company was organized and the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad constructed. Meanwhile another charter was secured, and mainly through his instrumentality a company was organized to construct the Mansfield & Sandusky Railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was chosen President of the company, and in this position he exhibited great energy and executive ability, and rendered the road services that were essential to its future prosperity. But there were other public labors awaiting his attention, and one of these, and perhaps one of the most important, was suggested by the necessities of his own practice. This was a very large, extending over a circuit that covered a very large section of country. He had frequently to make remittances to his Eastern clients, and this duty became one of some difficulty and annoyance, as there was no banking establishment within thirty miles

of Mansfield. In 1846 he was principally concerned in securing the charter of the State Bank of Ohio, and during the existence of that well-known institution under that charter he was a member of its Board of Control. In 1847, in company with a few friends, he procured enough of this bank's stock to establish a branch, which, upon the organization of its stockholders, became known as the Farmers' Bank of Mansfield. He was appointed President and attorney, and held those offices until the expiration of the charter under which the bank was erected. Then the Farmers' National Bank of Mansfield was organized by the stockholders in the old company, and Mr. Purdy was chosen President, and in that capacity still conducts the management of the bank, which is very prosperous and influential. His relations with monetary institutions were, however, more extended. He established a banking house in California, which had a very successful career. Since his residence in Mansfield Mr. Purdy has been an eye-witness to its growth from a small hamlet, on the borders of civilization, to a large and flourishing city, through the energy as well as the liberality of its citizens. It has become a railroad centre, and the concentration of traffic from all sections of the State within its limits has raised it high in the scale of commercial importance. With some few exceptions, it is the most important city in the State. Mr. Purdy has aided largely in its development. He has been prominently identified with all its interests, and has been one of the readiest supporters of all measures of public policy, and especially of those which immediately concerned the growth of trade and the consummation of public improvements. In 1836 he purchased a tract of land in Wood county, Ohio, adjoining the Grand Rapids of the Maumee river, and an island in the rapids, becoming thus the owner of three fourths of the water-power at that point. Here he constructed mills, which he filled with the best machinery obtainable at the time. The result was very speedily shown in the building of a town on his own lands and the quick development of the surrounding agricultural district. In 1836 he aided in organizing, in Iowa, the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company, and was appointed its Vice-President. He took an active part in the location and construction of the road, which proved a success. He was one of the proprietors of Clinton City, on that road. Along the line of the projected road he, in company with others, purchased large tracts of lands and laid out the sites of what are now flourishing towns, Clinton being noticeable among the number. This town is located on the Mississippi, and according to the census of 1870 contained 8000 inhabitants, and among its public institutions are an enterprising paper and a street passenger railway, both well supported. Mr. Purdy has been a soldier, and a participant in three wars. In that of 1812-15 he served in the army. In the war with Mexico he raised four companies by special authority from the Governor of Ohio. In 1861, when the Governor, on the first call, sent him a despatch asking for troops, he

appeared in Columbus within forty-eight hours with one hundred men, who took the field. He was prevented from accompanying them by physical disability. He was appointed Commissioner to draft the militia, and ably and readily performed his duties. He recruited men under a First Lieutenant's commission, with which he was furnished. Upon the close of the war compensation was tendered him for his services during the entire period of its continuance, but he declined all save the sum of his actual expenses when called from his home. Mr. Purdy's career has been one of varied experiences, but of continued honor and usefulness. In his eighty-third year he is still engaged in the practice of his profession and the management of his private property, of which he has accumulated a competence.

TRIMBLE, REV. JOSEPH McDOWELL, D. D., was born, April 15th, 1807, in Woodford county, Kentucky, and is a son of the late Allen Trimble, formerly Governor of Ohio. He was educated in the village school of Hillsborough, the county-seat of Highland county, Ohio, and the place of the family residence. When fifteen years of age he was sent to the Ohio University, at Athens, from which he graduated in 1828, and was shortly after admitted to the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a travelling minister, contrary to the wishes of his father, who had intended him for another profession. In 1827 he was converted and connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he felt his mission to be in the ministry. In 1834 he was elected Secretary of the Conference, in which capacity he served for the unprecedented period of thirty-one years. He filled the same office during two sessions of the General Conference. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in Augusta College, Kentucky, a position which he accepted and filled until 1840, when he resigned. In 1864 he was elected Second Assistant Missionary Secretary for the West, for a period of four years, and in the discharge of the duties of this office he visited the Conferences of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kentucky and Tennessee, besides a very large number of the prominent congregations of the church, where his services were solicited in furtherance of the interests of the work he represented. For the last five years he has served the Ohio Wesleyan University as Financial Agent, and has been an active member of the Board of Trustees of that institution since 1852, giving both time and money to place it upon a more permanent basis. In addition to the varied duties already enumerated, Dr. Trimble travelled three circuits, spent thirteen years in stations in Zanesville, Columbus and Cincinnati; was Pre-

siding Elder in the Columbus, Chillicothe, East Cincinnati, Zanesville, Marietta and Lancaster districts, making in all forty-eight appointments which he has received from the church authorities, every one of which has been filled with signal fidelity and success. Dr. Trimble is probably the most widely-known Methodist minister in the State of Ohio. His ministry has been one of extraordinary labors in the conversion of unbelievers, and of extraordinary success in increasing the membership of the church. He possesses the elements necessary for a life of distinguished usefulness and honor. As a speaker he is fluent, earnest and persuasive, having a clear, penetrating voice, under excellent control, and a magnetic influence which is wonderfully effective upon his audiences. His sermons are of the popular type, which avoid abstruse problems, and present the vital truths of the gospel with such glowing power that the heart of the listener is stirred to its depths. He is thoroughly learned in the history, polity and traditions of the church to which he is allied. He is esteemed as a safe counsellor by the bishops, presiding elders and ministers of the church, and his views and suggestions have always commanded marked respect. The confidence of the ministry, which he has always enjoyed in the fullest degree, may be attested by the fact that he has been elected to nine quadrennial sessions of the General Conference, consecutively, beginning with that of 1844 and extending to that of 1876. For seventeen years he has served on its General Missionary Committee, which disburses the moneys raised by the church for the support of missions. It is very doubtful if there is any man living who has performed a greater amount of ministerial labor, or who has carried into his work more enthusiasm and zeal than Dr. Trimble. His name is conspicuous on the roll of the church, and he certainly is entitled to the admiration and affection which the membership everywhere have for him.

BROWN, JOSHUA K., Auditor of Guernsey county, Ohio, was born, August 13th, 1839, in Belmont county, of the same State. His parents emigrated from England in 1830, locating first in Pennsylvania and then in Ohio. His father was by trade a carpenter, and was in only moderate circumstances. Joshua was educated in the common schools of Belmont county, studying in the winter and working as a farmer in the summer seasons. When seventeen years of age he removed to Cambridge, Guernsey county, and for two years worked with his father in flouring mills. He then read law with Judge Evans for one year, and in 1859, during the gold fever, went to Pike's Peak, where he remained six months and met with nothing but misfortune. He then studied telegraphy, and became a skilful operator. As such he was employed until September, 1861, when he joined the 15th Ohio Volunteer Infantry as First Lieutenant. He was advanced in a short time to the office of Major of

the 172d Ohio National Guards, having some time previously served as Captain in the 15th Ohio. He was discharged on account of failing health, and in 1864, upon his return to Cambridge, commenced business again as a telegraph operator and agent for the Adams Express Company, a position which he held until 1869. Being then appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue, he served with ability until 1871, when he became Agent for the Marietta, Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad at Cambridge, and held that agency for two years. In 1873 he was elected Auditor of Guernsey county, and in 1875 was re-elected. The functions of this responsible office he has discharged with intelligence and fidelity, and has earned the respect of the community in whose midst he resides. On November 22d, 1864, he was married to Annie Tingle, daughter of Dr. J. P. Tingle, who is still living. Mr. Brown has five sons.

BRIMORE, FRANK C., Physician, was born in Columbus, Ohio, on the 12th of April, 1846, of parents who had come to Ohio from Virginia. When he was four years of age his parents removed from Columbus to Rapid Forge, Ross county, Ohio, and there the next four years of his life were passed. He commenced attending school at Rapid Forge, and subsequently, when he was eight years old, he went to Chillicothe, and there attended the Union School. After two years spent at Chillicothe, he went to Knox county to live with an uncle. There he went to work upon a farm, and continued to do farm work in the summer and to go to school in the winter until 1861. When the war of the rebellion broke out he lost but little time in entering the army. He went into service as a private soldier in the 20th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Shiloh, on the 7th of April, 1862, he was wounded by a cannon ball, which struck him on the left knee and hands, inflicting such injuries that in the fall of 1862 he was discharged from the service on account of disability. Returning to Ohio, he commenced attending the High School at Utica. He continued his attendance there during two sessions, and then, after leaving there, he taught a country school for a number of terms. When the call was made for troops for the "hundred-day service," he again entered the army, going as Sergeant in the 142d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Having finished his military service, he prepared to enter the medical profession. His predisposition to this profession came to him by hereditary right, his maternal grandfather, Dr. Joseph Doddridge, having been a celebrated physician in West Virginia. On the 19th of March, 1865, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Thompson & Smith, at Mount Vernon. He read with these gentlemen until the winter of 1866 and 1867, when he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan for a session of lectures. In April, 1867, he resumed office study, and in September of the same year be-

gan reading with Dr. John Russell. He remained there until 1868, and then he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and there attended a course of lectures. He graduated and received his diploma in March, 1869, and in the following June he commenced the practice of medicine at Mount Vernon. He continued steadily in practice there until May, 1872, when he departed on a trip to Europe. He remained abroad for thirteen months, and during that period he visited the principal medical schools of Europe. He spent six months in Vienna, receiving private instruction in medicine at the Vienna University. In June, 1873, he returned to Mount Vernon, and there resumed his practice as physician and surgeon. He has been remarkably successful in his practice, and has secured a patronage extensive and lucrative. He is recognized as a leading man in his profession, and a number of important cases, successfully treated, are identified with his name. The only successful operation in a case of cleft palate, performed in the county, was performed by him, the patient being a lady of that vicinity.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS C., Lawyer, was born in Monroe county, New York, April 27th, 1845. He is of Scotch extraction. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a volunteer in the three months' service, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment entered the Commercial College of Bryant & Stratton, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1862. He then spent several months in the Military School of Colonel Taggart, in the same city, and in the fall of 1863 presented himself to General Casey's Board of Examiners as an applicant for a position in the army. He was passed as a First Lieutenant, colored troops. He declined the appointment, and in the spring of 1864 he enlisted at Syracuse, New York, as a private in Colonel Van Pelton's regiment, New York Volunteers. In the following summer he was promoted to a Second Lieutenantcy, and subsequently to the rank of First Lieutenant, commanding his company. In this capacity he served until mustered out in the fall of 1865. He soon after this moved to the West, and on April 27th, 1866—his twenty-first birthday—arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he obtained employment as a bookkeeper in the carriage factory of John Curtis. While thus occupied he commenced the study of law. In May, 1867, he became assistant editor of *The Republic*, the official organ of the Grand Army of the Republic, published at Columbus, Ohio. Becoming editor and proprietor of this journal in the fall of 1867, he removed its head-quarters to Cincinnati, where he continued its publication until his office was entirely destroyed by fire, in February, 1869. In the summer of that year he was appointed Assistant Internal Revenue Assessor for the Second District of Ohio, and during his occupancy of this office pursued his law studies, graduated in the Cincinnati Law School, and in April, 1870, was admitted

to the bar, and in the same month was elected to the City Council, where he served until April, 1871, the date of his election as City Prosecuting Attorney for two years. In April, 1873, he was re-elected to the same position, as a Republican, although at that election the Democratic party swept the city. In the ensuing summer he visited Europe on professional business. His name was brought before the Republican Congressional Convention for nomination for Representative of the Second District in the national legislature in 1874, but he was defeated by Hon. Job E. Stevenson by a small majority. In February, 1875, he received the appointment, by the Ohio Legislature, as Attorney for the House of Representatives in the bribery investigations case, and in the performance of the duties of the position won the unqualified indorsement of the press of both parties. He retired from office in April, 1875, and resumed the private practice of his profession in connection with M. L. Buckwalter, with whom he had formed a copartnership, under the firm-style of Buckwalter & Campbell, in 1870. He is attorney for various corporations, and is identified with important local enterprises.

CLAUGHLIN, JAMES W., Architect, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in that city, November 1st, 1834. He is of a Scotch-Irish family, whose first ancestor in this country originally settled at York, Pennsylvania, in the early part of the last century, and afterwards removed to Hagerstown, Maryland. He died at the advanced age of one hundred and four years, and his wife reached the equally remarkable age of one hundred and two years. Their descendants in Maryland, and also in western Pennsylvania, where they are still more numerous, have been noted as a hardy and long-lived family. The father of the subject of our sketch removed from Sewickly, Pennsylvania (where he was born), to Cincinnati in 1818, and, after a long and honorable career as a merchant, died in 1874 at the age of eighty-two years. Our architect was educated in the private schools of his native city, and in 1849 entered the office of James K. Wilson, then a young architect, as a student. In 1855, when he had scarcely attained his majority, Mr. John Shillito, a former partner of his father, intrusted him with the designing of the plans of his great dry-goods store in Cincinnati, and the Hon. D. K. Este at the same time engaged him to erect a residence, then considered the finest in the city, and even now conspicuous for its massive front among the later erections. In 1857 he formed a partnership with the late J. R. Hamilton, which lasted but one year. In 1861 he entered the army as a Lieutenant in the Infantry Body Guard of General Fremont, and was afterwards in the corps of General Sigel. On the disbanding of the organization, he became a special artist for Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper in the army of the Southwest. In the fall of 1862 he

resumed his professional duties, since uninterrupted, except during a visit to Europe in 1873. Among the most prominent of his works are the Public Library buildings at Cincinnati and Northampton, Massachusetts; the Masonic Temple, Commercial Building and Gas Office of Cincinnati, and the grand suburban residences of John Shillito, William Hooper and Hon. William S. Groesbeck. He is, at present writing, the Architect of the Johnston Block and the buildings of the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens, which, as well as those previously mentioned, attest his professional skill. He is an active member of the Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, by whom he was selected as one of its representatives for this work.

ALLACE, HENRY H., County Auditor of Butler County, Ohio, was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 30th, 1824. His parents, natives of Pennsylvania, were reared in the Cumberland valley, a short distance from the town of Chambersburg. His father, who was a millwright by trade, came to Cincinnati in 1806, at which date the site of the present Queen City was occupied by a tranquil village. In 1815 he moved to Butler county, where numerous mills of his construction, still standing, testify to the extent and excellence of his labors in past years. He obtained a fair education in the public schools located in the vicinity of his home, and supplemented it by private study. At the age of eighteen he assumed the role of educator, and was subsequently engaged in teaching for a period of nearly eight years. In 1853 he was elected Recorder for Butler county, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, serving until 1859, the date of his election to the office of County Auditor. In 1862, at the close of his term, he entered the army, with the commission of Captain of Company C, 93d Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In the course of the following year, however, his health was undermined by an attack of typhoid fever, which compelled him eventually to resign his commission and return home. After the re-establishment of his health, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Hamilton, Butler county, and followed them until 1874, when he was again elected to the County Auditorship. Although he has never adhered very strictly to party lines, but, under all circumstances, pursued that political course which candor and loyalty to the public interest required, he has had the singular felicity to retain the confidence and esteem of the constituency whose suffrage has repeatedly elevated him to positions of trust. He is an intelligent observer of passing events; prompt in his recognition of the strength or weakness of this or that measure; and indefatigable in endeavoring to crush the sway of corruption, and to place in office men of ability and spotless integrity. He was married, August 11th, 1857, to Sarah J. Bacon, of Butler county, Ohio, by whom he has had four children.

MARTIN, BENJAMIN F., Lawyer, was born on the 22d of June, 1819, in Columbus, Ohio. He may be said to have been born in the legal profession, for his father, although a native of Pennsylvania, came to Columbus in 1815, shortly thereafter was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace—subsequently Mayor of the town, County Recorder and Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—and was the author of "Martin's History of Franklin County." Benjamin F. received his early education mainly at the common schools of Columbus. After leaving school he was appointed City Clerk of Columbus; subsequently Deputy Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and while prosecuting the duties of that position he also read law diligently with Judge Matthews. He finished his course of reading in 1847, and in November of that year he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with Lorenzo English, which partnership continued for nearly twelve years. In the fall of 1850 Mr. Martin was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin county, and re-elected in 1852. He continued the practice of the law until August, 1865, when he was by President Johnson appointed to the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Ohio, which office he held until 1869, when he was removed by President Grant. The various public duties and trusts committed to his charge were faithfully and honestly performed and executed. Mr. Martin has dealt largely in real estate in and about his native city, and his many "additions to Columbus" bear evidence of that fact. He won, by industry and application to business, a very high reputation at the bar, but he has now virtually retired from the active practice of his profession. He was married in 1843 to Amanda A. Ogden.

MCGREW, HENRY, M. D., was born at Montgomery, Hamilton county, Ohio, on December 23d, 1844. His father, Andrew McGrew, was a native of North Ireland. About the year 1835 he emigrated to America, and engaged in labor for a short time at Buffalo, New York. Removing to Ohio, he resided a while at Reading, Hamilton county, after which he came to Montgomery and became employed as a carpenter; locating permanently in this place, he purchased a very handsome farm, on which he now resides. He married, early in life, Henrietta Crain, a native of Sycamore township, daughter of Oliver Crain, who removed from New Jersey to Hamilton county, becoming one of the most prominent of its early settlers. Of a family of eleven children, Henry is the fifth. His early education was received at the public schools. When seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to a blacksmith at Sharon, and for a period of three years and a half applied himself diligently to the learning of that trade. Having a desire to obtain a more thorough education, he entered the Normal College, at Lebanon, Ohio,

where he remained two years, and then obtaining a school he taught for about the same length of time. During the year 1868 he attended the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, after which he taught school, and at the end of one year re-entered the college, from which he graduated with high honors. He commenced the practice of medicine with Dr. Wesley Smizer, of Sharonville, and in nine months entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and after five months of diligent application he graduated from there in February of 1874. Ambitious to excel in the knowledge of his profession, he pursued a course of reading at the Pulte Medical College (Homoeopathic) of Cincinnati, receiving a diploma from that institution in the beginning of 1875, and in March of the same year he was elected Physician to the County Infirmary. With unceasing energy and perseverance he had succeeded in carrying on the practice of his profession in Sharonville. Politically, the doctor is a Democrat. During six months of the year 1865 he served in the 138th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He is not a member of any particular religious denomination, but is pure and upright in character, unaffected in manner, and a man whose social qualities are extremely agreeable.

MARX, GUNDO, Merchant, Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, was born at Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, June 28th, 1827. His father, D. R. Marx, was engaged as a bookseller and publisher in both Carlsruhe and Baden. His earlier days, from his sixth to his twelfth year, were passed in the lyceum at Carlsruhe. During the following two years he was a student in the Baden-Baden High School. He was then engaged for three years as an apprentice to the book and printing trade in Brunswick, Germany. Afterward, until his nineteenth year was attained, he was employed in assisting his father in his business, partly at home and partly in Paris, France, and elsewhere. Becoming interested in the revolutionary movements of 1848-1849, he left Germany at the period of their adverse termination, and abandoned his native country for the United States. On his arrival here, October 1st, 1849, he purchased forty acres of government land in Wood county, Ohio, and found occupation in agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1851 he moved to Toledo, in the same State, and there engaged in the grocery business. In 1861 he associated himself in partnership with R. Brand, whose decease occurred in 1865. At this date he became senior partner in the firm of R. Brand & Co., wholesale dealers and importers of wines and liquors. He subsequently made several trips to Europe, for direct purchases, and for the purpose of securing desirable business relations and connections. In conjunction with his brothers, Emil Marx and Joseph E. Marx, he founded the first Free-soil German paper in northwestern Ohio, the *Ohio Staats Zeitung*, now the *Daily and Weekly Express*—a Republican organ



Engraving, Port to Philadelphia

W. A. Anderson

from the date of its establishment down to the present time. During the war of the rebellion, by appointment of the governor, he was occupied as a member of the County Military Committee. He was also for a number of years a member of the Board of Examiners of Public Schools, and in 1871-72 served as a member of the City Council from the Fourth Ward. In 1872-75 he was a member of the General Assembly of Ohio (LX. and LXI.) In the spring of 1875 he was elected on the Republican ticket Mayor of Toledo. The story of his career, both as a man of business and as a public functionary and official, has in it no element of baseness or disloyalty; his record is wholly honorable. He was married in February, 1853, to Elizabeth Brehm, by whom he has had eleven children, of whom nine are now living.

HERSHISER, WILLIAM A., Contractor, Builder and Lumber Merchant, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, February 18th, 1823. His parents, Henry Hershiser and Maria (Barbara Kegg) Hershiser, belonged to the class of thrifty people known as Pennsylvania Germans. He lived on the farm until his tenth year was reached, when he moved with the family to Seneca county, Ohio. There, until 1838, he remained at his home, engaged in assisting his father on the farm, and in attending the public school. He was then placed to learn the bricklaying business, at which he subsequently worked for about four years. In 1842 he became disabled, and consequently returned to school, and afterward, until 1845, was alternately employed in studying and teaching. During this year, he moved to Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, and took a position as Clerk in a dry-goods store. There he remained until December 1st, 1855, at which date he received the appointment of Chief Clerk in the State Treasury Office at Columbus, under William H. Gibson. That position he retained, under different treasurers elected from time to time, until January, 1873. Then, having engaged in 1863 with R. B. Adams, in the lumber business, it became necessary for him to give to its conduct his undivided attention. Eventually the relations of this business assuming large and successful proportions, it was extended so as to include contracting and building. The firm as now existing is known under the style of Hershiser & Gibson, and has an extended and favorable reputation as a reliable and enterprising house. He was for twelve years a prominent member of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, Ohio, and in 1871, in connection with others, organized the High Street Congregational Church. To the support of this church, and to the relief of the poor in various guises, he gives a large portion of his means. Having started in life without capital or influential friends, he owes his success to his own unaided energy and ability, and now deservedly enjoys the fruits of his industry

and tireless efforts in his beautiful home located in the suburbs of Columbus. He was married in 1848 to Lydia A. Snyder, of Tiffin, Ohio.

ASHBURN, THOMAS QUIN, Attorney-at-Law, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the First Subdivision of the Fifth Judicial District of Ohio, was born at East Walnut Hills, Hamilton county, Ohio, February 9th, 1820. He was the oldest child in a family of seven children whose parents were Richard Ashburn and Mary (Williams) Ashburn. His father, a native of Lancashire, England, came to America when but nine years of age in company with his father's family. At the termination of the voyage, during which his mother had died, he moved with his people to Cincinnati, Ohio, about the year 1797. He has followed through life, at the outset, the trade of brick-mason, and at a later period agricultural pursuits. His grandfather settled in New Richmond, Clermont county, Ohio, at a later date than 1797, and there laid out the town of Susanna, thus named in honor of his wife, and was one of the original proprietors of New Richmond. He resided there until his demise. His mother, a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, was a daughter of Thomas Williams, an early settler of this section of the State. His boyhood was passed in laboring on the paternal farm, while his early education, up to the age of eighteen, was limited in degree and kind. He was about this time afflicted so severely by rheumatism, that for two years he was entirely incapacitated for manual labor, and consequently turned his attention toward increasing his store of learning. In 1838 he entered Miami University, and there pursued a course of study for about eighteen months. In 1839 he temporarily adopted the vocation of educator in a school at New Richmond, Clermont county, where he taught during two winters, occupying his leisure time through the summer by farming labors. In 1841 he became an inmate of Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained for three terms, completing half the junior year. He then returned to Clermont county, and again engaged in teaching school for two terms, at a salary of twelve dollars per month. While thus employed he commenced the study of law, under the guidance of Shields & Howard, prominent attorneys of Batavia, and eventually was admitted to the bar. In May, 1846, he removed to Batavia, and entered upon the career which has since been uniformly attended with fair success. From 1848 to 1852 he was Prosecuting Attorney of Clermont county, having been twice elected to fill this important office, and in 1855 was a candidate for the Legislature, but on account of the "Know-Nothing" opposition failed to secure an election. In the fall of 1861 he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the First Subdivision of the Fifth Judicial District of Ohio, and has since filled this office continuously. In 1875 he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Judge

of the Supreme Court, but was defeated through the minority of his party. He is in the vigor of life mentally and physically, of studious, industrious habits. He investigates with care, arriving at his conclusions with a commendable degree of accuracy. In manners modest and retiring, with sufficient executive ability and administrative force to do that which his judgment tells him is right, he is endowed with a firm will, yet so tempered with justice as to yield ready attention to the demands of right and the opinions of others. If, by inadvertence or otherwise, he should happen to injure another or wound his feelings, a sense of justice prompts him to seek the first opportunity to make reparation. He loves his profession, finding its principles and precepts not only honorable in themselves, but calculated to ennoble the man by teaching him a delicate sense of conscious honor in thought and action. His career at the bar as a practitioner was attended with success, and as Common Pleas Judge has given fair satisfaction to the bar and the people. An independent actor in the world's life-battle, he believes in that democracy which teaches that one man, however humble his station in life, is just as good as the most exalted in station, whilst he acts honorably and to the best of his judgment his part. He does not belong to any man or church, but religiously is in sympathy with the Methodist Church. In the righteousness of God's providences he has unquestioning faith. Whilst his life has been checkered by many and great sorrows, he acts in the belief that a God of infinite love has sent them to him in infinite mercy. Politically his views harmonize with the principles and measures of the Democratic party, and his first vote for President was cast for James K. Polk. He has always been an unflinching Democrat of the Jackson school, and to all movements based on his political creed he has given his ardent and unqualified support. Whilst in the discharge of his official judicial duties, his conduct and judgments have been free from political bias. He was married December 3d, 1846, to Sarah W. Penn, a native of Clermont county, who died November 30th, 1854, leaving four children, two of whom are living; the oldest, A. W. Ashburn, is a practising physician now in Batavia. He was again married March 27th, 1856, to Mary Ellen Griffith, also a native of Clermont county, by whom he has two children living. His term of office will expire in February, 1877, at which time he expects to resume the practice of the law.

MULLEN, HON. THOMAS J., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, February 24th, 1824. He was the eighth child in a family of nine children, whose parents were James Mullen and Catherine (Dougherty) Mullen. His father, a native of Virginia, followed through life the occupations of shoemaker and farmer. He settled in Ohio, on a farm in Clermont county, at an early day. He

was an active participant in the war of 1812. His mother, also a native of Virginia, died in 1845. His grandfather on the paternal side took part in the struggles of the patriots of the Revolution. Until he was eighteen years of age his days were passed alternately in attending school during the winter months, and in laboring on the farm in the summer seasons. He then began the learning of the shoemaker's trade at Felicity, Clermont county, and was engaged in this employment for about two years. The succeeding two years were spent at the High School in Felicity. In 1846 he assumed the role of educator at Pekin, Clermont county, and taught school for a period of six months. During several preceding years, his father had been a resident of Felicity, but removed finally to Georgetown, and to that place he accompanied the family. In 1846 he entered the law office of Thomas L. Hamer and Sanders W. Johnson, of the last named town, but remained there for only a brief period. He afterward made two trips on flatboats to the South, which were rendered necessary by the precarious condition of his health. In 1848 he returned to Georgetown, and resumed the study of law. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1852 he was a candidate for the position of Prosecuting Attorney, but failed to secure an election. In 1853 he was elected Justice of the Peace for Georgetown, and in the ensuing fall removed to West Union, Adams county, where he has since resided, engaged in the control of an extensive legal practice. For a number of years he was School Examiner of Adams county, and for four years acted as Prosecuting Attorney for this place. He is attached to the Democratic party, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, which met at Columbus, Ohio, in 1873. The Christian Union Church contains for him the desirable doctrines and service. Essentially a self-made man, his success in life has been brought about by his untiring energy, and a rule of conduct based upon unvarying integrity and persistent industry. He was married in 1851 to Sydney A. Scott, a native of Clermont county, Ohio, by whom he has had six children.

KING, HON. GEORGE W., Lawyer, was born near Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania, October 15th, 1797. He was the sixth child in a family of ten children, whose parents were Hugh King and Abigail (Voorhees) King. His father, a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, followed through life agricultural pursuits, and was an active participant in the revolutionary war from its initiation to its termination. He was a commissioned ensign in the Continental service, and at one time was taken prisoner by the British, and kept in confinement for about four years. Upon his release, at the close of the conflict, he returned to Adams county, Pennsylvania, and there resided on his farm until



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his decease, which occurred in 1810. His mother, a native of Long Island, New York, formed the acquaintance of Ensign King while he was a prisoner, was married to him on his release, and accompanied him to his home in Adams county, Pennsylvania, where she lived until her demise in 1805. Until his thirteenth year was reached he worked on a farm, attending through the winter months a neighboring country school. In 1810 he entered an educational institution in Gettysburg, and there pursued a course of classical studies for about three years. Later he attended Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, for about eighteen months. He then turned his attention to the study of law, and for three years applied himself to his legal text-books in Gettysburg. After passing the requisite examination, he was admitted to the bar in November, 1817, and in the following December moved to Ripley, Brown county, Ohio, where he remained during the ensuing twelve years, actively engaged in the control of an extensive legal practice. The first court of Brown county, after its organization in 1818, was held March 3d in the same year, and he was then appointed the first Prosecuting Attorney of the county by Judge Joshua Collett, and the three Associate Judges, William Anderson, James Moore, and Joseph N. Campbell. He discharged with ability the duties of this office for five years, at the expiration of which time he was, through pecuniary considerations, induced to resign it, declining to serve the remaining two years of his appointed term. In 1831 he selected Georgetown, Brown county, as his field of professional labor, and has since resided there uninterruptedly, constantly busied in the management of a large business. In 1832 he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts. The appointment was for seven years, but he served in all eight years before a successor was appointed. He is a supporter of the Republican party, and cast his first vote for James Monroe in 1820. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in 1818 to Elizabeth M. Wills, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio. The fruits of this union have been eleven children.

FARQUHAR, ORLANDO C., Physician and Surgeon, was born near Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, March 4th, 1835. His parents were of Scotch descent, and in religious faith belonged to the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He was educated primarily in the village school of Putnam (now the Ninth Ward of Zanesville), under the instruction of Professor Z. M. Chandler. The first movement made after leaving school was a trip down the Muskingum river and Ohio river on a trading flatboat. About two years were thus spent in the Western waters and their tributaries, and at their expiration he returned to his home, and devoted himself, after due consideration, to the study of medicine and surgery. After remaining as a student three years

in the office of his father, Dr. E. A. Farquhar, he attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, during 1857 and 1858. Upon quitting this institution the practice of medicine was begun at Putnam, in partnership with his father, and continued until October, 1875, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, O. C. Farquhar retiring. In 1872 he had graduated at the University of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. For several years past he has taken an active interest in municipal political proceedings. For six years he was a valued member of the Board of Education, was subsequently a member of the village council of Putnam, and became prominent as an able advocate of the annexation of Putnam to the city of Zanesville—an event which was brought about in a great measure through his earnest and well-directed labors. After the accomplishment and ratification of that annexation, the members of the dominant party elected him on the Republican ticket to represent them in the City Council for two years. At the expiration of the first term he was re-elected to the same position. During the exciting times of the Temperance Crusade and the existence of the Prohibitory Beer Ordinance, he had the moral courage to write an ordinance repeating the original one. He was married, April 2d, 1856, to Elizabeth J. Irvine, who died in 1859. June 7th, 1860, he was again married, to Mary L. Ransom, of Coshocton, Ohio, with whom he now lives.

MCCREA, CHARLES T., Merchant, was born in Addison, Champaign county, Ohio, April 18th, 1832, and is of Scotch and Irish extraction. He was educated at Woodward College, entering that institution October 9th, 1848, under the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Thomas J. Briggs. On leaving college he began at once his mercantile career. He first located at Dayton, Ohio, where he was engaged for one year and a half. He then entered the house of Barcroft, Beaver & Co., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years. In 1856 he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, and began business for himself in a wholesale house of hats, caps and straw goods. During his two years of merchandising at the capital of the Hoosier State, he won the respect and confidence of all with whom he associated. His next location, in the summer of 1858, was again in Dayton, the city where his mercantile life began in the autumn of 1852. The business he had commenced so auspiciously in Indianapolis he continued with vigor two years at Dayton, when, on the first day of January, 1860, he opened in Pearl street, Cincinnati, Ohio, a large wholesale house with an excellent stock of hats, caps, furs, gloves and straw goods. The wisdom of this move is proved by more than fifteen years, with a fair prospect of many more in the future, of useful activity in the same business and in the same street. Mr. McCrea's remarkable success in business

is due to his steadfast honesty, courtesy and punctuality. No one could be more conscientious in the fulfillment of an engagement. Many of his patrons, residing hundreds of miles from the Queen City, have learned that they can send orders to his store and have them filled with the same care and fidelity as if they were personally superintending the selection of the goods. The subject of this sketch has ever manifested a deep interest in the welfare of his adopted city, and is always found with those who are laboring to improve society, physically, morally and religiously. When the "Citizens' Protection Society" was organized in 1873, Mr. McCrea was unanimously elected Treasurer of the same, showing how highly he is esteemed by those whose goodwill is of especial value. On June 27th, 1861, he was married to Ada Betts, of Cincinnati, by whom he has five children, all boys.

ARBELL, DAVID, Lawyer, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the First Subdivision of the Fifth Judicial District of Ohio, was born in Ripley, Brown county, Ohio, December 3d, 1836. He was the second child in a family consisting of five children, whose parents were William T. Tarbell and Martha (Stevenson) Tarbell. His father, a native of Massachusetts, having been born near Groton, followed in early life the occupation of sea-captain, and in later years traded through the West with the Indians. About the year 1833 he settled in Ripley, Ohio, where, continuing his trading operations, he remained until his decease in 1852. He was widely and favorably known as a public-spirited and an enterprising citizen, and was noted also for his enthusiastic devotion to the now extinct Whig party. His mother, a native of Adams county, Ohio, was the daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of that county, and died in 1854. His paternal ancestors were active participants in the revolutionary struggle, and were of Scotch and German extraction. On the maternal side his ancestors were natives of Ireland, and his mother's father, having been engaged against the British crown in the revolution of 1798, was forced to flee from his home, and came to America to find the haven denied him in his own land. Judge David Tarbell, in his sixteenth year, began life on his own resources as a shoemaker, at Ripley, Ohio. This occupation monopolized his time and energies for about one year, at the expiration of which period he found employment as a clerk in a dry-goods store of the same town. This business occupied his attention during the following six months. Up to that time he had been attending school as regularly as circumstances would permit, and had accordingly acquired a thorough English education. After relinquishing the clerkship, he assumed the role of educator in a country school situated near Decatur, Brown county, and, while pursuing a course of literary and legal study, sustained it for about six years. During this period also he attended the Wesleyan Univer-

sity, of Ohio. In 1858 he passed the requisite examination and was admitted to the bar, whereupon he entered on the practice of his profession in his native place, and remained there until 1861. He then removed to Aberdeen, Ohio, where he was engaged in professional labors until the spring of 1864. Between the former and the latter date he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Brown county, and performed the duties of that office for about one year. Leaving Aberdeen in 1864, he established his office in Georgetown, where he has since resided, engaged in conducting the affairs of a very extensive clientage. In this year he was elected Probate Judge of Brown county, and later was re-elected to the same office. That position was occupied by him in all for a period of five or six years. His first election to it was the consequence of a vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Charles F. Campbell. In 1868 he was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at New York. In 1871 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he now holds. He gives to the Democratic party his favor and influence, and cast his first vote for President for Stephen A. Douglas. He is attached to the Methodist Church, and is an useful coworker in all important measures projected to ameliorate the condition of society or to hasten the development of the best interests of his State and the general community. For many years past he has been a Mason, and is a member also of the Odd Fellow Fraternity. In the Masonic Order he is a Knight Templar, and is a member of the Cincinnati Commandery, No. 3. He is a member also of the Order of the Knights of Pythias, and is warmly interested in the welfare of the various societies in which he is a valued associate. He was married, January 1st, 1861, to Nancy Sallee, a native of Brown county, Ohio.

EIDMAN, JOHN C., Wholesale Grocer, is of German birth and of German ancestry. He was born in Steinfeld, Wittenberg, Germany, but came, when a child, to this country, and thenceforward his home was in Ohio. He attended school in Medina county in that State, and after having procured his education, he entered the wholesale grocery and liquor house of Messrs. Loomis & Brown, of Cleveland, as a clerk. He remained with that firm in the capacity of clerk until the year 1845, when he went to Liverpool, Medina county, and started in business on his own account, opening a grocery store there. He continued in this business until 1848, when he left Ohio, and went to East Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York. There he went to work as a farmer and nurseryman, and continued so employed for a period of two years. At the end of that time he returned to Cleveland, and re-entered the wholesale grocery and liquor business, in the employ of W. J. Gordon. He remained with this house for four years and



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then left, and went to work for the firm of Edwards & Edlings, wholesale grocers, in Cleveland. With this firm he remained for seven years; and then, in 1861, he left them, formed a copartnership with J. D. Hildebrand, under the firm-name of Weidman & Co., in the wholesale liquor business. This partnership was continued for four years, and then the firm dissolved, and he carried on the same business alone for some four months. At the end of that time he entered into a partnership with Hannis Tiedman, under the firm-name of Weidman & Tiedman, in the wholesale grocery and liquor trade. In 1867 Oliver G. Kent was admitted as a member of the firm, and in 1870 Mr. Tiedman retired from the firm, selling his interest in the business to Mr. Kent. In 1871 C. T. Hasbrouck was admitted to a membership in the firm, and the house now stands under the name of Weidman, Kent & Co. John C. Weidman is a fair example of the self-made man, achieving through his own exertions, and by his own energy, ability and courage, a goodly degree of prosperity and a high position in the social and business community. He was married on the 17th of April, 1853, to Laurie Muntz, of Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio.

BRAND, MICHAEL, Violoncellist, Conductor of the Cincinnati Grand Orchestra, was born in New York city, January 11th, 1849. Michael took his first instruction in music at the early age of six years. He developed, thus early, an excellent taste, and very readily acquired facility and skill as a musician. He performed principally at garden concerts, and when eight years of age became first violinist in the organization. When ten, he formed a boys' quartette band, playing the violoncello himself, having had no previous instruction on this instrument save one lesson. After playing a number of years in Brand's Band, and three years in Pike's Opera House Orchestra, he determined to go to New York, where he believed he could secure a more rapid advance in the science of instrumental music, by association with the talent of that city, and through the instruction of the most talented teachers. He appeared at first as a substitute in theatrical orchestras, but was in a very short time offered by Mr. Thomas a place in his orchestra, which he gladly accepted, seeing in this acceptance the advantages he would have in an organization led by so competent a master of the art. He filled this position about five years, during which he became the favorite pupil of the celebrated Carl Anschutz. He resided with him and was his close companion up to the day of his death. Under this distinguished musician he took a thorough course of theoretic training, and became an accomplished instrumentalist. In 1872 he was induced by Mr. Louis Billenberg, Manager of the Cincinnati Orchestra, to accept the conductorship of that body, then newly organized. He returned to that city to enter upon the duties of this office, which he discharges with

popular satisfaction at the present time. He labored industriously to make this orchestra without a superior, and all his laudable efforts were rewarded with success, exhibiting rare tact and ability as a conductor, and winning for that organization not only a fine reputation, but the patronage of the patrons of music in that city. The violoncello is the instrument of his choice, and his performances are mainly with it; but there are few men, perhaps, whose skill has a wider range than his. He plays with facility and taste on nearly every other orchestral instrument, with a power of giving every shade of expression which shows him the possessor of a real genius for his art. His long course of theoretical and practical training, especially under Mr. Anschutz, developed this extraordinary versatility. When twelve years of age he composed his first piece, and has since produced others, adapted for the use of bands and orchestras, which are more than usually meritorious. He is to be credited with raising the Cincinnati Orchestra to its present standard of efficiency, and to have gratified the expectations of its friends when he first entered upon its leadership. His whole nature is enlisted in the cause of music and its intelligent and artistic development, and few men, in this or European countries, have achieved a more honorable reputation as one of its exponents. He is in the prime of manhood, and labors still with unabated enthusiasm in a field which has already covered him with distinction.

MEAD, HIRAM, Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, in Oberlin Theological Seminary, is a New Englander by birth. He was born in Cornwall, Vermont, on the 10th of May, 1827. His father was Rufus Mead. One of his six brothers, Rufus Mead, Jr., was late United States Consul to Nicaragua; another, Martin L. Mead, M. D., is a physician in Cleveland, Ohio; and another brother is Rev. Charles M. Mead, Professor of Hebrew Literature in Andover Theological Seminary. Like so many of the New England men who have gained for themselves prominence and distinction, he was a farmer's son, and was born to hard work instead of to luxury and wealth. His early education was mainly obtained at the common district schools of the neighborhood in which he lived, and his mental training was largely accompanied by physical training in the shape of farm-work. After going through the course of study in the district schools, he was prepared for college at Burr Seminary, in Manchester, Vermont, and that done, he entered as a student at Middlebury College. He graduated at Middlebury in 1850. After leaving college he was employed for a period of two years as teacher in the Flushing Institute, on Long Island. At the end of that time, in 1852, he became a tutor in Middlebury College, holding that position for two years longer. Then, in the year 1854, he entered as a student at Andover Theological Seminary, and graduated there in

1857. In September, 1858, the year after his graduation at Andover, he became pastor of the Congregational Church at South Hadley, Massachusetts. He continued to fill the pulpit of this church until November, 1867, at the same time holding the positions of Secretary and member of the Board of Trustees of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. In the month of December, 1867, he was installed as pastor of the Olive Street Congregational Church in Nashua, New Hampshire. He continued his service as pastor of that church until October, 1869, when he entered upon his duties as Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Oberlin Theological Seminary, a department of Oberlin College, which position he still continues to occupy. In 1871 he received the degree of D. D. from Middlebury College, and in 1874 he was invited to assume the presidency of that institution, an honor which he declined. In addition to his duties as Professor in Oberlin Theological Seminary, he has acted for six years as associate pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Oberlin. He was married on the 5th of August, 1858, to Elizabeth Storrs Billings, of Andover, Massachusetts.



PANGLER, DAVID, ex-Member of Congress and Attorney-at-Law, was born at Sharpsburg, Maryland, on the 24th of December, 1796. He was the eldest son of Christian Spangler and Annie Spangler, zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In November, 1872, the family removed from Maryland and settled at Zanesville, then a frontier and important town in Ohio. Zanesville, even at that early day, was favored with liberal means of primary education, to which the subject of this sketch had free access, and he was not slow to profit by his opportunities, limited as they were. In early life he was engaged in the business of clerking in his father's dry-goods store. Tiring at length of the monotony of a shopkeeper's life, about the year 1821, when twenty-five years of age, he entered upon the study of the law under the direction of Hon. Alexander Harper, long a distinguished Judge of the Common Pleas Court and subsequently a member of Congress. At the term of the Supreme Court held at Cleveland in 1824, Mr. Spangler was admitted as an attorney-at-law and solicitor in chancery in this State. After his admission to the bar he at once entered on the practice of the law at Zanesville. In 1839 he was put in nomination by his political friends for a seat in the Legislature, and though the opposing party was strongly in the ascendant in Maskingum county at that period, he came within a very few votes of success. In 1832 an eligible opening offering for increase of professional business, he removed to Coshocton, Ohio, which was thenceforward until the day of his death his permanent residence. Professional business poured in upon him from the start, and very soon after he settled in Coshocton, he was called upon to take a leading part in politics. In

the fall of that year he was elected a Representative to Congress from the Twelfth Ohio District, then composed of the counties of Coshocton, Knox, Holmes and Tuscarawas, and in 1834 was re-elected to the same position. He was a Whig in his political principles, but although his district was overwhelmingly in the hands of his political opponents, such was his popularity that he was elected each time by a triumphant majority. During his first term of service in Congress, and at the January term, 1834, of the Supreme Court of the United States, Chief-Justice Marshall presiding, he was admitted as an attorney and counsellor of that court. About the same time he argued orally before the same eminent jurist a case on appeal from Ohio, and gained his client's cause. In 1844, the Whig party being then largely in the ascendant in the State, he was unanimously nominated by a State convention of that party for the office of Governor of Ohio. Preferring the quiet of domestic life, and desirous of superintending the education of his two sons, and tired of the turmoil and excitement of the political arena, he respectfully but firmly declined the flattering distinction offered him by his fellow-citizens. He was emphatically the architect of his own fortune. In his youth he had not the advantages possessed by many. He was never at college. But this great want was more than made up by his energy, industry and perseverance in after years. He became by his self-directed efforts a good *belles lettres* scholar, a profound lawyer, and an eloquent advocate. His strong physical constitution harmonized admirably with his clear and vigorous mind, and in social life he was esteemed and admired for his wit, genial manners, and his joyous humor. He was engaged in all the important cases of his time in the locality in which he lived, and when professionally occupied never failed to elicit the warm commendation of all who witnessed his unassailable deportment. He was married December 3d, 1828, to Elizabeth Grafton Etherington, of Baltimore, Maryland, by whom he had two sons, Etherington T. Spangler, and Alexander H. Spangler, both of whom applied themselves to the study and practice of law. He died at Coshocton on the afternoon of Saturday, October 18th, 1856.



KLIPPART, JOHN HANCOCK, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, was born near Canton, Stark county, Ohio, his parents being Henry and Eve (Hemming) Klippart, on July 26th, 1823. His paternal grandfather came to America with Lafayette, and at the close of the revolutionary war married a Virginia lady and settled in Maryland. In 1866 he moved to Stark county, Ohio, with his family of six children. He was brother to Marshal Kleber, so conspicuous in the battles fought by Napoleon. Mr. Klippart's maternal great-great-grandfather was a Huguenot, whose family fled, first to Flanders and afterwards to Pennsylvania, to escape persecution. They settled in the vicinity of Har-

risburg, the capital of that State, in the cemeteries of which the family name of Henning is frequently to be met with. Until his ninth year Mr. Klippart attended the common "subscription" schools, taught by Irish schoolmasters. In his tenth year he was sent to live with an aunt, and was engaged in making and filling weaver "quilts." During the two succeeding years he was employed in wool-carding, and in 1836 he was placed as an errand-boy in the store of Gorgas & Kuntze, in Louisville, Stark county, remaining with them only a few months. He was then engaged by a brother-in-law of I. Zerbe, with whom he stayed only a short time, entering the establishment of Sala & Kline, of Canton, to learn the drug business, and to "read" medicine. From 1840 until the fall of 1847 he acted as clerk in drug and dry-goods stores in Massillon and Mount Eaton, Wayne county. In 1847 he married Emeline Rahn, of Canton, and entered the dry-goods trade on his own account. In this line he was profitably engaged until 1852. In 1849 he was appointed Postmaster of Osnating, Stark county, having been engaged in the meantime as a subcontractor on the line of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, now known as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. In this connection all the profits of his entire mercantile career were swallowed up. In 1853, in company with Daniel Gotschall, and afterwards with John M. Webb, he edited and published the *Democratic Transcript*, at Canton. In the following year he removed to Cleveland and edited the *American Liberal*, a journal whose existence covered only a few months. Upon its demise he was associated with Thomas Brown, editor and publisher of the *Ohio Farmer*, and sustained this relationship until December, 1856, when he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, an office which he has occupied uninterruptedly up to the present time. At the same time Hon. Salmon P. Chase, then Governor of Ohio, tendered him the position of State Librarian, which he declined, preferring to give his entire attention to the wider field of agricultural science. For many years he was a constant contributor to the agricultural press of the country, and many of his essays on agricultural topics, and translations from German and French agricultural writers, are to be found scattered throughout the several annual volumes of his reports to the Legislature of Ohio. In 1860 he published an exhaustive treatise on the "Wheat Plant," which was the first attempt in this country to systematize the known facts in relation to this important cereal, and of which three large editions followed each other in rapid succession. Two years later he published a very practical treatise on the "Theory and Practice of Farm Drainage," two large editions of which have been issued by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, the largest and among the most substantial book-publishers in the West. This last-named work is the text-book on drainage in the Ohio Agricultural College. In 1860 Governor Dennison appointed Mr. Klippart as one of the Commissioners to visit Massachusetts, and examine into and report upon the cattle

disease then prevailing in that State. His report, which is quite voluminous and very important, was printed in the "Ohio Agricultural Report," for 1859. During the war he was frequently despatched by Governors Tod and Brough, with important messages for the armies from Ohio, to Nashville, Cold Harbor, and elsewhere. In 1865 he was deputed by the State Board of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture at Washington, to examine the European institutions for teaching theoretical and practical agriculture, as well as to observe the systems of agriculture practised in Great Britain and the countries of continental Europe. His report of his tour of observation, printed in the "Ohio Agricultural Report," for 1865, contributed largely, if it was not the sole cause, to the introduction of the Percheron horse from France. More than two hundred thousand dollars' worth of these horses are now in Ohio. In 1869 Governor Hayes appointed him as Assistant State Geologist, and he was assigned to the agricultural portion of the survey. This appointment he held with distinction until the expiration of his term, when the corps was continued under a reorganization, in which the agricultural department was omitted, the Legislature being more interested in developing and promoting the interests of the mineral than of the agricultural resources of the State. In 1873 Governor Noyes appointed Mr. Klippart as one of three Commissioners of Fisheries, assigning to him the duty of ascertaining the feasibility of replenishing the streams of Ohio and Lake Erie with fish of species adapted to these waters. His report made such an impression on the Legislature that an act was passed authorizing the appointment of a commission, with an appropriation of \$10,000, to build hatching-houses and conduct them. Governor Allen selected him as one of the commissioners. Although poverty and the lack of proper school facilities deprived him in early life of the advantages of a systematic education, his persistent effort in devoting all his leisure time to study secured him a knowledge especially of scientific matters, which is comprehensive and thorough. While in politics he has never been a partisan in the strict interpretation of the word, he has always allied himself to that organization which protected American labor, fostered and promoted American industries, and developed American resources. His religious views are liberal, and he conforms to no special creed, his belief being that true religion is not to be governed by any tenet or set of tenets established by a church, and that, if it is true and sincere, it will be constantly apparent in daily acts. He is a devoted student of scientific agriculture, and is recognized as an authority in the settlement of disputed questions relating to it. His writings are quoted in many influential European publications, that on the wheat plant having been wholly reprinted abroad. He has been honored by his election as a member of the Central Acclimatization Society of Prussia, and of the Imperial Agricultural Society of France. The California Natural History Society elected him a corresponding member, and the same courtesy and acknowledgment of his in-

valuable services was extended by the Cincinnati Natural History Society. In 1856 he was Secretary of the Cleveland Academy of Science, and subsequently was enrolled a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and at the meeting of this organization, in 1874, he contributed a paper on "*Platygonus Compressus*." He is Vice-President of the Natural History Society of Columbus. The labors of Mr. Klippart have been so important in the domain of agricultural science, that the honors which have been extended to him by American and foreign societies have not been undeserved. In all the important offices to which he has been appointed, he has discharged the duties devolving upon him not only with the highest degree of skill, but with the greatest fidelity and intelligent care. He is justly esteemed by the entire public in this State, and by those elsewhere who know of him.

ICHARDS, RANSOM ERASTUS, Operator in Real Estate, Farmer, Author, was born in Canadice, Livingston county, in the western part of New York, October 13th, 1833. His earliest recollections are associated with the hills and dales of the Genesee. Hemlock Lake, a romantic sheet of water lying among the "Ball Hills," and the barren, stony peaks of the surrounding elevations, were to him familiar and beloved sights. And the course of the winding Honeoye, with its shaded banks, was one of his favorite haunts. His parents, according to tradition, traced their origin to the Pilgrim Fathers, and were natives of the State of Connecticut. His mother died a few months after his fourth birthday, and his father in the following year was again married to an estimable lady, who thenceforward occupied the position of female head of the family. The first nine years of his life were passed in Lima, Livingston county, New York. In February, 1842, the family moved to Ohio in a canvas-covered wagon drawn by four horses, for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad was not then in existence, or probably even under contemplation. A settlement was made in the township of Chesterfield, near the western boundary of Lucas county, now Fulton county. The country was new and abounded in wild game; hunting was therefore the ordinary pastime, often a profession. The ensuing ten years spent there were accompanied with the usual toils, hardships and pleasures incident to a frontier home in the West, and the transforming of a quarter-section of wild land into a well-cultivated farm. "My recollections of that farm are vivid. The driving of two, and sometimes three, pairs of oxen to break up the virgin soil; the cutting of 'blue joint' and 'razor' grass on the prairies, and poling it through water, half knee deep, to the high ground for stacking; the constant fear, during haying time, of being bitten by 'massagers,' a species of short, dark-colored rattlesnake; the contending against annual fires on the open-

ings; the mearthing of thousands of 'blue racers' eggs in the warm, incubating sands of the old bluff; the periodical shaking with 'fever' in ages; all are as events of yesterday." Toledo was then the market centre, and for several years, in addition to his labors on the farm, he was engaged, more or less regularly, in driving a wagon with two pairs of oxen, loaded with wheat, to Raymond's mill, spending four days in the trip, and receiving for the grain from fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel. "I had an early penchant for scribbling, my first manuscript collection being a series of school compositions on the horse, the sheep, the use of tobacco, intemperance, etc., and which I thought seriously for a time of having printed in a book. For this purpose I applied to the Messrs. Scott & Fairbanks, publishers of the *Blade*, who informed me that the cost would not be less than ten dollars. This nipped the enterprise in the bud. My financial resources were not sufficiently extensive at that time to enable me to embark in so great an undertaking." During the winter of 1850-51 he attended a school at Sylvania, conducted by A. B. West, and at the close of the term had the honor of writing the valedictory. In the following spring his first printed literary composition appeared, "A Golden Sunset," a prose sketch of about half a column, in the *Perrysburg Star*. Of his poems, the first in print came out in the *Toledo Republican*, and was entitled "The Western Wilds." In the spring of 1851 his father, becoming discouraged over the results of his farming operations in Chesterfield, sold his possessions there and purchased another farm of one hundred and sixty acres near the city of Toledo, which step, as shown by after events, was a wise and profitable venture. In the succeeding winter of 1851-52, having "finished his schooling," which embraced only a moderate knowledge of the common branches of education, he began to cherish the design of becoming a printer. That intention was, however, opposed by his father, from a fear that the confinement of office life would be detrimental to his health. But persisting steadily in his tactics to secure the desired end, he ultimately became an entered apprentice to Myers & Riley, in the office of the *Toledo Republican*. From early in 1852 until the spring of 1853 he worked there "at the ease," about one-half the time, the remaining half being employed in travelling on business of the office. It was during his apprenticeship that he began "paragraphing" for the paper; and also for a time he copied telegraph despatches from the reading of the operator. While acting in this capacity he wrote out the last annual message of President Fillmore, a task which occupied the greater portion of a cold night in December. His associates and fellow-workers in the *Republican* office were Charles F. Browne ("Artemas Ward"), Charles R. Dennett, since an editor of considerable note, and James A. Boyd ("Sandy"), his foreman, an accomplished job-printer. Before the expiration of the year, his health becoming impaired, he was advised to seek another field of labor and a change of climate. Early in the spring of 1853, George C. Lyon, one

of the editors of the *Toledo Blade*, offered him an engagement on the staff of that paper, as Local and Commercial Reporter, with the salary of five dollars per week—eight to ten dollars per week being then first-class wages for "professionals." He was then released from the articles of his apprenticeship bond with Mr. Raley, and accepted the situation on the *Blade*. After a trial of two months on the new theatre of action, however, his health continuing poor, he was compelled to quit the business altogether. Proceeding northward, he spent the summer and part of the fall on the island of Mackinac, finding occupation while there in a grocery store, conducted by Frederick Hoitt. With health restored to him he returned to Toledo, and passed the winter in the employ of Joseph R. Williams, soliciting subscriptions for the *Blade*, in which he met with ordinary success. In December, 1854, he again secured a position on the *Blade* as Local and Commercial Editor, with J. R. Williams, afterward President of the Michigan State Agricultural College, as proprietor and editor-in-chief. He held this post for a little over a year, since which time he has had no direct connection with any paper, except as an occasional writer and correspondent. In January, 1855, he edited and published the first business directory of Toledo, Ohio, printed in the columns of the *Blade*. Subsequently he engaged in agricultural pursuits on a farm of forty acres near the city, and on that homestead has since permanently resided. He connected himself with the Masonic order in 1858, and rapidly gained an influential position among his brethren. In the spring of 1871 he became an active worker in the task of organizing the Northwestern Ohio Masonic Relief Association of Toledo, for the insuring of lives on the co-operative plan. Since its organization he has served as Secretary and Treasurer of this institution, has received and disbursed over \$25,000, and has been instrumental in securing a membership of 1700. For ten years he was Master of a Lodge, and at the present time officiates as Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, for the Third District. In 1871 he set on foot a plan to raise means for the erection of a monument to the memory of deceased Masons buried in Forest Cemetery, Toledo, and thus far has met with entire success. He has an extensive acquaintance among Masons throughout the State, and is widely and favorably known as an energetic and useful coworker and associate. During 1870 he wrote and published "An Historical Sketch of Early Masonry in Northwestern Ohio," a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, which had a good local sale. Also of late years he has been a regular contributor to the *Masonic Review*, published at Cincinnati, Ohio. Since December, 1867, he has devoted the greater portion of his time to the business of buying and selling real estate, with an office at No. 19 Campbell Block, Toledo, Ohio. The following is at once an amusing and an instructive reminiscence of his literary career: "One literary effort in particular do I remember, written several years ago, that went the rounds of the press, and finally returned to the starting point, having in

the meantime lost all credit of authorship." He was married, December 13th, 1855, to Maryette Bush, eldest daughter of Dr. B. H. Bush, one of the pioneer physicians of Toledo and Lucas county, Ohio.

MAYS, WILLIAM A., County Auditor, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, June 7th, 1842. He received a common school education. When eighteen years old he started in active life as a clerk in a country store, remaining thus engaged three years. He served as a clerk in the Treasurer's office of Montgomery county, Ohio, during the years 1870 and 1871, and during the succeeding two years was engaged as bookkeeper for the banking house of Harshman & Co., Dayton, Ohio. In 1873 he was elected Auditor of Montgomery County on the Democratic ticket.

BALL, FLAMEN, JR., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 11th, 1837, and is the only surviving one of six sons, the others having died in infancy or early childhood. In 1843 his parents removed to Clifton, where he attended the village school. In 1854 he entered Kenyon College, but left that institution at the end of his second collegiate year and commenced the study of law in the office of Chase & Ball. At the age of twenty-one he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the law department of the Cincinnati College, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1858. In 1860 he formed a copartnership with his father, under the name of Ball & Ball, which firm existed until the war, when, desiring to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, he gave notice to his partner of his intention to enter the army; but before leaving for the field, the firm's practice being large, and his senior partner unable to attend to it unaided, he recommended his friend, Isaac M. Jordan, Esq., as his successor, with whom a copartnership was formed under the name of Ball & Jordan—Flamen, Jr., retaining a one-third interest in the business. Mr. Ball at his own expense raised a full company of infantry, of which he was elected Captain. Failing to procure the acceptance of his company by Governor Dennison, Ohio's quota being full, and knowing that Kentucky's quota had been refused the government by Governor McGuffin, Captain Ball marched his company from Cumminsville, where he recruited it, to Colerain township, where he took possession of the Methodist camp-meeting grounds, and whither he induced six other companies to encamp, promising to procure their acceptance by President Lincoln, to be credited to Kentucky as a part of her quota. A committee was despatched to Washington, and through the influence of Secretary Chase

and Captain Ball's father, who was at that time United States District Attorney for Southern Ohio, Captain Ball's company and those encamped with him were accepted by the President, who ordered them to proceed to Columbia, where Camp Clay was established, and the 1st and 2d Kentucky Regiments were speedily recruited and fully organized. Captain Ball was offered a staff position of whichever of those regiments he might desire, but declined promotion, preferring to remain with the men whom he had recruited, not a few of whom had enlisted with the understanding that he would command them. Captain Ball elected to serve in the 2d Regiment, of which Colonel William E. Woodruff, of Louisville, an experienced officer, was chosen to command. These regiments were assigned to active duty in the Kanawha valley. After serving through the West Virginia campaign in Brigadier-General Cox's brigade, the 1st and 2d Kentucky Regiments established a reputation for gallantry which was maintained to the end of the war. These regiments, in January, 1862, were ordered into Kentucky, when Captain Ball, being physically disabled from the effects of typhoid fever to keep up with his regiment, and not desiring to be under pay without rendering to the government a *quid pro quo*, resigned his commission. In May, 1862, and before fully restored to health, he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln an additional aide-de-camp in the United States army, with the rank of Captain, on the staff of Major-General John E. Wool, and assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General Irvine McDowell, with whom he served until that gallant officer was relieved from command of the 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac. Cincinnati at that time was threatened by General Kirby Smith, who had successfully raided through Kentucky. Secretary Stanton sent for and asked Captain Ball if he would like to assist in defending his fireside, and on receiving an affirmative reply wrote with his own hand an order to the Adjutant-General to give Captain Ball a fifteen days' leave of absence, who thereupon proceeded to Cincinnati and tendered his services to Major-General Lew Wallace, then in command of that city; General Wallace appointed him as aide on his staff, and with whom he served until the expiration of his leave of absence. General Wallace made him the bearer of his official report of the siege of Cincinnati, and immediately upon Captain Ball's arrival in Washington he was appointed by General Halleck a member of the commission to investigate the surrender of Harper's Ferry. Captain Ball accompanied General McDowell to St. Louis, whither that officer was sent to investigate the cotton frauds. While awaiting orders he served as Judge-Advocate on the staff of Major-General Cox, then in command of the District of Ohio, and subsequently, until the close of the war, as Assistant Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Cumberland, on the staff of Major-General George H. Thomas. During the war Captain Ball married Kate Follett, youngest child of Hon. Oran Follett, of Sindusky, Ohio. In politics,

Captain Ball is a Republican. In 1872 he took a prominent part in organizing the Liberal Republican party, and was chosen Presidential elector for the First District of Ohio, on the Greeley ticket. Captain Ball has resided for the past six years in Avondale, a beautiful and thriving suburb of Cincinnati, and is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city.

MORGAN, GEORGE W., Lawyer and ex-Member of Congress, was born at Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of September, 1820. After obtaining the rudiments of his education at the common schools of the neighborhood he entered the Washington College. Before he had entered on his sixteenth year he commenced a military career, which, in later life, became a brilliant and memorable one. His brother had organized a company to assist Texas in securing her independence, and in this company George Morgan enlisted as a private soldier. In this service he made a fine record, passing through the grades of Sergeant, Second and First Lieutenant, until, at the age of eighteen, he reached the rank of Captain, and commanded the military post on Galveston island. Returning again to civil life he went to Ohio, and in the year 1843 settled at Mount Vernon, in that State. He had determined on adopting the legal profession, and now commenced in earnest the study of the law, completed his course, was admitted to the bar and became the partner of his preceptor. In 1846, however, he left the conflicts of the court room to participate again in those of the battle field. He went out to take part in the Mexican war as commander of the 2d Regiment Ohio Volunteers. He served under General Taylor until the time of his regiment had expired. In the winter of 1846-47 he was appointed Colonel of the new 15th Infantry, which he commanded under General Scott until the close of the war. For the gallantry of his services at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, in the latter of which he was severely wounded, he was brevetted Brigadier-General in the regular army at the age of twenty-seven. The war ended he returned home and resumed the practice of his profession; but another interruption came, in a shape which attested the high esteem which his abilities and accomplishments had won for him. In 1855 he was appointed Consul at Marseilles, which position he filled most creditably and satisfactorily. In 1858 he was transferred from the consular to the diplomatic service, as Minister Resident at Lisbon. From diplomatic service he went again to the field. When the war of the rebellion broke out, in 1861, he entered the army as a Brigadier-General of volunteers. He had command of the 7th Division of the Army of the Ohio, and was with General Sherman at Vicksburg. He was promoted to the command of the 1st Corps of the Army of the Mississippi, and was in

command of the left wing of the army at the taking of Fort Hindman, in Arkansas. In 1863, on account of ill health, he resigned, left the army and returned to his home. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in 1865 he was candidate for Governor of Ohio, but was unsuccessful. He was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the Fortieth Congress, and his seat was contested by Hon. C. Delano. He was re-elected to the Forty-first and again to the Forty-second Congress, where the record he made was a record of good abilities and strict integrity. After leaving Congress he returned again to Mount Vernon, where he has since resided in the successful practice of his profession. He was married on the 7th of October, 1851, to Sarah H. Hall, of Zanesville.

EHLER, ELIAS ANNAWALD, Steamboat-joiner, was born, March 10th, 1820, at Aurora, Dearborn county, Indiana. His mother was Elizabeth Annawald, of Pennsylvania, and both his parents were of German origin. He was educated in the district schools of his native State, at a time when pioneer settlements were forming, and when the facilities for anything beyond rudimentary instruction were not obtainable in the Western Reserve. These were the days when the course of study, usually pursued in a backwoods school, was covered by "Dellworth's Arithmetic," "Webster's Speller" and the "Testament." He left Aurora when a young man and went to Kentucky, where he worked in various capacities, but mainly as an employé in a tobacco factory. In 1832 he went to Cincinnati, and was engaged in a tobacco factory at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, where "Invisible Green," latterly of the *Times*, was his companion. In 1834 he became second cook in the steamer "Champlain," at a salary of five dollars a month. Up to 1835 he served in this culinary capacity, and also as cabin boy on various boats. His venture in business on his own account occurred in the same year. He bought three gallons of whiskey for thirty-seven cents and opened a bar on the steamer "Lady Byron," and netted on these three gallons twenty-six dollars, after giving the colored steward, who acted as abettor and backer to this enterprise, eleven dollars. The boat went eighty miles up the Ohio and laid up for the winter, and Mr. Ehler was obliged to buy a skiff in order to reach Cincinnati, which he safely did after rowing the entire distance. In the spring of 1836 he was employed in a blind and sash factory. He accompanied the proprietor of the business to Rising Sun, where they got out the timber for the boat "Renown," finished the joiner work and brought the vessel to Cincinnati in 1837. During the yellow fever epidemic, in the same year, he made a trip to New Orleans on the "Renown," and upon his return to Cincinnati he worked as an apprentice in carpentering, at which he continued until 1839. His surplus earnings during these years

were devoted to providing comforts for his mother. In the year last mentioned he was employed as a carpenter on the "Bedford," at a salary of forty-five dollars per month. This vessel was unfortunate, sinking in the Missouri river on March 20th, 1840. Mr. Ehler worked as carpenter on various vessels until 1849, when, in company with Mr. Horsley, he started in the carpenter and steamboat-joiner business, and has ever since carried it on successfully, adding to it, after it had run some years, a lumber department. In 1865 he purchased his partner's interest, and is now sole proprietor of an enterprise which has secured to him ample means and an extended reputation as a boat-builder. His business has been interrupted by misfortunes, which, however, he gallantly surmounted. During the thirty years he has carried it on he has been burned out seven times; and lost more, perhaps, by the rise of the river in 1847 than he did by the flames. During eighteen years, when he suffered mainly from fire, he carried no insurance; but now is amply covered with policies on his establishment as well as upon his own life. His life insurance is \$15,000, and that of his wife \$10,000. He relies entirely upon his own judgment in the management of his affairs, and believes that if he had always pursued this course he would have enjoyed a greater measure of success. He is now fifty-five years of age and in the possession of a strong and vigorous constitution. He is now the only steamboat-joiner in business in Cincinnati, and looks out for a happier termination of his active career than that of the builders and joiners who once surrounded him. He is a substantial citizen, liberal in his opinions and generous in his impulses, and has won the respect of the entire community. He was married in 1842 to Mary J. Dunn, who died in 1849. He afterwards married Fannie A. Perdue, who died in 1860. In 1865 he was again married, his wife being Harriet L. Dumont, daughter of John J. Dumont.

MATHEWS, REV. JOSEPH McDOWELL, D. D., President of Hillsborough Female College, Hillsborough county, Ohio, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, December 8th, 1804. His father, John Mathews, also a native of Augusta county, Virginia, followed through life mainly agricultural pursuits; he moved to Kentucky in 1814 and settled in Fayette county, where he resided until his demise, December 18th, 1814. His mother, Sarah (McDowell) Mathews, a native of Burke county, North Carolina, was a daughter of Major Joseph McDowell, who served valiantly and efficiently as an officer in the Revolutionary army, was a member of Congress during the Presidencies of Adams and Jefferson, and was general of the old-time militia of North Carolina; he died in Burke county, North Carolina, in 1801. The oldest child in a family of four children, his earlier years, up to the age of eighteen, were passed alter-

nately in working on a farm and in acquiring at school a fair elementary education. In 1822, his literary attainments constituting a useful and varied store of learning, he assumed the role of educator, and found employment in teaching a subscription school at Pisgah, Woodford county, Kentucky. At the expiration of one year, spent in imparting instruction, he became a student in the academy of Dr. Louis Marshall, located near Pisgah, and in the three years passed in this establishment pursued an exhaustive course of classical and mathematical studies. The following season was consumed in visiting friends in Virginia, whither he travelled with a view to strengthen a rather impaired condition of health. In 1827 he settled in Hillsborough, Highland county, Ohio, and took charge of the Hillsborough Academy, an institution founded by Governor Allen Trimble, General McDowell and other prominent citizens. Through the acceptance of the invitation then extended to him, accordingly, he became the first Superintendent of the academy. Until 1831 he was assiduously engaged in the discharge of the onerous duties of that position. He then joined the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During several preceding years he had preached more or less regularly, and had secured favorable attention as a local preacher in Kentucky. After remaining for two years in Chillicothe, Ohio, where he had been stationed, and performed ministerial duties as an itinerant clergyman, he was removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained for one year. In 1834, his health being in a very precarious condition, he settled on a farm near Hillsborough, and there rested, for the purpose of regaining his lost energies, until 1839. In this year he started, as a private enterprise, the Oakland Female Seminary, at Hillsborough, and succeeded in obtaining a charter for the institution. With the labors incident to the superintendency of this school he was intimately identified until 1857. He afterward took charge of Hillsborough Female College, an institution established by the influence of many influential and public-spirited citizens of the town. In the discharge of the numerous and highly important duties attached to his position there he was steadily occupied until 1860, when he relinquished the superintendency, and, returning to Kentucky, took charge of the Jessamine Female College, at Nicollettsville, Kentucky. Of that institution he had charge until 1863, when, the events of the civil war affecting its status, he returned to Hillsborough, Ohio. In the course of the same year he took charge of a private boarding school, and there administered instruction for a period of nine years. In the meantime, after a second invitation, he accepted the Presidency of Hillsborough Female College, and of this celebrated institution of learning has since ably acted as chief and head. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by the Augusta College, of Kentucky; his degree of D. D. was conferred on him subsequently by the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio. Religiously, his sentiments find a congenial atmosphere within

the boundaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he joined while in his eighteenth year. His life has been one of great usefulness as a Christian counsellor and as an educator, while his career in public and in private circles has been a centre from which has radiated at all times and in all seasons an amount of good whose beneficial influence, directly and indirectly, is of incalculable value. Swayed by quick and generous sensibilities, he has won the esteem, love and confidence of all who have been brought into contact with him; in social life he is pleasant and courteous; his conduct, viewed from a political standpoint, has ever been based upon a pure and disinterested love of his country and an inflexible determination to resist the attempts of all to undermine the unity of the republic. He was married in 1828 to Elizabeth A. Barry, daughter of Andrew Barry, a native of Virginia, who died in 1852; and again, in 1854, to Mrs. Martha P. Sanders, a native of Clermont county, Ohio, and a sister of Judge Philip Strong, of Batavia, Ohio, who died in 1858; and again, in 1869, to Mrs. Mary B. Harmar, a native of Dublin, Ireland, a daughter of a British army officer; she was born in Ireland while her family was temporarily stopping there. By his first marriage he had one child; two children were the fruits of his second marriage; by his third marriage he has had no child. He was the author of two small works for the benefit of the young: "Letters to School Girls," published by the Methodist Book Concern in Cincinnati, in 1853; "Sermons to School Girls," published by the Methodist Book Concern in New York, in 1867.

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OMERENE, JULIUS C., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Salt Creek township, Holmes county, Ohio, June 27th, 1835. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and his father was a farmer in comfortable circumstances. His is the only family of the name that has emigrated from France to America, his paternal grandfather having come to this country with General Lafayette, and at the close of the war settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He attended a district school in his native place until he was seventeen years of age, in the meantime working on a farm during the summer months. He then pursued a course of higher studies for two terms in Mount Union College, employing himself in the intermediate terms by teaching school. After passing a subsequent term in the academy at Hayesville he taught for two years in a select school in Middletown, Holmes county. In the summer of 1857 he commenced the study of law in the office of Hoagland & Reed, in Millersburg, under whose preceptorship he remained for one year. He then attended the Ohio State and Union Law College, at Cleveland, where, at the expiration of one year, he graduated in June, 1859. In the following November he entered on the active practice of his profession in Coshocton, with Colonel



Louis M. Ballenberg.

Josiah Given, with whom he was connected until May, 1861. He then practised alone until September, 1862, at which date he associated himself with B. S. Lee, and with him continued his professional labors until May, 1868, when the present law firm, consisting of him and E. T. Spangler, was formed. He has a leading practice in the courts of Coshocton county, and practises his profession in the Supreme Court at Columbus and in the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio. He was married, April 8th, 1862, to Irene Perky, daughter of Dr. John F. Perky, of Findlay, Hancock county.

HOGGE, GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, was born near Belmont, Belmont county, Ohio, February 22d, 1832. His parents, Asa Hoge and Asenath Ann (Mead) Hoge, were natives of Loudon county, Virginia. His grandfathers were Isaac Hoge and Samuel Mead. His father, yet living, has resided in the State from territorial times. His earlier years were passed on the paternal farm where his father had settled when the surrounding country was a sparsely settled wilderness. He attended the common schools located in the neighborhood of his home, and was also educated partly in a private school at Barnesville, Belmont county. In 1852, 1853 and 1854 he taught in public schools in the counties of Guernsey and Belmont. He then commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Benjamin S. Cowen, St. Clairsville, and was admitted to the bar, December 3d, 1855. He was then professionally occupied in Belmont county until January, 1862, when he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Secretary of the State of Ohio, where he remained until his enlistment in the Union army, July 8th, 1862. He entered the service in the 126th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On organizing Company B, in August, 1862, he was elected First Lieutenant, and mustered as such. June 25th, 1863, he was promoted to a Captaincy, and served in Virginia and Maryland until transferred, in November, 1864, to the command of the 183d Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. From July, 1863, until March, 1864, he was with the 3d Army Corps, and subsequently was attached to the 3d Division of the 6th Army Corps. He commanded his regiment in several engagements and was three times wounded, while upon two other occasions his clothes were pierced with bullets. On the evening of the 5th and the morning and evening of the 6th of May he was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness; served at Spottsylvania, May 9th to the 12th; was at Cold Harbor, June 1st and 3d, and on the 22d at Petersburg; participated in the movement at Monocacy, July 9th; was present, September 19th, at Opequan, or Winchester; and, September 21st and 22d, took part in the action at Fisher's Hill. On October 19th he served at Cedar Run, and was a participant also at the battles of

Franklin and Nashville, or Brentwood Hills, Tennessee, in November and December. March 13th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct, he was promoted from the Colonelcy of the 183d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry to the rank of Brigadier General by brevet. He was mustered out of the service in July, 1865, and subsequently resumed the practice of the law in connection with his father-in-law, with whom he was associated until December 22d, 1867. When in partnership with General B. R. Cowen, now Assistant Secretary of the Interior, he established in Bellaire the private bank with which he is still connected. The present style of the house is Hoge, Sheets & Co., and was formerly Hoge & Cowen, the former name, owing to the addition of new partners, having been adopted July 1st, 1869. He is also President of the Belmont Glass Works and of the Bellaire Street Railroad Company, an enterprise projected and put into operation in a great measure through his efforts. He is Register in Bankruptcy for the Sixteenth Congressional District, having been appointed to this position by Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice. He has also been several times a member of the City Council and of the Board of Education, and has held various other public offices. He is interested in the building and real estate development of his town, and was an efficient coworker in the establishment of the Bellaire Manufacturing Company. He is interested also in the National Glass Manufacturing Company, and was instrumental in securing the establishment of the Bellaire Waterworks. He was married, December 10th, 1857, to Mary T. Cowen, daughter of Hon. Benjamin R. Cowen.

BALLENBERG, LOUIS, Manager of the Cincinnati Grand Orchestra, was born, July 22d, 1840, at Frankfort-on-the-Main. His father was concerned in the German Revolution of 1848, and when the persecutions were instituted he was compelled to seek an asylum in the United States. Louis commenced his musical education in Europe, under the direction of his father, who was a musician, and his first efforts were on the piano and flute. Upon his arrival in Cincinnati, in 1852, he spent three years in mercantile service. Mr. J. M. Strobel, the most prominent orchestral leader in the city at that time, discovered Mr. Ballenberg's ability as a musician and induced him to take a place in his band. He first came into requisition as a substitute in the place of the chief flutist, being a player of unusual taste and skill on the flute. In 1863 Henry Hahn assumed the leadership of the orchestra at Pike's Opera House, and under him Mr. Ballenberg commenced his first regular engagement. He remained with this company until the burning of the opera house, in 1866. During this period, however, he made a number of tours through the country in connection with Grau's Italian Opera Troupe. He was

for some time engaged with the orchestra at the Old Drury, or National Theatre, when it was under the management of Mr. Colville. He then arranged with R. E. J. Miles to manage and supply his orchestras, a position which he has since held and which secured for him the management of the orchestra at the Grand Opera House. He has, however, during this arrangement filled many engagements as flute soloist in other cities. During a tour with the English Opera Troupe his father died, leaving the support of his family to him. After visits of the Thomas' Orchestra to Cincinnati he conceived the idea of organizing a first-class orchestra of home talent, and took immediate steps to carry out this idea. He engaged a number of superior musicians, and secured Mr. George Brand, the talented violinist, as director of the new organization. Mr. Ballenberg had now mastered the difficult art of controlling a large body of instrumentalists, and in 1872 the Cincinnati Orchestra, with thirty-six performers, gave its first series of concerts. The favor and support of the patrons of music in that city were at once enlisted by the splendid success of this first venture. Mr. Ballenberg now took every step which in his judgment would increase the artistic ability of the organization. To-day it takes rank as the leading orchestra of the West, and is doing great service in developing and improving musical taste and culture in Cincinnati. Mr. Ballenberg is yearly adding to the numerical strength of the orchestra, the conductorship of which is now held by Michael Brand, a gentleman of fine discrimination and unquestioned musical genius. After encountering many dismaying obstacles Mr. Ballenberg has made this orchestra an established institution, and has the satisfaction of noting that it gains in public esteem and confidence daily. The leading positions in the company are filled by gentlemen who have a high reputation as soloists. Mr. Ballenberg has a large stock of classic music and musical literature, and has devoted himself with creditable enthusiasm to the elevation of orchestral music. His efforts have secured for him the respect and admiration of the lovers of the art in Cincinnati.

UNNINGHAM, JOHN S., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, February 4th, 1833. He is of Scotch extraction, and received his elementary education in the common schools located in the vicinity of his home, and also in the Poland Academy, Ohio, and the Allegheny College, in Meadville, Pennsylvania. He commenced the study of medicine at Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated at the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Since 1862 he has been engaged in professional and successful labors in Youngstown, Ohio, where, and also throughout the surrounding country, he is esteemed as an able and reliable practitioner. At the present time

he is a valued member of the Board of Health of Youngstown, and is one of the more prominent and influential citizens of that flourishing town. He was married in 1861 to Sarah R. Campbell, of Plain Grove, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania.

RUGGLES, HON. BENJAMIN, United States Senator and second President Judge of the Third Circuit of Ohio, was born at Woodstock, Windham county, Connecticut, February 21st, 1783. This town was originally named Roxbury. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, who intended that his sons should be educated for the ministry. This intention was thwarted by the loss of his property. He became surety for a neighbor, and by the default of the latter his means were all swept away. He died when Benjamin was eight years old, leaving his family in straitened circumstances. Benjamin studied at the Brooklyn Academy, and after his graduation from this institution he read law with Judge Peters, of Hartford, Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar of that city. In 1807 he moved to Ohio, settling in Marietta, Washington county, where he pursued with great success the practice of his profession. His profound learning, his skill and care as a counsellor, his power for rapid analysis and conclusive argument, at once commanded not only professional but public attention, and he carved his way quickly to the front rank of the jurists of the day. In 1810 he was elected by the Republicans in the Legislature to succeed Calvin Peas as President Judge of the Third Circuit, and was the second incumbent of that judicial office. Shortly after he moved from Marietta to St. Clairsville, and in the year 1812 he went to Connecticut, where he was married, and brought his wife to Ohio. She died in 1817, and in 1825 he was again married. He lacked the gifts of an orator, and failed to make that impression of substantial ability as successfully in open court as in chambers. He was not distinguished as an advocate, but as a consulting attorney he had, perhaps, few superiors in the country. In 1815 he was elected by the Legislature to the United States Senate, and resigned the office of Judge, after having ably filled it for five years, to enter upon his new duties. Being very popular with his large constituency in Ohio, he was twice re-elected to the United States Senate, and during his career in that body he rendered valuable, if not brilliant, services both to his State and the nation. He was president of the caucus held in Washington that nominated William H. Crawford, of Georgia, for the Presidency, at the time when Clay, Adams and Jackson were in the field. At that period Martin Van Buren and Judge Ruggles were political friends, and quite an extensive correspondence was carried on between them during the campaign. The Judge was for a long time Chairman of the Committee of Claims in the United States

Senate, and was favorably spoken of in 1840 for the Vice-Presidency, being strongly supported by several journals throughout the country. When fifty years of age he retired from political life and gave his attention to his farm, and more especially to the cultivation of fruit. He was instrumental in introducing to the growers of that section some of the choicest varieties. For a time, after the expiration of his last term as Senator, he was President of the Bank of St. Clairsville. He died, after a brief illness, at his residence in that place, on September 2d, 1857. Judge Ruggles enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence of the Senate, and was greatly respected in his professional and private career. He was a firm believer in the great truths of Christianity, and exerted wherever he went, or wherever he was known, an excellent moral influence. He was liberal in his views and generous in his impulses, and contributed to the advancement of all worthy movements in the interest of the well-being of his fellow-citizens. When he died the State lost an able man and society a beloved member.

AYLOR, DAVID D., Editor and Politician, was born near Fairview, Guernsey county, Ohio, July 24th, 1842, being one of nine sons whose parents were natives of Virginia, but were raised in Ohio. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, who during the latter portion of his life engaged quite successfully in the practice of law. David received his education in the common and select schools, and for a time at a school taught by General George W. Hoge. When eighteen years old he became an apprentice in a newspaper office, where he remained a few months, and the rebellion having just begun, then joined the 85th Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a private, serving with that command four months, the term of his enlistment. He returned to Cambridge and re-entered the newspaper office, teaching in the winters in some of the county and village schools. In 1866 he became associate editor of the *Guernsey Times*, a journal started by Mr. John Aiken in 1824. In 1868 he obtained a partnership interest in this paper, and held it until January 1st, 1872, during which time that journal steadily advanced in influence and greatly increased its circulation. He was appointed County School Examiner, filling the duties of this office for a term of three years. In January, 1874, he re-purchased his former interest in the *Guernsey Times*. Mr. Taylor is an easy, graceful and forcible writer, thoroughly versed in political affairs, in the discussion of which he has been, whenever great issues were at stake, very prominent. He is an enterprising newspaper man, thoroughly alive to the needs of an influential journal, and has in this professional labor earned a high as well as extended reputation. In May, 1875, he was appointed Postmaster of Cambridge, and discharged

the duties of that office with intelligence and zeal. He was married, December 28th, 1871, to Martha Craig, of that city, who is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan Female College, of Delaware, taught the Cambridge High School, and at times writes with ability for her husband's newspaper.

AYLOR, J. BYRON, Lawyer and Editor, was born, April 26th, 1835, on a farm near Fairview, Guernsey county, Ohio, upon which he was reared. He received a common school education, and studied with so much assiduity and intelligence that he was very soon able to teach, and when twenty commenced life as a tutor, conducting village schools, and subsequently the Union school, of Williamsburg, Ohio, of which he was superintendent for several years. While teaching he steadily labored for a collegiate training, and attended during portions of each year Madison College, and afterwards Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. Upon leaving this institution he read law with J. D. Taylor, of Cambridge, Ohio, and graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1866, and practised his profession for some years in that city. In the spring of 1875 he returned to Cambridge, where he became one of the editors and proprietors of the *Guernsey Times*, contributing his skill and influence as a writer, and fine business qualities as a manager, to secure the great prosperity that journal now enjoys. He was married on the 8th of May, 1873, to E. C. Collings, of Camden, New Jersey.

McELROY, ZENAS COLLINS, Physician, is a native of Ohio, having been born in Belmont county on the 2d of September, 1815. On his father's side he is of Irish extraction, his father having come to this country from Ireland in the year 1790, and settled in 1803 in Ohio, where he at first engaged in farming, and subsequently entered the ministry and labored for over thirty years in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The mother of Dr. McElroy was a native of Maryland. The time of his youth was not a favorable one for acquiring an education in the region where that youth was passed. He was compelled to content himself with such opportunities as were afforded by the district schools of the region, and those opportunities were by no means brilliant. Such as they were he made the most of them until he had reached the age of sixteen, and then he was placed in a store in the capacity of clerk. The duties of this position he continued to perform until he was twenty-seven years of age, all the time pursuing a rigid system of self-culture, and then commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Boerstler and Edwards, of Lancaster, Ohio. Afterwards he entered the medical department of

the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated there in the year 1845. He settled in Newark, Ohio, and there began the practice of his profession. He remained in Newark for a period of five years, and then, in 1850, removed to Zanesville, where he has ever since resided, and where his practice rapidly grew until it became very large. His reputation, not only as a practitioner, but as a contributor to the medical journals of the day, has extended to Europe, where his name and his contributions to medical literature are known to the profession. For the last ten years he has been an industrious writer for the American as well as for the London medical press. The purpose of his published papers has been to explain the phenomena of life, in health and disease, on a purely physical basis; in other words, to bring physiology, pathology and therapeutics within the domain of physical or exact science. He claims to have discovered the function of the lymphatic system; and that that function is the separation from the general *débris* of the tissues, as they are wasted in functional duty, of the special material in which each organic structure stores up the force for its own reproduction from new material, and its union with the ingoing stream of new material at a proper time and place. And that, seemingly, the only proper place and time in a living human body is just where it actually occurs, to wit: just before entering the right auricle, on its path to the lungs. The lymph, as it is called, he claims, is the exact analogue of a vegetable seed, animal eggs, or other germ, and fulfils all the ends actually accomplished by either, or all of them, in the preservation, perpetuation and multiplication of their special forms, or types, in organic life, animal or vegetable; and exactly fulfils every requisite condition for the assimilation of new materials to the types and forms of structure of the bodies of living beings during their natural lives, which we all know is actually occurring in our own bodies all the time during life. And it satisfactorily accounts for that personal identity through life, with changing material, which is the undisputed possession of each individual; while the physical death of the parents is at once a necessity and guarantee of individuality, and hence of immortality and a future state. Dr. McElroy finds it impossible to reconcile the entity, or almost personality identity of so-called disease, as now regarded and insisted upon in and out of the profession, with now known facts of the unity of materials and forces running through all organic life. So called disease, or diseased action in living bodies, cannot be anything else than modifications of processes natural in health. Acute disease, so-called, being for the most part in the interest of continued life, by removing, by combustion, or peroxidation, structure which has lost its physiological dynamic capacities; and chronic diseases, so-called, depending for the most part on modifications of the structural arrangement of the materials actually composing living tissues, as demonstrated by changed or lost functions, has also a conservative tendency, and are not, as generally regarded, enemies to life. He

was the first President of the Muskingum County Medical Society, before which body he has read many of his papers previous to their publication. He is now a Fellow and the Corresponding Secretary of the Academy of Medicine, and is also Physician to the Home of the Friendless, etc., etc. He was married in the year 1846 to Elizabeth Alice Blockson, daughter of Hon. William Blockson, of Zanesville.

OAKES, CAPTAIN FRANK J., Merchant, Iron Master, Steamboat Proprietor, and Hotel Keeper, was born, September 12th, 1821, in Gallipolis, Ohio, his parents being of French descent, and among the first settlers of that town. He received a fair education in the schools of his native place, and when thirteen years old went to Portsmouth, where he started in life by becoming a clerk in the store of Charles A. M. Damarin, one of the most honorable and upright citizens in the community. He served him faithfully from boyhood to manhood, some eleven years altogether. In 1846 he became associated with his former employer in conducting a wholesale grocery business, and continued in the same very successfully for about ten years, and retired with a competency. He was subsequently induced to embark in a rolling mill and other iron interests, and while so engaged built two of the first stone-coal furnaces in southern Ohio, and manufactured the first stone-coal iron in that section. Being the pioneer in this line of business he had much to learn; and he found his enterprise did not, by any means, prove remunerative. He, therefore, abandoned the undertaking, leaving it to others to prosecute and reap where he had sown. In 1859 he became actively interested in steamboating, first as clerk on the "Grey Eagle," Captain G. Donnelly, the pioneer boat in the trade between Pomeroy and Cincinnati; and subsequently filled a similar position on other crafts. In 1862 he built the "Imperial," commanding and running her for between two and three years. He finally sold her, and built the "Fearless," which he ran for a few years until she was lost near Cairo. She made trips on the Gulf, and was the first to enter Montgomery, continuing on the Alabama river for a part of the season. He afterwards commanded different boats in various places until 1867, when he built and commanded the "Alaska" in the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade, continuing therein until 1871, when he concluded to leave the river. He then became interested in the Crawford House, where he remained until the autumn of 1873, when he resumed command of the "Alaska" in the same trade, until her loss by sinking near Tiptonville on the Mississippi river. This ended his steamboat career, and, in May, 1874, he again became proprietor of the Crawford House, where he is now engaged in operating it as a first-class hotel. To Captain Oakes is undoubtedly due the credit of having been the originator of the Jackson county



Octave T. C. Philadelphia

Thomas H. Miller

stone coal iron business; he being the first to demonstrate the feasibility of making iron with this variety of coal. He was married in Portsmouth, Ohio, to Frances H., daughter of Charles Oscar Tracy, one of the most prominent citizens and lawyers of that section.

MULLEN, THOMAS, Contracting Builder, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, July 22d, 1839. His family, who were of Scotch descent, were of the agricultural class in the north of Ireland. He attended the schools of his native country until 1854, when he went alone to Toronto, Canada, where he continued his studies for a time. In 1855 he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade at Wardsville, Canada West, and served faithfully through his full term. After its expiration, in 1858, he removed to Cincinnati, where he became a journeyman at his trade, and so continued until the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, in 1861. Promptly on the call for volunteers, in April, he enlisted for three months, and having served through that term enlisted in the 54th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in September, for three years, or during the war; and, having re-enlisted, served until the muster out of his regiment, September 15th, 1865. He participated in every engagement in which his regiment took part, and was with General W. T. Sherman in all his memorable campaigns. After the war he returned to Cincinnati and engaged in business on his own account, and soon became one of the most reliable, active and skilful builders of that city. His career has been one of uninterrupted prosperity, and he has contributed much to the improvement of the city by the erection of substantial and elegant public buildings, stores and private residences. The commodious building erected for the City Infirmary, various model public school buildings, and dwellings of the leading and opulent citizens attest his skill and taste. He has never aspired to nor accepted a political office. Though he has not yet reached the meridian of life, his enterprise and energy have secured for him that recognition which places him in the foremost ranks of the self-made men of the Queen City.

BISHOP, WILLIAM T., Merchant, ex-President of the Board of Aldermen and President of the Board of Trade, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Elizaville, Fleming county, Kentucky, April 29th, 1835. He is the oldest son of Hon. R. M. Bishop, whose sketch appears in this volume. His father moved to Cincinnati, March 1st, 1848. He was educated in the common schools of this city and also in the Woodward College. While in his seventeenth year he

entered the wholesale grocery house of Bishop, Wells & Co., in which his father was the senior partner. For many subsequent years he was constantly occupied by exacting business duties, acting as head salesman for the firm. When the new house, R. M. Bishop & Co., came into existence, in 1855, he was admitted as a partner, and since that date has devoted his time and energies, with tireless assiduity, to the interests of his firm, his keen perception and excellent administrative abilities qualifying him admirably for the responsible position in which he is placed. The trade of this house, under able and systematic management, has within the past few years increased to such an extent that its present business relations and connections are unsurpassed for value in the western country, the amount of sales having aggregated about three millions of dollars. In April, 1871, he was elected, as a Democrat, to the Board of Aldermen from the Eighteenth Ward, by a large majority, although that ward constituted the strongest Republican section of the city. So notable and efficient were his services in this body that in 1873 he was again urged to accept a renomination. After reluctantly consenting to meet the desires of his fellow-townsmen, he was re-elected by a handsome majority. He was then elected President of the Board, and bore himself so excellently while acting in this capacity that in 1874 he was unanimously re-elected to the chair. At the expiration of his term, in 1875, he absolutely declined a re-election. In March of the same year he was elected President of the Board of Trade, of which he had been a member for some time, and which is composed of the leading merchants and manufacturers of Cincinnati. He was also appointed by Hon. G. W. C. Johnston, in 1875, one of the Park Commissioners. Though not a brilliant reasoner, he possesses that intuitive perception of right and justice which enables one to grasp in an instant all the essential points of a subject, and draw a conclusion which is seldom erroneous. Prompt, far-seeing and active as a business man, nothing escapes his observation, while his merits as an administrator are certainly second to those of but few men.

DAVIS, SAMUEL, retired Merchant and senior member of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, was born, February 1st, 1802, in Brighton, Massachusetts, and is a son of the late Samuel Davis, a resident of Quincy, Illinois. The latter was during life a high-toned, energetic man of business, who took a warm and leading interest in all public measures which tended to develop the resources of the country; he had removed to the West as early as 1835, whither he was shortly followed by nearly all his children. His son, Samuel, embarked in the provision business in Boston when only twenty years of age, which he pursued

successfully in that city for fifteen years, meanwhile, in 1835, opening a branch house in Cincinnati. After conducting both establishments for about two years, he discontinued his business in Boston, and with his family removed to Cincinnati, and thereafter became a permanent resident. In addition to his extensive mercantile pursuits, he devoted a large portion of his time to agriculture, in which he was also interested for over twenty years, but which he has since relinquished, and now devotes himself exclusively to his office. From his earliest years he has been an ardent lover of music, and at the age of thirteen was a constant attendant at the rehearsals of the "Handel and Haydn Society" in King's Chapel, Boston, prior to the first oratorio ever performed by that organization, on Christmas night, 1815. He was elected a member of that society in 1825, and became subsequently connected with other musical societies both in Boston and Cincinnati. Throughout his entire life, especially during those seasons when the cares of business monopolized his time and attention during the long hours devoted to it, he has ever resorted to the concord of sweet sounds, both vocal and instrumental, as a means of relaxation and relief; and even now, at his advanced period of life, he still continues his musical studies, and takes delight both as a performer or an auditor. He was married in 1824 to Martha Glover, a granddaughter of Dr. Phineas Holden, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, a stern revolutionary patriot. Some time after her decease, he was married in 1856 to Mary A. Davis, a native of Boston.

EVART, THOMAS W., Lawyer, was born on the 27th of February, 1816, at Grandview, Washington county, Ohio. His mother, Mary Cochran, was a native of Virginia, and his father, a Pennsylvanian by birth, though of Irish parentage, removed to Ohio in the early part of the present century, settled on some land beside the Ohio river, and was married in the year following his arrival. Thomas Evert received such early education as he obtained in the common schools of Washington county. When he was sixteen years of age he left school and entered as an assistant in the office of the County Clerk, at Marietta, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He was appointed Clerk of the courts of Washington county in December, 1836. He continued to hold this office until 1851. While he was still County Clerk he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, which was held in 1850. On the expiration of his term of office as County Clerk, he was elected Probate Judge of Washington county. In the meantime, while in the prosecution of his official duties, he had been diligently pursuing a rigid course of legal study, reading law under Judge Nye, and, while attending the Constitutional Convention at Cincinnati in 1851, was admitted to practise in the courts of Ohio. He held the office of Pro-

bate Judge for Washington county for a period of one year, and then resigned the position in order to take up the practice of his profession. He has continued to reside in Marietta ever since, in the uninterrupted practice of his profession. In politics he was originally a Whig, and he was for many years the Chairman of the Whig Central Committee. On the organization of the Republican party he became a member of that organization, and still remains a Republican. He has been counsel for the Marietta, Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad Company since its formation. He is a stockholder in the Marietta Chair Company, and also in the Marietta Union Bank. He was one of the organizers of the Noble County National Bank. He has been twice married. In 1838 he married Grace Dana, of Newport, who died in 1854; in 1855 he married his present wife, Jerusha Gear, daughter of Rev. Mr. Gear, of Marietta.

SHINN, JOSEPH W., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Jacksonville, Adams county, Ohio, January 27th, 1845. He was the sixth child in a family of eight children, whose parents were Francis Shinn and Sarah (Moore) Shinn. His father, a native of Calpepper, Virginia, followed through life principally the occupation of tanner. He moved to Ohio about the year 1825, and settled at Hillsborough, whence he removed to Jacksonville in 1840, or thereabout; he settled in West Union in January, 1846, and there resided until his decease in June, 1851. He was for four years an Auditor of Adams county, and was widely known and esteemed as an upright and useful citizen. His mother, a native of Adams county, Ohio, died in May, 1869. He was engaged more or less regularly in farming occupations until his majority was attained, while his early education, which was comparatively thorough, was obtained by his own exertions and perseverance. In 1866 he attended Miami University, and during the ensuing eighteen months pursued a regular course of classical study. In January, 1868, he left this institution and entered the Ohio University, at Athens, where he remained as a student for about four months. Subsequently, on account of illness, he was compelled to return to his home. In the summer of 1868 he was nominated by a Democratic Convention as Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and in the succeeding fall was elected to fill that office. At this time he was the youngest of five candidates put forward for the desired place. He was re-elected in 1871, and, after retaining the clerkship six years, vacated the office in February, 1875. During the years intervening between election and vacation he applied himself to the study of law, and in September, 1871, was admitted to the bar. In February, 1875, he took the contract for building the new Adams County Court House, a magnificent structure, the cost of the erection of which was defrayed mainly by the individual subscriptions of the people of the

county. This he did, no other person offering to take the contract, because the county was limited by law to an expenditure of \$10,000. The greater portion of his time and energies down to the present time has therefore been devoted to the supervising of the construction of this monument to the county's enterprise, while he has been constantly engaged also in the general practice of his profession. In 1874 he was a candidate before the State Democratic Convention for Clerk of the Supreme Court, but was defeated through the opposition of Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties. Politically, he sustains the creed of the Democratic party, and has brought to its support talents of no mean order. His religious views and sentiments are in harmony with the teachings of the Presbyterian Church. He was married, March 8th, 1870, to Sallie E. Wright, a native of Brown county, Ohio, whose demise occurred November 18th, 1871. He was again married, September 15th, 1874, to Laura Swearingen, a native of Adams county, in the same State.

CLARK, REV. RUFUS W., JR., Rector of Trinity Church, Columbus, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on May 29th, 1844, being the son of R. W. Clark, D. D., and Eliza Walton Clark. He was educated at Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1865, having pursued a full and thorough course of collegiate training. Upon leaving college he entered the General Theological Seminary of New York, from which he graduated in 1868, and during that year officiated as assistant minister in Calvary Church, in the same city. From 1868 to 1871 he was Rector of St. John's Church, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, moving in the latter year to Columbus, Ohio, where he immediately entered upon the rectorship of Trinity Church, which he still fills. Dr. Clark is an eloquent divine, and has labored with great success in his various positions. He combines two very essential qualities in a successful ministry, that of being an excellent parish worker and organizer, as well as an attractive and impressive pulpit orator. He is a man of the most sincere and earnest piety, and is regarded with the warmest affection by his parishioners.

PANGLER, ETHERINGTON T., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, January 26th, 1831. His parents were David Spangler, ex member of Congress and lawyer, and Elizabeth Grafton (Etherington) Spangler, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. When a year old his parents moved to Coshocton, Ohio, where he attended the common schools until he had attained his sixteenth year. He then pursued a course of higher studies in Kenyon College, at Gambier, remaining

there until 1851, the date of his graduation. Subsequently he commenced the study of law with his father, at Coshocton, and in this city was admitted to the bar in 1853. Entering upon the active practice of his profession he remained in connection with his father until 1856, the date of the latter's decease. He was afterward engaged in professional labors in conjunction with his brother for about two years, and then practised alone until May, 1868. At that date he associated himself in partnership with Julius Pomerene, and the firm thus constituted still exists. He has an extensive practice in Coshocton county, and also practises his profession in the adjoining region, and before the Supreme Court at Columbus. In the year 1860, on motion of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, he was admitted an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia. He was married, May 25th, 1868, to Helen King, daughter of a distinguished lawyer of Newark, Licking county, Ohio.

EVANS, EZRA E., Lawyer, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, March 5th, 1816, his father being a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Loudon county, Virginia. He received his early education in the common schools of Belmont county, which he attended during those portions of the year when his assistance was not required in the cultivation of his father's farm. When nineteen years of age he followed the bent of his ambition, and commenced to read law with Nathan Evans, at Cambridge, and for two years assiduously, under the capable direction of this gentleman, pursued his studies. When twenty-one years of age he was admitted to the bar, and removed at once to Toledo, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. His health failing him, in 1838 he returned to Cambridge, where he practised with his brother for about one year, and then settled in McConnellsville, Morgan county, Ohio. From 1840 until December, 1858, he was professionally engaged in that place. He practised mainly alone, having been for a few years associated respectively with Isaac Parrish and with Judge Wood. In 1858 he went to Zanesville, where he has ever since been pursuing his professional calling. From the fall of 1851 until 1853, when he resigned that office, he was the Judge of Probate of Morgan county. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Morgan, Noble and Muskingum counties, and retained this office until his resignation of its duties in 1866. On October 31st, 1843, he was married to Mary Lawrence, who was born in Pennsylvania, but reared in Ohio. During the late civil war Judge Evans took an active part on the side of the Federal government, and rendered material aid in raising and equipping volunteers, and in organizing the 62d, 78th, 97th and 122d regiments from Ohio, as well as the 159th Ohio Regiment, and was chosen First Lieutenant of Company B in the last-named

regiment; was a sound lawyer, and an honest man at the bar and on the bench, and a firm believer in the precepts and principles of the Christian religion.

ELLIS, JOHN MILLOT, Professor of Mental Philosophy in Oberlin College, was born, of New England parentage, at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, on the 27th of March, 1831. He continued to live there until he was nine years of age, and then removed with his parents to Oberlin.

Among the earliest habits of his life were the habits of thrifty industry, which are developed not so much as habits as a part of the nature of the children of New England, especially those who are not born to wealth. His father was a carpenter, and his own earlier years were passed in the carpenter-shop, learning and prosecuting his father's trade. He was industrious with his hands, but he had a brain which would not be idle; meanwhile manual labor by no means filled the measure of his desire or his capacity; knowledge he must have, and after gaining everything for himself that the district schools could afford, he set to work to supplement that, beginning with a full course of collegiate study. This plan was early formed, and early carried into execution, and while still only a boy he entered Oberlin College as a student. He went through the full course of study there in the most creditable manner, and graduated from the institution in 1851. He then commenced a course of theological study, which he prosecuted, with continued interruptions in the way of teaching and other forms of work, until 1857, when he graduated in that department also. During six months of this time he was engaged as a teacher at Lapeer, Michigan, and then he took the position of Professor of Ancient Languages in Mississippi College, of Mississippi. This position he continued to occupy for three years, and his labors were of the most complete and most satisfactory nature. His attainments were solid and varied; his talents of a high order, and he possessed that rare faculty, without which the most exalted talents and the rarest accomplishments are of little worth in the teacher's possession, the faculty of imparting successfully and happily to others what he had himself come in possession of. In 1858 he was called back to Oberlin College, where he had graduated seven years before as a student. He came back as an instructor, to fill the chair of Greek. Subsequently he was transferred to the chair of Mental Science, and that position he continues to occupy. In 1866 he was ordained as a minister, and since then, besides teaching from the professor's chair, he has been largely engaged in teaching from the preacher's desk. In connection with his duties as Professor in Oberlin College, he has for the past ten years been preaching in Oberlin, Cleveland, Painesville, and other places. Beyond such part as belongs to the earnest, intelligent and conscientious citizen, he has taken no part in

politics. He has always been an anti-slavery man, and since the organization of the Republican party he has voted with that party. He was married in the year 1862 to Mineva E. Tenney.

ANDERSON, THOMAS H., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Sewellsville, Belmont county, Ohio, June 6th, 1847. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Ohio. He attended the Belmont and Guernsey county schools until 1865, when he entered Mount Union College, in the same State. His application, and the possession of apt talent for study, secured to him while a student in this college a thorough English education, and gave him an excellent foundation upon which to build his reputation in coming years as an attorney. After leaving college he taught school for two years in the counties in which he had before studied, concluding his labors as teacher in the High School department of the Cambridge Union Schools. On the 22d day of June, 1869, he became a student at law in the office of Colonel J. D. Taylor, of Cambridge, Ohio, under whose directions he pursued his reading with intelligent application for two years; and on the 12th day of June, 1871, was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and on the 22d day of the same month entered into partnership with his former legal preceptor, Colonel Taylor, and ever since has been engaged in practice with him. Mr. Anderson is a young man of more than usual talent in the profession he has chosen, and has already secured by his learning, skill and care in his profession, a large and lucrative practice, and an enviable reputation as an attorney. He is a gentleman of cultivated tastes, and continues to study with zeal the science of law in all its manifold branches; he is universally esteemed, and is a gentleman of integrity and excellent moral character.

ORDON, W. J. M., Chemist, was born on the 25th of December, 1825, in Somerset county, Maryland. When very young he removed to Baltimore, and there obtained his education, general and scientific. His education was conducted with a view to his becoming a practical chemist and druggist, and he studied chemistry under Professor William E. Aiken, of the University of Maryland, the oldest medical college in the State. In the year 1848 he removed to Cincinnati, and at once established himself in the drug business there, and this he carried on successfully and with but little interruption for a period of twenty years; although during a portion of the time it was conducted in connection with chemical manufacturing, having established a laboratory for the production of chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations generally. Gradually this branch of his business grew into

proportions of great magnitude and importance, and although he continued his business as apothecary, his business as manufacturing chemist became the one most widely identified with his name, and the one from which the most important results have followed. He has always kept well up with the latest and most important developments in chemical science; and has always, in the production of new and valuable articles, been in advance of most other manufacturers in the country. He was the first in the United States to produce glycerine as a commercial article, and it is said that he has been longer engaged in the manufacture of it and has produced more than any other manufacturer in the world; and the glycerine which he makes is universally acknowledged to be superior to either German or French production, and only equalled by one made in London. He has taken the first premium in every instance when exhibited in competition with the production of other manufacturers. A number of years ago he abandoned the general drug trade, and devoted himself exclusively to the chemical manufacturing business, and ever since then the productions of his laboratory and its branches have occupied his attention and his energy almost exclusively, except so far as the importation of foreign drugs was concerned. Within the past few years he has devoted himself quite largely to the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia from the waste liquor at the Cincinnati Gas Works, and he is the only man in the West who is engaged in such manufacture. The material from which the article is produced is one which had always been held to be waste and worthless. In the manufacture of glycerine he also utilizes material which was before held to be worthless; this is the waste material from stearine candle factories, and he now pays large sums for what a few years ago yielded not a cent to any one. With his customary restless enterprise, he is now introducing an article of lampblack produced from natural gas, which is said to be superior to all others in the manufacture of ink for engravers, lithographers, and all others who require especially fine inks. Fluid extracts and sugar-coated pills have been favorite productions with him; and among his other enterprises, years ago, was the manufacture of nitro-glycerine long before it was used as an explosive. He made it in small quantities, under the name of "glonoiné," to meet the demands of the homœopathic practitioners, by whom it was employed as a remedy for the headache. His large manufacturing business, conducted with consummate shrewdness, caution, skill, enterprise and integrity, has been greatly successful; but he has had obstacles, some of them of no small magnitude, to encounter and overcome. For four successive years, beginning with the year 1868, destructive fires occurred in his laboratory, resulting in each case in disastrous losses, far exceeding the amount of the insurance. These in no way embarrassed or hindered his progress, however, and in each case he immediately rebuilt and went on with his work. As his business grew, one laboratory, although a very large one, was insufficient for the requirements of his trade, and

he some time ago added another, supplied with all the latest and most improved appliances. Besides these, he has in operation numerous mills and engines for grinding drugs, etc. For many years he was President of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy; was one of those engaged in establishing the American Pharmaceutical Association; was for five years Recording Secretary; for one year Vice-President, and in 1864 President of the association; and has always been in the largest sense identified with the most advanced scientific and literary interests of his profession. At one time he edited a pharmaceutical paper in Cincinnati. He is one of the most comprehensively active men in Cincinnati, the city of active men, and finds time to participate intelligently and effectively in matters of public interest. He is a prominent member and an active worker in the church, and, in short, occupies a high place in society, as a Christian, a business man and a citizen.

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MAN, JOHN, Inventor and Manufacturer, was born at L'Assumption, forty-five miles from Montreal, Canada, April 15th, 1812. He is of French extraction. This remarkable man was reared in the country, in the poorest circumstances, and absolutely without training or education. While in his seventh year he was placed under a farmer, with whom it was arranged that he should remain until the attainment of his majority. In course of time, however, this master having subjected him to treatment of an unwarrantably brutal nature, the surrounding neighbors interfered in his behalf and placed him under the charge of the Sisters of Charity of Montreal. While there the Sisters guided him in the pursuit of various occupations, in some of which he managed to secure an amount of earnings sufficiently ample for the support of his father's family. At the age of sixteen he entered into an engagement with a timer to labor in his employ for five years at a salary of one dollar per month—with this sum he was required to clothe himself. He subsequently began the performance of extra work, the proceeds of which, together with the earnings of his wife, were from time to time put away safely in an iron box. At the termination of his apprenticeship he, assisted by his employer, embarked in the tin trade in Montreal, Canada. Being endowed with great natural mechanical ability, his entry into life, if not made under very auspicious circumstances, was at least characterized by hopeful energy and industry. His first venture for himself was, however, made unsuccessful by the cholera scourge of 1832. After this failure he resumed his former subordinate position, and was thus engaged as an active employé until 1835, when by the death of his uncle he fell heir to a large fortune. In 1837, on the outbreak of the Canadian rebellion or patriot war, he connected himself with the fortunes of the insurgents. At the battle of St. Charles he disbursed ten thousand dollars

of his money in obtaining supplies for the patriots; and in 1838, at St. Eustace, was captured by the governmental forces, and subsequently sentenced to be hanged. Three days before the appointed time of execution he escaped from the jail at Montreal, and, after many days of incredible hardship, arrived in New York State. Upon his arrival in Troy, New York, he learned that a reward of four hundred pounds had been offered by the Canadian authorities for his capture, dead or alive. His large estate was then confiscated, and still remains in the hands of the government of Canada. The "patriots" were pardoned in 1847, since which time he has made several visits to Canada and secured extensive trade arrangements with its business community. Shortly after the fiasco which had resulted in his temporary banishment, he brought his family to Troy, New York, and there worked at his trade until 1842, when he was induced, under favorable circumstances, to remove to Cincinnati, Ohio. There his superior skill placed him in a very advantageous position as compared with the ordinary workman, and he obtained a desirable position as foreman of the tin, stove and steamboat-furnishing works of Lockwood & Burton, where he remained until 1846. He then initiated on his own account and responsibility the taking and filling of large contracts for sheet-iron and tin work. His success within the year in this department of business was so great that he was enabled to purchase the entire interests and establishment of his former employer. That business he prosecuted until 1849, the date of his removal to St. Louis, where he contracted to supply the Mormons at Salt Lake with all goods needed by them from the Gentiles. Within seventeen days after making this contract he had filled four warehouses with goods for that trade—of these three were consumed by fire in the memorable conflagration which occurred in St. Louis on the following May 17th. His unflagging energy and vast fund of resource, that has, apparently, yet to desert him, soon, however, placed him on his feet again; within twenty-four hours he had contracted for new buildings, and within an incredibly brief space of time had his large trade again under full way. In 1851, during another cholera epidemic, he was forced by the errors or dishonesty of his partner to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Some of these creditors were Cincinnati men, and they, having (like all others with whom he had dealt) unlimited confidence in his integrity and business ability, assisted him to start afresh in Cincinnati, in 1852, in the tin, stove and roofing business. Here again misfortune visited him, and again by the hands of others. In 1853, after making several strong efforts to better his condition, he returned to St. Louis and made a new venture, with his former head-clerk as a partner. Once more a repetition occurs of past events; similar causes interposed between him and success. After a short career, replete with incident, in Chicago, Illinois, and other places, he again settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. While at Muscatine, Iowa, he had invented and patented his first wrought-iron range, and in opening business in the Queen

City he began with an attempt to introduce the "new improved range," the result of a second patent. Once more, misfortune overtaking him in his partnership association, he was again compelled to carve out for himself a new avenue in commercial life. Then was inaugurated one of the most remarkable periods of an uncommon and peculiarly active life; in the face of the greatest opposition to sheet-iron ranges, stoves and heating apparatus, he began to invent range and stove fixtures of every kind, patented them, and introduced them everywhere into the Union army. During those days of continuous activity, until the close of the war, he invented and patented twenty or more ranges and heating and cooking appliances, and did over a million and a half dollars' worth of business in them. "Wherever the Union army was found, there was also found an innumerable quantity of Van's army ranges, heating stoves, camp-fixtures, and galley and naval stoves." Notwithstanding the great successes then and there encountered, and the vast amount of business done with the United States forces, he was again constrained in 1864 to initiate a fresh departure. During the course of that year he purchased the interests of those men with whom he had been connected during the progress of the rebellion, and founded a business under the firm-style of Van & Sons. During the ensuing two years, which held several heavy losses, occasioned by one of his employes, various changes occurred in the house, and in 1868 it assumed the style, simply, of John Van, under whose conduct its affairs have since been most successfully prosecuted. His sheet-iron range, at one time cried down bitterly and widely as a fraud, is now sold in vast quantities throughout the entire civilized world, and from Maine to California countless imitations of his inventions are daily sold and used. He is the inventor not only of the sheet-iron range, in all its forms and with all its varied appliances, but also of many other valuable and useful articles connected with the kitchen and culinary department. His ranges weigh from a few hundred pounds to six tons each, and cost in some cases as much as seven thousand dollars. It may truly be said that he is one of the most remarkable business men of the time; unable to read or write a single word, he has, as his checkered history indicates, often been the prey of designing men; and yet at the present time, having valiantly warded off discouragement amid all his misfortunes, and triumphed over startling reverses that would have beaten down far more than the majority of business men, he stands to day in the front rank of the more influential leading spirits of Cincinnati, Ohio. Few men have been endowed with such excellent executive ability or such inventive genius. Had but his early life afforded him favorable opportunity for the acquisition of even merely a thorough elementary education, his versatile talents would more than probably have secured for him as high a position in any professional line as he has attained as a man of business. He has more than an ordinary share of the mercurial versatility of the Gaul, and a full share also of the national politeness and sociability of the



Portrait of the late Sir John Lubbock, Bart.

French people. He was married in 1829 to Margaret Du Renche, who died in 1868; and again in 1868 to (Mrs.) Louise Ballett, of Cincinnati, formerly of France. Of his large family nearly all of his sons are in one way or other connected with him in business.

CHASE, PHILANDER, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Ohio from February 11th, 1819, to September 9th, 1831, and subsequently Bishop of Illinois, was born at Cornish, New Hampshire, on December 14th, 1775. He sprang from the early colonists of America, his ancestor, Aquila Chase, coming from Cornwall, England, in 1640, and settling in Newbury. The grandson of Aquila, the Bishop's father, removed to a township above Fort No. 4, on the Connecticut river, and founded the town of Cornish. After receiving his preliminary education in various schools, Philander became a student of Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1796. A severe injury to one of his limbs prevented his becoming a farmer. Having determined to enter the sacred ministry, he took a course of divinity, and was ordained Deacon May 10th, 1798, and Priest November 10th, 1799. For several years he was zealously engaged in missionary labors in western New York. In 1805 he went to New Orleans and took an active part in the organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church in that city. He returned to the North in 1811, and until 1817 officiated as Rector of Christ Church, Hartford, Connecticut. On February 11th, 1819, he was consecrated Bishop of Ohio, to which position he had been elected, and in 1823 proceeded to England for the purpose of soliciting aid for Kenyon College and Theological Seminary in his diocese, great success attending his visit. Difficulties having arisen with some of his clergy in regard to the disposal of funds he had collected, and other matters, he resigned the jurisdiction of his diocese, on September 9th, 1831, and removed to Michigan. On March 8th, 1835, he was made Bishop of Illinois, and shortly thereafter made a second visit to England on behalf of education in the West. In 1838 he returned with sufficient funds to lay the foundation of Jubilee College at Robin's Nest, Peoria, Illinois. Although a large and corpulent man, Bishop Chase was exceedingly active and laborious. Though not especially distinguished by learning, he possessed great diplomatic talents, intuitive knowledge of human nature and great shrewdness, qualities which enabled him to accomplish an amount of good tenfold greater than many incomparably his superior in scholastic knowledge. He published in two volumes, octavo, "Reminiscences" of his life and labors; "Plea for the West," in 1825; "Star of Kenyon College," in 1828; "Defence of Kenyon College," in 1831. A serious injury, caused by being thrown from his carriage, hastened his decease, which occurred a few days after the accident, on September 20th, 1852.

HILL, REV. JAMES, Pastor of the Town Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Columbus, Ohio, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 10th, 1815, his parents being natives of the north of Ireland, who were of the Presbyterian faith until 1831, when they united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. They emigrated to America, and were married in Baltimore in 1803. Mr. Hill was educated at the Franklin Academy, in Reisterstown, Baltimore county, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at a camp-meeting, held on August 16th, 1832, in Clarke's Camp-ground, in the same county. In the autumn of 1834, in company with his father's family, he went West, and located in Indianapolis, where he resided four years, having been engaged during that time as a merchant. He retired from business and united as a licentiate with the Indiana Annual Conference in 1838, having been recommended by the Quarterly Conference of Wesley Chapel, now Meridian Street Church, Indianapolis. On October 18th, 1839, he was married to Mary M. Patterson, daughter of Judge Robert Patterson of that city. By this marriage he had two sons and two daughters. His wife still survives. After thirty-two years spent in the Indiana Conference, and in nineteen different charges, during ten years of which period he filled the Presiding Eldership, he was transferred to the Northwest Indiana Conference, and was stationed for three years at the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Terre Haute. He was then transferred to the Ohio Conference, the transfer taking place in February, 1873, and was appointed to the Town Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Columbus, in which his labors have been greatly blessed. He has been twice a member of the General Conference, and served in both sessions. For a number of years he was a Trustee of the De Pauw Female College, and also a Trustee of the Indiana Asbury University. Mr. Hill has a fine reputation as a pulpit orator, and is one of the ablest divines of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is the fortunate possessor of a robust constitution, and performs an unusual amount of efficient pastoral labor. He has built up a large and flourishing church, with a large and intelligent membership, and has distinguished his ministry by the fervency of his piety and by the earnest energy with which he has fulfilled every duty devolving upon him.

BAKER, WILLIAM, Lawyer, was born in Norwalk, Ohio, February 5th, 1822, and is the son of Hon. Timothy Baker, a native of Massachusetts, and a prominent citizen of Huron county, Ohio. In 1841 he graduated at Dennison University, and in 1844 at the Law School of Harvard University, Massachusetts. In November of the latter year he commenced the practice of his profession in Toledo, Ohio, where he has since been actively engaged in a general practice,

and more especially in commercial and real estate law and chancery. While attending sedulously to the fulfilment of his professional duties, he has also been for many years intimately identified with the growth and prosperity of the city, and has actively supported all railroad and manufacturing enterprises, with many of which, including the Wabash Railroad, the Toledo & Cleveland Railroad, the Milburn Wagon Works, etc., he has sustained important personal relations. He has acted also as the trusted adviser and attorney of many of the corporations and leading business men of Toledo, who recognize in him a trustworthy and skilful practitioner. To all movements promising the promotion of the moral and educational welfare of the city also he has uniformly given his cordial and active sympathy and support. With the exception of local and minor offices, he has never evinced a predilection or desire for position of a partisan or political nature, and has, accordingly, persistently refrained from entering into the arena of contested place and patronage. But all trusts, professional or personal, committed to him, have been discharged invariably with unassailable fidelity, and admirable ability. He was married, August 28th, 1849, to Frances C. Latimer, of Norwalk, Ohio, by whom he has had five children—four sons and one daughter.

 HOLMES, CHARLES C., one of the leading tobacco merchants and business men of Cincinnati, was born March 28th, 1828, in Shenandoah county, Virginia. When he was but seven years of age his parents removed to Ohio, where, in the country school, on the farm, and at the shoemaker's bench, he passed the next fifteen years of his life. At the age of twenty-two he had learned a trade and was ready to start in business for himself. Accordingly in 1850 he opened a shoe store and shop in New Vienna, Ohio. This business he continued with varying success until 1856. During this year he went to Washington, Ohio, and opened a dry goods and furnishing house, still continuing his trade of shoes, and met a fair degree of success. Being dissatisfied with these undertakings, they were abandoned in 1858, and his family moved to a farm in Bracken county, Kentucky. This county is in the tobacco-growing region of the State. His attention was now quite largely turned to the culture of tobacco, in which business he continued for twelve seasons. Having by long experience and careful investigation now become thoroughly acquainted with tobacco and the wants and opportunities of the trade, and being anxious for a wider and more profitable field of exertion, in 1857, mainly through his agency, the Farmers' Commission Tobacco Warehouse was opened in Cincinnati. In 1870, concluding to give up the farm entirely, he removed his family to Newport, Kentucky, and devoted all his energies to the interests of his business in Cincinnati. The house of which Mr. Holmes is now a member, under the firm-name of

Holmes, Black & Millens, has one of the most interesting histories of any business house in the city. In 1857 it was started as the "Farmers' House," with forty-two members, having a regularly organized board of directors and executive officers. The chief instigator as well as most active manager of this movement was the subject of this sketch. The movement itself was one by which the farmers hoped to be able to dispose of their crops to the best advantage, and in the best possible way represent their own interests in the great tobacco market which Cincinnati had now become. A vast organization like this, made up of the actual producers of tobacco, selling their crops through their own appointed commissioners, and so signally departing from the ordinary routine, was not destined to glide smoothly on its way. Obstacles were found everywhere interposed, and meeting a hardly tolerable success in two years, passed into the hands of four of its members, and the firm-name of Farmers' Commission Tobacco Warehouse was changed to that of P. H. Clayton & Co. After some other changes the house settled into the present firm of Holmes, Black & Millens. Its business is exclusively commission, and it now ranks not only as one of the most successful and extensive in its business transactions, but as one of the most deserving of consideration in the history of the Cincinnati tobacco trade. The old farmers' movement was vastly instrumental in advancing and liberalizing the tobacco trade, and constitutes a page in the history of that business in Cincinnati. Mr. Holmes is one of the most extensively known and prosperous men in the tobacco trade in Cincinnati. He is in the prime of life, with the problem of his own success now solved. Few men are able to present a record of a more honorable and active business career. On September 13th, 1855, he was married to Alice Nugent, of Ohio, and has a family of five daughters and one son, all living.

 EDGE, FRANCIS, Manufacturer, was born in Staffordshire, England, January 12th, 1825. He is of English parentage, and was educated in Stone, Staffordshire, England. While in his seventeenth year he was placed to learn his trade, and served an apprenticeship of five years under Joseph Whitworth, of Manchester, England. August 3d, 1848, he sailed from Liverpool for this country, and finally, on the following September 30th, settled in Zanesville, Ohio. During the ensuing six months, he was employed in setting up machinery for the Ohio Iron Company (formerly the Zanesville Rolling Mills). He then associated himself in partnership with John H. Jones, and for eighteen months prosecuted business in the Blocksom Foundry, which had been rented by the partners. He subsequently served eight years as foreman for H. & F. Blandy. The following year was spent in the saw-mill business in Arkansas. He then found employment in "getting up" machinery, designs, and

drawings for portable engines, for Owens, Lane & Dyer, Hamilton, Ohio. In 1857 he designed, built and bought the first engine in Zanesville, Ohio. In 1858 he became a member of the firm of Griffith, Ebert & Co., which, after the lapse of two years, became Griffith & Wedge. While in the employ of H. & F. Blandy he built not only the first locomotive in Zanesville, but also the first portable engine. He has achieved business success in the face of many embarrassing difficulties, and by steady persistence and industry has secured the legitimate reward of enterprise and labor. He is a stockholder in the Brown Manufacturing Company and also in the Zanesville Woolen Company. He was married, July 29th, 1846, in Manchester, England, to Nichola J. Weild.

HULICK, GEORGE W., Lawyer, was born in Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, June 29th, 1833. He was the fourth child in a family consisting of eight children, whose parents were Lott Hulick and Rada (Dimmitt) Hulick. His father, a native of New Jersey, followed through life the coopering trade and also agricultural pursuits. He settled in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1814, and has since continued to reside there. His mother was born near Batavia, Clermont county. His maternal grandfather, Ezekiel Dimmitt, a native of Virginia, was one of the early pioneers of this county, and was intimately identified with the early history and public enterprises of Clermont county. Until the year 1851 he worked on a farm in the summer season, and through the winter months attended school. He then attended Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, and after passing through a four years' course of literary study, graduated from that institution in July, 1855. He thereupon entered the law office of Judge Friback, in Batavia, and while teaching school during the winter, applied himself to the study of legal text-books. This system of training he sustained assiduously for two years, then passed a thorough examination, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar. He subsequently opened an office in Batavia, and there entered actively on the practice of his profession. In 1858 he was a candidate for the Prosecuting Attorneyship, but with the balance of his ticket was defeated. In October, 1861, he was married to Josephine W. Harrison, a native of Cincinnati, who at the time of their marriage was residing in St. Louis. In the fall of 1863 he was elected Probate Judge of Clermont county, and held the office for three years. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he entered the army of the United States, and accompanied to the scene of operations Company E of the 22d Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With this force he was then connected for four months, and, having enlisted as a private, was promoted to a Captaincy before the expiration of his term. He afterward raised and organized the 41st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was selected to occupy its Colonelcy. That position, however, he was

compelled to resign, his duties on the bench demanding the major portion of his time and attention. He has acted at various periods as a member of the local School Board, and is deeply interested in moral and educational reform. As a practitioner and as an expounder of the law he possesses equally the confidence and admiration of the bar and of the general community, as is evidenced by an extensive practice.

OYLE, JOHN HARDY, Attorney-at-Law, was born on a farm near Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, April 23d, 1843. His parents, who were among the earliest settlers of the Maumee valley, were married at Providence, on the Maumee river, in 1835, or thereabout. They subsequently moved to Perry county, Ohio, and from there, in 1846, removed to Toledo in the same State, where they have since resided. He was educated primarily in the public schools of Toledo, and completed his literary education at the University in Granville, Ohio. Upon relinquishing school life he entered the office of his uncle, who was then, 1859, Recorder of Lucas county, Ohio, and acted as his deputy for two years. At the expiration of that time he commenced the reading of law in 1863, entered the office of Edward Bissell, and in 1865 was admitted to the bar and to a partnership with his preceptor. The firm thus constituted still exists, and is a leading one in Toledo, where there are to-day more than one hundred resident legal practitioners. He has exhibited great skill and well-directed energy in the conduct of various important cases. On one occasion he successfully conducted a suit for the occupants of one hundred and sixty acres of land in the centre of Toledo, valued at over one million of dollars, the title to which was involved in the suit; the claimants were the heirs of one Ford, a privateer in the war of 1812, who was then living at Fell's Point, Baltimore, Maryland. The case hinged on the legitimacy of a daughter who, the claimants alleged, was born while the aforesaid Ford was a prisoner of war in Plymouth, England, and was illegitimate. He spent a large portion of the spring and winter of 1874 in Maryland and the District of Columbia in taking testimony in this important case. The final result established the legitimacy of the child, and hence the title of his clients. Political office of a partisan nature he has never either sought or accepted. He was one of the organizers of the present excellent public free library of Toledo, and for many years served efficiently as Chairman of its Lecture Committee. In connection with Hon. DeWitt Davis, of Milwaukee, he organized also the Northwestern Lecture Bureau in 1865, in Chicago, Illinois. He has frequently contributed articles on law and literary subjects to the magazines of the country, and is the possessor of a varied and valuable fund of information of a very diversified character. The Republican party has always commanded his

sympathies and support. He was married, October 6th, 1838, to Alice Fuller Skinner, daughter of Dr. S. W. Skinner, of Windsor, Connecticut, now of Toledo, Ohio.

SCRIBNER, CHARLES HARVEY, Lawyer, was born on the 20th of October, 1826, near Norwalk, Connecticut, and is of English descent. While still a child he removed with his parents to Newark, New Jersey, and it was in the common schools of that city that he acquired the rudiments of his education. In 1838 his parents removed to the village of Homer, in Licking county, Ohio, and there in the district schools his education was continued. Going to school was scarcely the chief occupation of his boyhood, however. He was a farmer's boy, and his attendance at school was intermittent, as that of a farmer's boy is apt to be. So, working on the farm in summer and going to school in winter, he passed his time until he was eighteen years of age. Then he left the farm, and gave up the district school. He went, at that time, as an apprentice to learn the trade of saddler and harness-maker. Not that he had made up his own mind to pass the remainder of his days in a saddler's shop. He had marked out a different career for himself, and wrought industriously to fit himself for it. He worked hard at the acquisition of his mechanical trade during the day, and then at night he worked just as hard studying law. His night work was so effective that, in October, 1848, he was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, as a practising lawyer. He commenced the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon in the year 1849, and in 1850 he entered into a professional partnership with H. B. Curtis, of that place. This partnership continued until June, 1869, when the firm separated, and he removed to Toledo. There he entered into a law partnership with F. H. Hurd. He has remained at Toledo ever since, and his partnership with Mr. Hurd still continues, the style of the firm being Scribner, Hurd & Scribner. His success in his profession has been great, and he is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Toledo. During the twenty-seven years since he entered the profession, he has been engaged in some of the notable legal cases that have come before the courts in which he has practised, in Toledo and elsewhere. Politically he is a Democrat, and in October, 1867, he was elected a member of the Ohio State Senate from the district comprising Holmes, Wayne, Knox and Morrow counties. While in the Senate he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In the spring of 1873 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was also nominated for Supreme Judge on the same ticket with Governor Allen, and was defeated by only a small majority. The practice of his profession does not absorb all his strength and energy. He is also Director of the Toledo Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is attorney at Toledo for the Cincinnati,

Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. He married, October 20th, 1847, Mary E. Morehouse, of Newark, New Jersey.

MURRAY, ORSON SMITH, a Teacher and Inculcator of Morality and Philanthropy, was born in Orwell, Vermont, September 23, 1806. His paternal progenitors, (Murray and Plum,) were of Scotch and Scotch-Irish origin; his maternal, (Bascom and Stevens,) Welch and English. His parents, Jonathan Murray and Roselinda Bascom, went to Vermont from Guilford, Connecticut, and Newport, New Hampshire. He was educated into the Congregationalist and Roger Williams-Baptist religions; and was baptized into the church of the latter, at the age of fifteen. He inherited an organization, and was nursed and fostered into a thirst, for knowledge. Was the oldest of eleven children; and his parents were unable to afford him more than common school and limited academic opportunities for learning. His inspirations, his desire for knowledge, his aspirations after attainments in scholarship and useful learning, received from his parents, were stimulated, strengthened and enlarged, when he was seven years old, by Silas Wright, who was then his school-teacher. He was occupied with school-learning, school-teaching and farming work, during his minority; and thus occupied for himself till he had a wife and two children. After, by his own energies, carrying himself through a course of studies in Castleton and Shoreham academies, and receiving a license as a Baptist preacher, he purchased the *Vermont Telegraph*, the Baptist paper for the State, and published it, at Brandon, under the patronage of the denomination, making his first issue as editor and publisher, October 1, 1835. Among leading objects in this undertaking were, the moralizing and humanizing of the Christian church and world, as in relation to slavery, human slaughter, rum, tobacco and licentiousness. He had been among the first, if not *the* first, publicly to advocate total abstinence from all alcoholic liquors as beverages for people in health, and especially in the spring of life. This was done through the *Castleton Statesman* and *Vermont Telegraph*, previously to his purchase of the latter. He afterward became convinced, and taught, that bad eating is as great an evil as bad drinking; and exemplified his doctrine by several years of faithful practice, in refraining from animal food—in accordance with the views of Epicurus and Sylvester Graham; but became convinced that any desirable change in this regard could only be effected gradually. He was the procurer of the passage, by the Vermont Legislature, of the first resolution by a State Legislature, instructing Senators and requesting Representatives in Congress, to use their endeavors for the abolition of slavery and the trade in the District of Columbia, and the suppression of the inter-State traffic. He assisted, as the only delegate from Vermont, in the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in Philadelphia, in December, 1833; and in the



Nothing But is Proved

Ignorance the Evil — Knowledge the Remedy
Orson J. Murray.

spring following organized, in Vermont, the first State Society auxiliary thereto. He sympathized and co-operated with John R. McDowal, in his endeavors to expose and do away with libertinism and prostitution in general, and in the church in particular. At the end of six years publishing of the *Telegraph* as a religious paper, he parted with his religious brethren, for want of agreement in faith and practice—in the use of means for human enlargement and general improvement. He published the *Telegraph* two years longer in the interests of morality—of humanity. When Horace Greeley, Albert Brisbane, George Ripley, William Henry Channing, and others were advocating Fourierism, he gave in his adhesion to what seemed to him the more beneficent philosophy advocated and practiced by Robert Owen. January 1, 1844, he started the *Regenerator*, a weekly journal, at 29 Ann street, New York, under the motto—“*Ignorance the Evil—Knowledge the Remedy.*” At the end of six months, he removed to Ohio, and published in a log-cabin, on Fruit-Hills farm, in Warren county, till March, 1856. He was prevented continuance in publishing, by the death of his oldest son, Carlos, who had just arrived at maturity; whose assistance as a practical printer, as a sympathizer in his father’s advance-views and as a useful and promising writer, was indispensable to success, against the odds he had to contend with in surrounding and attending adverse circumstances. During all these twenty years of publishing, except the six months in the city of New York, he clung to the soil, from which, as much as possible, to obtain his bread—that he might the better maintain his rectitude, his fidelity to his convictions, as a public teacher and exemplar. During the past autumn, (1875,) a visiting friend was inquisitive to know how to define, or designate, Mr. Murray’s position as in relation to existing religions. His inquiring friend was permitted to apply to his case, if he pleased, the term, *Radical Protestant*—his belief being that to define any religion is to destroy it for any good purpose;—just as M. D. Conway declared, in one of his late lectures in Cincinnati, that to define a god is to destroy it—a belief which Mr. Murray has, in substance, entertained and taught much longer and plainer than has Mr. Conway. Mr. Murray accepts, takes and carries to its legitimate conclusions, the old-time pulpit-preaching—not yet altogether given up by religionists—that religion and morality are inimical, antagonistical: that the works of the moralist are preventive of the works of the religionist—and so the works of the religionist must be preventive of the works of the moralist: that religion and morality lead into parting-off paths, separated by an impassable gulf; into adverse ways, to opposite results: that it is important to hold up to view, and to demonstrate these distinctions: that religion, in accordance with the etymological meaning of the word, in the heathen original, ties, tethers, binds, enslaves: that it requires human sacrifice; subsists on human ignorance; inflames passions, excites prejudices, creates ill will and bad neighborhood; causes strifes, hates, jealousies, enmities,

persecutions, wars and human destruction:—whereas morality is applied good will; is practiced humanity; is charity, peace, enlightenment and enlargement, elevation and salvation. That, possessing brains, practicing muscular and intellectual activity and listening to the voice of a morally cultivated conscience, “a man is a man;”—that these qualifications and actions constitute true manhood and positive, genuine, needed usefulness. That evidence is more and better than authority: that the true teaching is by the presentation of evidence. That to be taught and governed by authority is to be led and to stumble in darkness: while to be taught and governed by evidence, is to be led and to walk in light. That fear is a bad, vitiating motive; a brutal restraint, necessitated only by ignorance; and that its exercise tends to the augmentation and perpetuation of the ignorance. In regard to creative, controlling, governing power—ruling, regulating force—he holds and teaches that where the power is there the responsibility is: that creators are to be held accountable for their works of creation; that parents are to be held accountable for, and to, their children; that the controllers of human interests—the orderers, the regulators, the disposers of human destinies—are to be held accountable for their use of power. He derives the highest motives for human improvement from the purest, most unadulterated materialism—the idea being that as the organization is, so the manifestation must be: that the purity, the excellence, the goodness, of the propagated, depends on these qualities in the propagators: that as are the parents so will be the children—all attending circumstances being equal—*first materially*, then morally and intellectually—*first by creation*, then by culture. That it is absurdity, is confusion—is putting darkness for light—to think of purifying bodies by attempting to purify “minds,” “souls,” “spirits,”—purifying organizations by attempting to purify their manifestations: that such is the work of undertaking to purify poisoned fountains by purifying the poisoned waters which flow from them—to purify poisonous trees by purifying the fruits borne by them. That this materialistic teaching and practice is *prevention*; and that without this, all curative processes—religious or other—will be futile endeavor, fatal illusion. That here—on this materialistic basis—is the only ground of charity: that all human beings are throughout their entire existences, the creatures of circumstances; while more or less they are also the creators of circumstances. Mr. Murray has for many years been an advocate of the equality of woman with man before the law; and of equal virtue for law-making—the equal virtue of morality and intellectuality, of talents and attainments in these respects—regardless of sex. His views in this regard were presented in writing for the consideration of the late Ohio Constitutional Convention. Against the religious movement, which has been going on during the past ten years, for the impairment, the vitiation, the corruption, of our National and State Constitutions and statutes, he has from time to time addressed protests and remonstrances to

Congress, the Ohio Legislature, and the State Constitutional Convention. Mr. Murray is an original thinker; a vigorous, effective writer; a clear, forcible, demonstrative reasoner. In person, he is tall, sinewy and energetic. Now in his seventieth year, he manifests no abatement of interest in enterprises for human improvement; no impairment of memory; no lack of intellectual force. In 1827, Mr. Murray married Catherine Maria Higgins, of the Baptist Society, in Orwell, where they both had grown up. They lived together thirty-three years, till her death in 1860. She was a woman of sterling qualities—of inherited and cultivated excellencies. They had nine children. Six—(Carlos Orson, Marsena Messer, Charles Burleigh, Rachel Robinson, Rose-linda Bascom and Ichabod Higgins)—grew to maturity. All these, except Carlos, have married and are raising families of children. In 1865, Mr. Murray married Ianthe Poor, whose sympathies with his tastes and teachings, and whose personal, practical loving-kindnesses he recognizes and appreciates as protractive of his days of enjoyment, and helpful in any remaining usefulness.

NOYES, HON. EDWARD FOLLENSBEE, Governor of Ohio from 1872 to 1874, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, on October 3d, 1832, and is the son of Theodore and Hannah Noyes. At three years of age he was left an orphan and was then taken charge of by his grandparents at East Kingston, New Hampshire. At twelve years of age, on the death of his grandfather, he was taken into the family of his guardian, Joseph Hoyt, of Newton, New Hampshire. At thirteen the youth took care of twenty head of cattle, worked on the farm in summer, and in winter made a daily pilgrimage of four miles and daily cut and piled his half-cord of swamp maples. At fourteen years of age he was apprenticed as a printer in the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, New Hampshire, where he remained four years and then, desiring a liberal education, prepared for and entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated high in his class in 1857. At this period he began the study of law at Exeter, New Hampshire, in the office of Stickney & Tuck; the latter, Amos Tuck, was for many years a member of Congress of note. Accidentally visiting Cincinnati in the winter of 1857-58 he was induced to remain, where he continued the study of law in the office of Tilden, Rairden & Curwen. In 1858 he began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. Business opened auspiciously, and the way to success seemed short, when the tocsin of war sounding in 1861, he volunteered in the service of the Union. On the 20th of August the 39th Ohio Infantry took the field with John Groesbeck as Colonel, A. W. Gilbert as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Edward F. Noyes as Major. This regiment was sent to Missouri, where General

Fremont was in command. Early in 1862 the regiment was under General Pope in the capture of New Madrid and Island Number Ten. After this he was for a brief period on the staff of that officer. In October, 1862, Noyes was commissioned Colonel and took command of his regiment, his superiors having left the service. He took an active part in the battles of Iuka and Corinth under General Rosecrans, and under General G. M. Dodge in the operations against Forrest and other rebel generals in the Tuscumbia valley. The regiment was under Sherman in the famous Atlanta campaign. On the 4th of July, 1864, while most gallantly leading an assault upon the enemy's works at Ruffs' Mills, Nicojack Creek, Georgia, he was severely wounded, and suffered the amputation of a limb upon the field. Five weeks later he endured a second amputation at Cincinnati, which would have ended his career but for a vigorous constitution and a frame hardened by healthy labor and temperate habits. In October, while still on crutches, he reported for duty and was assigned to the command of Camp Dennison. While there he was, without solicitation on his part, elected City Solicitor for Cincinnati, when he resigned his commission in the army. By the recommendation of General Sherman and others he had been brevetted Brigadier-General, to take date from July 4th. In 1868 he was elected Probate Judge of Hamilton county, then a highly lucrative office. In the fall of 1871 he resumed the practice of the law in Cincinnati, and the next year received the nomination for Governor by the Republican party. He canvassed the State, and made a most brilliant campaign, and was elected by over 20,000 majority. He is a natural orator of a poetical temperament, overflowing with humor, gifted with the power of pathos, and with a clear, ringing, musical voice. These qualities told with great effect during the canvass. Fourteen years previously he had come into the State a stranger, a young man without means; but he soon made hosts of friends by his sunny, happy disposition, his kindly, courteous manners, and generous, enthusiastic ardor in all good things, and now he had attained the highest honor within the gift of the people of the great Commonwealth. Two years later he was again nominated for the office by acclamation, but was defeated by Governor Allen in a majority of but a few hundred in a vote of nearly half a million. The administration of Governor Noyes was marked by generous treatment of his opponents and his speeches by the spirit of conciliation. He was among the first to advocate a general amnesty, while he at the same time demanded civil and political rights for the colored race. He was again a candidate for Governor in 1873, but was defeated. He, however, received the unanimous vote of the Republicans in the Legislature for the United States Senate. On February 15th, 1863, he was married to Margaret Wilson Proctor, of Kingston, New Hampshire. He is now engaged in the practice of law in Cincinnati, and, enjoying a high reputation as a lawyer and a man, commands a large and influential clientelage.



M. R. Waite

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE

COLLINS, CHARLES H., Lawyer, was born in Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, April 15th, 1834. He was the sixth child in a family of eight children whose parents were Richard Collins and Mary A. (Armstrong) Collins. His father, a native of New Jersey, followed through life the profession of law, and also for a time was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1801 Richard Collins moved to Clermont county, Ohio, with his father's family, whence, in after life, he removed to Hillsborough, Highland county, in the same State; subsequently he settled in Maysville, Kentucky, where, and also in the former place, he became well known as a successful and brilliant legal practitioner; he became also a general of militia, served in the Ohio Legislature through three terms, was a member of the Kentucky Legislature also through three terms, and was the first President of the Maysville & Lexington Railroad; his decease occurred at his old homestead, in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1855. C. H. Collins' mother, a native of Maysville, Kentucky, was a daughter of John Armstrong, a prominent merchant and one of the pioneer settlers of that county; she died in 1838. His paternal grandfather, John Collins, was an early and widely esteemed settler of Clermont county, Ohio; his maternal grandfather died in 1851. His preliminary education was liberal, and received at the Maysville Academy, where he graduated in 1850, at the youthful age of sixteen. After his graduation he became bookkeeper in the house of John W. Ellis & Co., dry-goods merchants, of Cincinnati, Ohio. At the expiration of one year, spent in this establishment, he began the reading of law, under the supervision of Thomas J. Gallagher, a prominent attorney of the Queen City. During the following four years he devoted himself sedulously to the study of his text-books, and in 1855, after passing the required examination, was admitted to the bar at Batavia, Ohio. In the course of the ensuing year he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Clermont County, and served in that office for a period of two years. In 1858 he moved to Missouri, settling in Lexington, where he was engaged in professional labors until 1861. In January of this year he returned to Ohio and established his office at Hillsborough, Highland county, where he has since resided, the fortunate possessor of a highly remunerative legal business and the respect and esteem of the bar and the general community. In 1866 he was the Democratic candidate for the position of Common Pleas Judge for Highland, Ross and Fayette counties. Politically, he is a supporter of Democratic principles and measures, while his religious convictions are embodied in the formula of the Methodist Church. His integrity of character is unassailable; his social demeanor is pleasant and affable, and his literary and professional attainments are of a high order of merit. He was married in 1857 to Mary E. Tice, of Bethel, Clermont county, Ohio, a daughter of C. C. Tice, an early pioneer of that section of the State. C. H. Collins, in addition to his high standing at the bar, has acquired

considerable reputation as a writer for the press. His contributions both in prose and poetry have been varied and numerous, and he is a standard among his fellow-citizens in matters of literary criticism.

WAITE, HON. MORRISON RENNICK, LL. D., Lawyer, and the present Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born, November 29th, 1816, at Lyme, Connecticut, and is a son of the late Henry Matson and Maria Waite; the former was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut from 1834 to 1854, and from the latter year until 1857 he was Chief-Justice; he died, December 14th, 1869, in his eighty-third year. Morrison completed his education at Yale College, graduating therefrom in the class of 1837, among whose members were Hon. Edwards Pierpont and William M. Evarts. Immediately after leaving college he entered upon the study of the law with his father, and remained there until October, 1838, when he removed to Maumee county, Ohio, continuing his studies in the office of Samuel M. Young, a prominent attorney of that section. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio in October, 1839; prior to which date, however, he had formed a business connection with his preceptor, under the firm-name of Young & Waite, which partnership lasted until 1852. He represented the Maumee district in the lower branch of the Legislature during the years 1849 and 1850, and after the expiration of his term, in the latter year, he removed to Toledo, where he has ever since resided. In 1858 he associated Richard Waite with him, under the name and style of M. R. & R. Waite, which firm continued until 1874. In the year 1862 he ran as an independent conservative Republican, in the Tenth Congressional District of Ohio, against James M. Ashley, the regular Republican nominee, and also against a regular Democratic opponent. The election, however, resulted in Ashley's being chosen by a plurality of 1127 votes over Waite, although in an actual minority of 4105. On each subsequent election Ashley lost ground through the active and repeated oratorical assaults of Judge Waite, who threw the whole weight of his influence against him until he was finally defeated. In November, 1871, Judge Waite was selected by President Grant as one of the three counsel to represent the United States before the Tribunal of Arbitration, at Geneva, Switzerland, his associates being Hon. William M. Evarts and Caleb Cushing. In this position he acquitted himself admirably. He returned from this duty in November, 1872. During this same year his *Alma Mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. During the following year he was elected a member of the Convention to Revise the Constitution of the State of Ohio, and on its organization was elected President

of that body. On January 19th, 1873, on motion of Caleb Cushing, he was admitted to practise as a counsellor at law in the Supreme Court of the United States; and precisely one year thereafter he was nominated by President Grant as Chief-Justice of that august tribunal, and having been confirmed by the Senate he took the oath of office, March 4th, 1874. Outside of his profession he is regarded as a close student, and consequently of considerable attainments, being especially versed in constitutional law. He was married, September 21st, 1840, to Amelia C. Warner.

CURTIS, HENRY BARNES, Capitalist and Attorney-at-Law, Mount Vernon, Ohio, was born near the village of Champlain, New York, on November 28th, 1799. His father, Zarah Curtis, son of Jothan Curtis, a captain in the Revolutionary war, was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in the year 1762, and at an early age entered the Continental army, under the command of his father, and also served as a warrant officer in Captain Webb's company, of Colonel Sheldon's regiment of dragoons, and remained in the service until the close of the war. His mother, formerly Phalley Yale, was a descendant of the Yales and Hosmers, among the oldest families of Connecticut, and who traced their ancestry beyond the reign of Henry VIII. His elder brother, the Hon. Hosmer Curtis, died at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1874, at the age of eighty-five. His younger brother, General Samuel R. Curtis, who commanded at the battle of Pea Ridge in the late war, died at Council Bluffs, December, 1866, at the age of sixty-one years. His parents first moved from Connecticut to Charlotte, Vermont, and afterwards to Champlain, settling on a farm on the waters of that lake, near the village of the same name. In 1805, when Henry was in his tenth year, the family removed to Newark, Licking county, Ohio, occupying two and a half months in the removal, and some years later to a small farm on the waters of South Fork, in the same county, where the family resided when Henry left home. His father afterwards moved to a farm in Washington township, same county, where he died in 1849, in his eighty-eighth year, respected and beloved by all who knew him. Newark was but a small hamlet when the family first settled there, and the opportunities of receiving an education were very limited; but with that energy and indomitable perseverance which have since characterized his pursuits in the struggles of life he applied himself diligently to his studies, and was thereby enabled to gain an education superior to that generally obtained by the youth of that period, and this was further perfected by private tuition during the first year of his subsequent residence at Mount Vernon. While pursuing his studies he rendered all possible assistance to his father in his farm work. This was continued until he arrived at the age of seventeen, when he

left his father's home, and with full confidence in his own abilities, which time proved to have been well founded, started on foot for Mount Vernon, where his elder brother resided, determined to fight the battle of life. Here he arrived on April 28th, 1817, and entered the town with but twenty-five cents in his pockets. With his brother's assistance he soon gained a situation in the office of the County Clerk of the Court, and by close application to the duties of his position soon secured the appointment of Deputy Clerk, and had also the work of the clerk chiefly to devolve upon him. His official duties brought him in contact with all the prominent lawyers of that day in this part of the State, and by his readiness to please, and prompt and strict attention to and accuracy in business, won for himself their friendly esteem and confidence; and his youthful mind being fired with the glory and honor of the profession, he entered his brother's office a few years later, as a student, and applied himself diligently to the study of the law. On December 9th, 1822, he was examined by Judges Peas and Hitchcock, of the Supreme Court, and, having passed with credit to himself, was admitted as a practising lawyer. While yet a law student he was appointed to the responsible position of County Recorder, which he retained for over seven years. This was of material aid to him, as it at once gave to him position, and after admission to the bar he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, the proceeds of which enabled him to procure a fine law-library, of which he well knew the advantages and from which it was necessary for him to derive all possible benefit, to be able to successfully cope with the lawyers of that day, and the result shows how well he acquitted himself. His reputation soon gained him a practice extending over many counties of the State, besides the Supreme and United States Courts at Columbus. He was admitted to the United States Supreme Court at Washington on January 9th, 1863, and after having served for one-half a century in his profession he formally retired from the practice of law in December, 1872. July 2d, 1823, he was married to his present wife, then Elizabeth Hogg, formerly of Durham county, England, but at that time residing at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio. In politics, he is a Republican of the Whig school, and was an active worker in the convention that organized the Republican party in Ohio. While always identified with the party, he has ever preserved his independence and avoided the character of a partisan; preferring the reputation of a good private citizen and solid business man rather than that of the politician and office-seeker, the arena for which, though often solicited to enter, he always declined. In the session of the winter of 1840-41 he represented his county in the State Board of Equalization, and for over twelve years, lately past, was a trustee of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, acting for a greater portion of the time as President of the Board, and, for the last six years the reports of that institution have been written by him. To him the

credit is due for the selection of the beautiful site whereon stands Kenyon College, towards the construction of which he gave all the material aid his circumstances would permit, in addition to his personal work. While a member of the Board of Trustees of that learned institution he introduced and, after some opposition, carried through the resolution recommending a survey of the surplus lands, whereby they were brought into the market and were made productive of a large income to the college. In 1848 he organized and was appointed President of the Knox County Bank, of Mount Vernon, with a capital of \$100,000. This establishment was a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and he continued to hold the presidency during the entire term of its existence, a period of nearly twenty years. During its organization he was an active and influential member of the State Board of Control, which was created under the organic law of the State Bank of Ohio—a body noted for its talent and financial learning, and for the abilities and eloquence displayed at its meetings, which were legislative in form and conducted with the strictest observance of Parliamentary laws in the proceedings. In 1865 Mr. Curtis organized the Knox County National Bank, of Mount Vernon, one of the foremost institutions of the city, with a capital of \$150,000, and was unanimously chosen President, a position he has continued to fill to the present time. During the late war he gave great aid and assistance, both pecuniarily and by personal effort, in organizing and equipping companies for the Union army, and in maintaining public sentiment in support of the war. Holding the office of United States Commissioner for the Northern District of the United States Courts, his judicial functions were often called into requisition in support of the same cause. In the spring of 1873 he was appointed by the President a member of the Board of Visitors at West Point, and rendered valuable assistance in its work. He has ever been one of the foremost citizens in giving encouragement and substantial aid to all projects having in view the material advancement of his adopted city; not only in helping to build railroads, to increase the business of the city, but especially in the cause of education and in making permanent improvements in the shape of private residences, warehouses and public buildings, all of which are noticeable not only for their solidity, but also for their elegance of design and architectural beauty, he himself having made architecture one of his many studies. After having spent three-quarters of a century in active life, the marks of which bear lightly upon him; and having won the well-earned confidence, esteem and friendship of his fellow-citizens, both poor and rich, he still continues to devote a large proportion of his time to business, which is rendered necessary by his large wealth. Personally, he is a genial, social gentleman; kind of heart and easy of approach from all; and surrounded by his numerous friends he is enjoying that ease and comfort due him, after his valuable services, at his beautiful home, "Round Hill," near Mount Vernon, which is situated on

elevated ground and is noted for its elegance and hospitality. He has, residing in the city, one son, Mr. Henry Lambton Curtis, of the law firm of Devin & Curtis, and two daughters, Mrs. J. G. Plimpton, and Mrs. J. C. Devin, wife of his son's partner.

FORD, JOSEPH DANIEL, Prosecuting Attorney of Toledo, Ohio, was born, June 25th, 1841, in Huron county, near Bellevue, in that State, being the youngest son of Daniel B. and Betsy H. Ford. His father, who was a native of New Hampshire, where for many generations his ancestors resided, was a farmer by occupation, and an early emigrant to Ohio. Mr. Ford received his education in the common schools of his native State and of New Hampshire, at the Normal School of Minnesota, at Winona, and at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. His instruction was broad and liberal, and his culture in literature and the sciences, as well as in those branches which are called into practice in every-day life, was thorough and comprehensive. Upon leaving school he entered the office of Messrs. Baker & Collins, attorneys, Toledo, as a law student, in the spring of 1865. He remained with them until 1867, when he was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced practice, which has been most profitable and most honorably conducted ever since, with the exception of one year, when he travelled in the Northwest for the benefit of his health, during 1869. In January, 1871, he became Prosecuting Attorney for Lucas County, Ohio, and has ever since filled that high and responsible station. In that capacity, single-handed, he has conducted examinations and arguments, in the most important criminal trials, against the various members of one of the ablest bars of the State, embracing some of the most talented attorneys who have ever appeared before any bench in this country. In a great majority of the cases he has tried, he has secured convictions, against the most ingenious defences and against the most powerful array of counsel. Mr. Ford, in addition to his forensic and argumentative ability, is remarkably skillful as an examiner and as an analyzer of testimony. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, of which he is an active and influential member. In 1867 he was elected City Solicitor of South Toledo, and was re-elected in 1870. In 1871 he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney, and so ably had he administered his duties, and so impartially, without fear or favor, that the people honored him with a re-election in 1873, and another in 1875. He is generally esteemed for his eminent talent as a lawyer and for his faithful services, and it is quite probable that his very large constituency destine him for still more responsible public trusts. He was first married to Sarah E., eldest daughter of Lorenzo L. Morehouse, of Waterville, Ohio, on June 12th, 1865. This lady did not long survive, having been in very delicate health prior to her marriage. He was

again married, October 12th, 1870, to Grace Greenwood Moore, daughter of John A. Moore, a leading dry-goods merchant of Toledo.

MISE, MAJOR JAMES SHARON, of the firm of Parker, Wise & Co., Manager of the Memphis line of steamers, was born in Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, February 8th, 1830. While in his boyhood he moved with his parents—who are now living at Westwood, near Cincinnati—to Columbus, Ohio. Shortly after settlement there, necessity compelling him to rely upon his own exertions and resources for a livelihood, he obtained the position of Messenger in the Ohio State Senate. That position, secured through the influence of Hon. David Barnett, he filled for two years. James J. Faran, of the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, was then Speaker of the House. At a subsequent period, when fifteen years of age, he resolved to seek his fortune in Cincinnati, and after travelling on foot to this city, halted at the Old Mansion, or Hummel House, on the canal. There he met a friend in the proprietor, Mr. Kelsey, who induced Henry Valett to secure for him a place in his brother's hat store, where he was soon installed as an employé at two dollars and fifty cents per week and his board. While thus employed he obtained, through the influence of an old friend of his family—Colonel Latham, ex-United States Senator from California—the agency for the Great Western Stage Company, which, in those days of stages, was an important position. The little old frame building, formerly standing near the Gibson House, was used as the office. This position he held for a period of five years, until Colonel Latham again interested himself in his behalf, and secured for him a place under General P. W. Strader, as General Railroad Ticket Agent, the duties of which office he performed for ten years. At the expiration of that time, having been offered favorable terms in the river service, he accepted one of the many offers placed at his disposal, and afterward filled various offices in the steamboat business until the breaking out of the civil war. He then received a Lieutenant's commission in the 10th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from Governor Dennison. Sixty days after the receipt of his commission he was appointed by the same official Major of the 48th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the day that marching orders were given he was offered one third of the entire ownership in a steamboat, the offer being based on his desired resignation of his position in the army. After rejecting those proposals, he accompanied his regiment to the field, and was connected with the Army of the Tennessee until the occurrence of the battle of Arkansas Post. There, on account of sickness, he offered his resignation, desiring to return home. Colonel Cockerill, father of John A. Cockerill, one of the editors of the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, was then his brigade commander. But his resignation was

not accepted, while, as a substitute, he was granted leave of absence by General Sherman. Thereupon he started for his home on the steamer "Continental," whose captain, John McClay, who had noticed with concern his serious illness, exerted himself to the utmost to aid in re-establishing his health, and through his humane efforts probably saved him from death. After passing through a sickness of two months, and being discharged from his office in the army, and also receiving highly honorable mention from General Sherman, he began to look around again for a new place in the business world. Five months after the battle of Arkansas Post he found himself commander of the steamer "Eclipse," a position obtained through the friendly offices of James W. Gaff, Thomas Gaff, and William E. Gibson. In this new river venture he was very successful. Under him the "Eclipse" entered the Government service; but within a brief period took fire and was shattered by explosion, at Johnstonville, on the Tennessee river. While he was in Washington, District of Columbia, attending to the settlement of the claims of the "Eclipse" with the Government, an effort was made by a host of his army friends and others to induce the Government to appoint him Postmaster of Cincinnati, Ohio. In that step, however, success was not achieved, as, owing to divers reasons, he could not accept the position. At the present time he is a member of the firm of Parker, Wise & Co., and is Manager of the Memphis line of steamers. For the past four years he has occupied a place in the City Council, and recently was renominated by the Republican party for the same position, and was flatteringly endorsed by the Democrats of his ward without opposition. He ran on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1875 for County Treasurer, against a Democratic majority of 7000, and was elected by a majority of 1483, which may be taken as a sufficient indication of the high estimation in which he is generally held. He has filled, also, several corporation offices, and is now First Vice-President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and a valued member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. His private and also his public career has been made notable by various remarkable exhibitions of friendship on the part of strangers and friends. All with whom he has been brought into contact have apparently sought, often with zealous perseverance, to advance his aims and to further his interests. Through the influence of C. D. Millar, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and William Porter, foreman of the same journal, two of his brothers, who had moved to the city in hopes of bettering their fortunes, obtained desirable places in the printing department of the *Commercial*. One of these brothers, Captain Robert Wise, is now commander of the steamer "James D. Parker," and is one of the most popular and successful captains on the river. Warm-hearted and generous to a fault, he takes an admirably liberal view of the opinions and failings of his fellow-beings, and is widely and affectionately esteemed for his loyalty in friendship and his genial manners and dis-

course. He possesses excellent business qualifications, and in his administration of the various affairs which, from time to time, he has conducted, has uniformly secured the end in view and had his labors crowned with gratifying success. He was married June 7th, 1851, to Jane E. Voris.

REID, WHITELOW, Journalist, Author, and Lecturer, was born in Xenia, Ohio, in October, 1837. His parents were Robert Charlton Reid and Marian Whitelaw (Ronalds) Reid. The father of the former was a native of Scotland, who emigrated to this country toward the close of the last century, and settled in Kentucky. Some years later, about 1800, he bought several hundred acres of land upon the present site of Cincinnati, and removed thither with his family. It is related of him that being a stern old Covenanter, and a condition existing in the deed to his property which required him to ferry the Ohio river once every day, he disposed of his interests there sooner than violate the Sabbath, and removed to Greene county, where he became one of the founders of the town of Xenia. This removal, from one point of view, was not very fortunate for him or his descendants. Whitelaw was fitted for college under the tutorship of an uncle, the Rev. Hugh McMillan, also a Scotch Covenanter, and a man of scholarly attainments and stern principles. The tutor was a trustee of Miami University and Principal of the academy at Xenia. Under his discipline the pupil was well drilled in all that was necessary for his entrance into a collegiate course of studies. He entered Miami University at the age of fifteen, and in his knowledge of Latin ranked with those in the higher classes. He was graduated with honors in 1856, and soon after was made Principal of the graded schools at South Charleston, Ohio, his immediate pupils being generally young men older than himself. The fruits of his labors here confirmed his claim to a high grade of scholarship. He saved enough from his salary to repay his father the expense of his senior year at college. In the year 1857 he bought the *Xenia News*, and in the next two years led the life of a country editor. Before this date he had identified himself with the Republican party, and had stumped for Fremont for the Presidency. He was now thoroughly inspired with the love of journalism, and was rapidly fitting himself for a greater field of labor. He was an admirer of Greeley and a subscriber of the *Tribune*. The *News* took a foremost rank among the political journals of the State, and its circulation doubled under the new management. Although a friend of Salmon P. Chase, his was the first Western newspaper outside of Illinois that advocated the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, and its influence caused the nomination of a Lincoln delegate to the Chicago Convention. He afterwards became a firm friend of the President. He entered so warmly into the exciting political events of those

years that his health became impaired, and he was compelled to bid a brief farewell to his pen and voice and seek relaxation, but only to seek another and less exciting field of labor. This he found in the capacity of an explorer, becoming one of a party who visited the extreme head-waters of the Mississippi and St. Louis rivers. Returning home, he entered vigorously into the discussion of the issues before the country, and witnessed with pride the success of his cause. Resolving to try his fortunes as a legislative correspondent, he visited the capital of Ohio. He had written a series of letters upon his Northwestern trip for the *Cincinnati Gazette*. Finally he effected an engagement with the *Cincinnati Times*, at five dollars a week, to furnish a daily letter—a considerable fraction less than a dollar a day! Soon an offer came from the *Cleveland Herald* for the furnishing of a daily letter at fifteen dollars a week; and then another from the *Cincinnati Gazette*, with a proffer of eighteen dollars. Here he displayed his remarkable facility as a correspondent, and he underwent a dry but severe literary discipline that amounted almost to drudgery. At the close of the session he was given the post of City Editor of the *Gazette*. This position he held until McClellan commenced his famous campaign in West Virginia, when he entered upon his career as a war correspondent. His letters to the *Gazette*, over the signature of "Agate," have passed into history. The position of Volunteer Aide to General Morris, with the rank of Captain, was given him. Having had a taste of active service in this campaign, he returned to Cincinnati and wrote leaders for the *Gazette* for a time. Soon he resumed his position of war correspondent, this time upon the staff of Rosecrans, and bearing his old rank. Being now fairly established as a great journalist and most successful war correspondent, but brief allusion will be made to his subsequent connection with the Western press. His correspondence was copied in every paper throughout the length and breadth of the land. He was chairman of a committee of correspondents that interviewed General Halleck when the latter had a difficulty with the "gentlemen of the press," which ended in their withdrawal from the military lines. In the spring of 1862 he visited Washington, and while there was offered the management of a leading St. Louis newspaper. Learning this, the proprietors of the *Gazette*, sooner than lose his valuable services, gave him an interest in their establishment. This laid the foundation of his financial prosperity. He became the Washington correspondent of the *Gazette*, and was also appointed Librarian to the House of Representatives. The latter he resigned in 1866. He enjoyed the friendship and intimacy of the most eminent men in the national councils. Horace Greeley began to admire his genius, and tried to prevail upon him to go to New York. Failing in this, he asked him to take charge of the *Tribune* branch office in Washington, and became his warm friend. His description of the battle of Gettysburg was his grandest effort in war correspondence. In 1865 he went South with Mr.

Chase on a tour of observation, and on his return published a book, entitled "After the War; a Southern Tour." It was well received by critics, and was considered a fair reflex of the condition of the South at that time. During this tour he was seized with the notion to become a cotton planter, and, with this end in view, in the spring of 1866 he leased three plantations in Concordia Parish, opposite Natchez, with General Francis J. Herron as a partner. The speculation promised great success; but about picking time the destructive army worm made its appearance. One-fourth only of the promised crop was saved, but even this brought them out without loss. Not discouraged, he tried it again, this time in Alabama, and again failed even worse than before. During this experience he had not relinquished literary work. His spare moments were devoted to compiling "Ohio in the War." This work, comprised in two octavo volumes of over one thousand pages each, contains much statistical and biographical information. Much of the contents may be classed as history. The task of its authorship was a heavy one, and the written war record of no other State approaches it in completeness. It is not a compendium of dry statistics, but vivid war scenes are depicted, interesting correspondence reviewed, and many valuable details laid away for the future historian. In 1868 the unsuccessful cotton planter resumed his position as leader writer for the *Gazette*. During this time he wrote up the great impeachment trial of President Johnson. Soon Mr. Greeley successfully renewed his offer to the young journalist to enter the staff of the *Tribune*. His salary was only exceeded by that of the founder, and he was subordinate only to his patron. In 1869 he was installed as Managing Editor, and immediately commenced to strengthen his staff with the best journalistic talent to be obtained. The columns of the *Tribune*, always teeming with the progressiveness of civilization, were now freshened with the advanced thoughts of a little army of literary men and women captained by the new Manager. The originality of thought and the versatility of the contributors made it a magazine as well as a newspaper. The pen of the statesman, the poet, the artist, the political economist, the essayist, the agriculturist, the preacher—all were contributing articles of moment to the entire country. The *Tribune* was no longer sunk in the individuality of Mr. Greeley. It was no longer a partisan journal, full of the caustic utterances of the founder. Men of every political and religious creed read the *Tribune*, and it commands the respect of all. Founded and built by Greeley, it has been modernized by Reid. The radical change in the *Tribune* dates from the defeat and death of its founder, who was nominated for the Presidency. The young journalist had new honors waiting for him. Of course the idea of a thoroughly independent journal did not meet the views of all who were interested in the *Tribune*, and a struggle took place which attracted the attention of the intelligent people of the whole country. It ended in a decisive victory for the new management.

The Editor-in-chief was enabled by the generous offers of capitalists to obtain complete control of the paper. Many thinking men predicted failure, and many of the best friends of the young editor had their misgivings. The political and literary world watched his course with lively interest, and but few now withhold their admiration of the man. Personally the editor is most courteous, gallant in his bearing, and a welcome guest in the most refined society. As a writer he is versatile and vigorous. His private character is above reproach, and aside from the attacks made upon him in his profession, nothing harsh is ever said of him. His scholarly attainments are far above those of the average journalist, and he has frequently addressed, by urgent request, learned societies. His lecture upon "Journalism" has been delivered before various associations. In 1872 he prepared an address, at the request of the Regents of Dartmouth College, entitled "Schools of Journalism." In 1873 he delivered the "Scholar in Politics" before a college society.



WISE, CAPTAIN ROBERT W., Steamboat Owner and Commander, was born in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, September 13th, 1839, and when quite young moved with his father, William Wise, to Columbus, Ohio, where he remained four years. He then went to Dayton, in the same State, to live, and remained there five years. His father then settled on a farm near Bloomington, Illinois, and Robert assisted in its cultivation and attended the district schools until he reached his thirteenth year. He at that age engaged with Charles Merriman, of Bloomington, to learn the printing business, and worked with him four years, when he went to Peoria, Illinois, and was there four years occupied as a journeyman printer. In 1853 he came to Cincinnati and found employment on the Cincinnati *Commercial*, holding his connection with that journal until the breaking out of the rebellion. He enlisted as a private in the 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in the army three years and three months. The business of railroading claimed his attention during the two succeeding years after his return from the field, and upon the expiration of this period he became Second Clerk on the steamer "Lady Franklin," and acted in that capacity one year, when he accepted the position of First Clerk on the "Rebecca," and held it for two years. The ensuing two years he was First Clerk on the "Emma Floyd," and during a corresponding period immediately after was Captain of that boat. He then built the splendid steamer "James D. Parker," of which he is still part owner and Captain. There is no vessel engaged on the Western rivers which is more complete in its accommodations or more elegantly fitted up than this one, and certainly none commanded by a more efficient or more gentlemanly officer than Captain Wise. His boat is one of a line making regular trips from Cincinnati to Memphis. He

has had a thorough experience of river life, and is one of the best known of the Cincinnati boat owners and commanders. On January 21st, 1865, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Charles Temple, of that city, by whom he has had four children, all surviving.

HALL, JOHN C., Manufacturer of Furniture, was born in England in 1816. In 1821 he emigrated with his father to America, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where, after obtaining a fair education in the schools of the city, he learned the upholstering and bedding business. In 1837 he purchased the establishment in which he had learned his trade. Since this period he has been constantly engaged in the prosecution of his business, meeting uniformly with great and merited success. He has recently associated with him, at No. 18 East Fourth street, James S. Grisard, of Indiana, under the firm-style of Hall & Grisard, and thus secured as a coworker a young man of fine business ability. Within the past five years the house has been employed in manufacturing "Hall's Patent Folding Furniture," invented with the design of bringing about a radical change in the expensive habits of life in the homes of men of limited means. The whole philosophy of his invention may be thus described: the lounge, book-case, wardrobe, secretary, or chair of the day becomes at the hour of rest a comfortable bed; his lounge, etc., are readily and easily metamorphosed, and are accordingly valuable, inasmuch as they answer two ends, while, when made use of in one guise, they conceal the characteristic points belonging to them when serving in another. For a period covering about forty years he has transacted business on his own account, and in all that time has never been connected with a case at law in which he has acted either as plaintiff or defendant. He thinks that "reasonable men should be able to settle their differences without the intervention of lawyers, or application to court," and, illustrating his view of one phase of commercial morality, he asserts that "honest men will meet their obligations, if able, without process of law; dishonest men can, in the majority of cases, avoid payment of their just dues, even when attacked by all the powers of the court." During the war of the rebellion he filled several heavy contracts in his department, entered into with the government, supplying the navy on the western rivers and shipping vast quantities of bedding to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. He is a zealous and steadfast Christian and an earnest worker in his church. At the age of twenty-one years he made a compact with himself never to drink intoxicating liquor, swear, or use tobacco in any form, and has yet to reproach himself for having broken any one of its agreements. To such men the citizens of the Queen City justifiably point with an honest pride; the record of their lives, beginning in obscurity and ending in

wealth and honor, add lustre to local history and honor to the wider annals of national prosperity.

ANNOTTA, SIGNOR A., Composer, and Director of the Western Conservatory of Music, was born in Capua, Italy, in 1841. His early education was acquired in Naples. At the age of eight he commenced the study of music, and two years later produced his first notable work in musical composition, whereupon his profession for life was decided. While in his eleventh year, accordingly, he entered the Conservatory St. Pietro Ammaella, at Naples, and there remained eight years. During that time he was one of the favorite pupils of the great maestro composer, Qaverio Mercadante. He only of his entire family possessed a marked talent for music. During his second year at Naples he became one of the most skilful French-horn soloists in Italy. As a performer on this instrument he was first introduced to the American people, at Boston, by Gilmore, the leader and musician. He never became a great piano performer, Mercadante having refused the use of the piano to his pupils, preferring to leave the vast range of combinations suggested by that instrument to the conception of the unaided mind. In 1861 he graduated as a composer, and in the following year left Naples, with several friends, to attend the famous World's Exposition in London. There he became Director of the London Italian Society of Music, and made his debut in the musical world as a composer, producing, on two days' notice, a "Funeral March," which was received with warm commendations. In 1863, when the great Italian general and republican, Garibaldi, came to London and was received with such wide spread demonstrations of favor, he composed for his reception "The Exile," one of his most favorably received productions. Subsequently, at all the Garibaldi receptions in London, he supplied the music. "The Exile" was dedicated to his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, as a mark of appreciation for the hospitable reception given by that nobleman to the distinguished Italian leader. In 1865 he was induced, by the success of several of his friends in America, to come to this country. After his arrival in New York he engaged in the instruction of private vocal pupils, and in 1866 moved to Boston, where he became connected, as a vocal teacher, with the New England Conservatory of Music. In 1868 he visited Cincinnati. About this time he introduced to the lovers of music of the city the great concerts *a la Julien* organization, with fifty musicians. This venture was projected and inaugurated prior to the attempts made by various maestri and to the first visits of Theodore Thomas. But, failing to meet with the success necessary to sustain such a venture and the success of his conservatory, he returned to Boston in 1869, and in this city appeared first in his true role as the composer of "The Peace

Festival," a grand march, introduced by Gilmore at the third concert of the great Jubilee. This, the first original composition produced on that occasion by Gilmore, was received with marked favor by the vast concourse of assembled critics and admirers of music, and elicited enthusiastic commendations as "a complete and magnificent production." Later, he returned to Cincinnati, and here succeeded in establishing the Western Conservatory of Music, over which he now presides as director. The finest voices and musical talent which this city has produced have come from under his tuition, and the adoption of the true Italian method there is due entirely to his efforts. Before the appearance of Thomas he met the need of the general community, and introduced the Symphony concerts. He also first gave to the people of that city the "Kammer Concerts," the "Musicales Reunions," the "Soirees," etc. On the opening of the first Cincinnati Exposition he appeared with "The Exposition March," prepared for the occasion. It met with an enthusiastic reception. In 1875 he appeared in Cincinnati with his pupils in opera "Alidor," an original composition by him, which placed his reputation as a musician on a solid pedestal. "Alidor" is a historical opera, dealing with the personages and doings of England under the reign of George I. He has also composed many songs, marches, masses, etc., all of which are characterized by a commendable degree of excellence and originality. Several of his musical works are now in vogue in Europe, and by the frequency of their production testify to the esteem in which he is held by the connoisseurs of the old world. He is a worthy pupil of the great Mercadante, wholly devoted to his noble profession, and is a musical enthusiast of the highest stamp, whose only ambition is to be honored by his work.

GRIFFITH, THOMAS, Manufacturer, was born, November 7th, 1817, in Warwickshire, England. At the age of seven he removed with his family to Oswestry. One year after this he took residence with an uncle in Manchester, who in 1827 emigrated to America, taking his nephew with him, first to Philadelphia and then to Baltimore, where for three years he was sent to school. Outside of this schooling, which was the groundwork for his future business education, he was self-taught. In 1830 he was apprenticed to Sinclair & Moore, manufacturers of agricultural machinery. He moved to Zanesville, Ohio, in December, 1838; worked as journeyman in Dillon's edge-tool factory; then with Ebert & Whittaker, machinists, on Sixth near Main street, being there employed in building machinery for their new shop, on South Fifth street, which was started by him on Christmas day, 1840. He worked as foreman for two years, then as junior partner about eighteen months, and in March, 1858, he and Mr. Wedge purchased the property,

and together have since conducted the business, building stationary, steamboat and portable engines, saw-mills, mill machinery and general loundry work. In 1870 the Vertical Portable Engine, invented by Mr. Griffith's partner, was patented, and a decided increase in business was the result. New shops were built, new tools purchased, increasing the manufacturing facilities. A short description of the Vertical Portable Engine may not be out of place. The boiler is horizontal, the engine vertical; and so placed that there is no strain; the wearing parts are cast steel, light and durable; the points gained are strength, simplicity, safety and durability. Mr. Griffith was married, May 20th, 1838, to Eliza Lee, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, who died in 1872. He was again married, December 27th, 1873, to Ella Cochran. Thoroughly in earnest in whatever he undertakes, and a close observer, perseverance under difficulties and constant attention to business have brought him the success deserved. He is now County Commissioner; has served fifteen years as Trustee of the Water-works; is Director of the Brown Manufacturing Company, and is looked up to as a leading man in the city and county. The honorable position he now holds, not only in business, but also in society, is due to unflinching determination to do and have done what was right.

NICKMAN, FRANKLIN J., Lawyer, was born in Petersburg, Virginia. He was fitted for college at the Petersburg Classical School, under the instruction of Rev. E. D. Saunders, late of Philadelphia, and in the same class with General Roger A. Pryor. At the age of sixteen he entered the junior class of Brown's University, Rhode Island, graduating with the salutatory honors; among his classmates were the Hon. S. S. Cox and ex-Lieutenant-Governor Francis Wayland, of Connecticut. He read law in the office of Hon. Charles S. Bradley, late Chief-Justice of Rhode Island, and was there admitted. In 1857 he was the candidate of the Democratic party of Rhode Island for Attorney-General. In 1858 he was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors at the West Point Military Academy, and was also appointed Secretary, and in that capacity was the author of the report of the Board that year. In 1858 he came to Cleveland and engaged in his profession. In 1861 he was sent to the Legislature, and in that body was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads. At the close of his legislative term he formed a partnership with the Hon. R. P. Spaulding, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1867 he was appointed District Attorney for Northern Ohio, but resigned in 1869, in order to devote himself exclusively to private practice. He is a gentleman of well-known literary tastes, extended reading and classical attainments, which only serves to extend a knowledge of the law. This, taken in connection with exemplary habits



Engraving by P. & W. Bates

Thos Griffiths

and high moral character, all resting upon an intelligent religious basis, gives promise of the most honorable results. In December, 1862, he was married to Annie E., only daughter of Robert Neil, of Columbus, Ohio, and has three children now living.

TALLMADGE, DARIUS, Banker, and one of the founders of the "Western Stage Coach Company," was born in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, New York, June 30th, 1800. He was the youngest child in a family of fourteen children, and was left an orphan when but ten years of age. He was a direct descendant of one of four brothers who emigrated from Wales to this country, and who are supposed to be the progenitors of all the Tallmadges in the United States. One of these brothers settled in New Jersey, there striking from the family patronymic one *T* and the *d*. From this branch sprang the popular Brooklyn minister, Rev. T. De Witt Tallmudge. Among the names of the original grantees, or purchasers of town lots at the settlement of New Haven, in 1639, were those of Robert and James Tallmudge. The history of the latter is unknown, but several of the descendants of Robert have resided in New Haven, in unbroken succession, from that time to the present day, a period of nearly two centuries and a half, while many have removed to various portions of the Union, and filled places of honor and trust in the civil and military service of the country. The descendants of many of the collateral branches who have removed from the old home of their ancestors are now numerously represented among the respected citizens of New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan—the two latter States having towns named in their honor, viz.: Tallmudge, Ottawa county, Michigan, and Tallmudge, Summit county, Ohio. It is a source of pride that while many of the family have been called to fill places of honor and responsibility under both State and national governments, not one has ever betrayed his trust, or brought reproach upon the name. The longevity also of this family is remarkable: not a single head of family, in the lineal succession which has been traced, has died at a less age than seventy years; and the aggregate age of the five generations is three hundred and ninety-six years, or an average of over seventy-nine years for each person. Darius' first employment was that of a teamster, hauling bricks during the construction of the great cotton factory of Schaghticoke, and when but twelve years of age he engaged in wagoning goods from Troy to Whitehall, a distance of one hundred miles. His next venture made him a tiller of the soil, on the farm of an elder brother, but quickly discovering the incongruity of this vocation, and "quite tired of farming, and restless, anxious to get away, and see if something would not present itself that would enable him to make money a little faster," he disregarded the warnings of his brother, and, bidding farewell to the old farmstead, began a pilgrimage

alike eventful and creditable. His first rest by the wayside was at the residence of an uncle, Henry Hoffman, in Dutchess county, near Ithaca, New York. Here, to his amazement, he was solicited to take charge of the district school, and although having had but limited educational advantages himself, he, with characteristic self-confidence, accepted the situation, and during two quarters sustained the role of educator. He subsequently returned to farming, and in 1825, in company with a friend, started on foot for the far West, as Ohio and Kentucky in those distant days were denominated. On reaching the Allegheny river, the travellers purchased a skiff, and continued their journey down this stream until they arrived at Pittsburgh, where passage was taken on a keel boat down the river. Maysville, Kentucky, was reached April 1st, 1825. Here he at once engaged in driving horses to the New Orleans market, but the emoluments of several trips proving meagre and insignificant, he relinquished that business without having in any perceptible way bettered his fortunes. He then, through the generosity of a Kentuckian, Mr. Blanchard, was enabled to purchase a horse and dray, with which he labored for six months; at the expiration of that time he removed to Tarrinton, Ohio, and began the business of buying and driving horses to New Orleans. In Clinton, at a later period, he came in contact with William Neil, of the Ohio Stage Company, and after brief negotiation, was employed as agent of the company at a salary of four hundred dollars per annum. His tireless industry, unswerving fidelity and habitual promptitude soon produced their legitimate result; his salary was increased to twelve hundred dollars per annum, and his field expanded so as to cover half the State. After serving as agent for a period of six years, he took an interest in the company, and also became sole proprietor of what the company deemed its "poor contracts" in Southern Ohio, and from which by unremitting labor and attention he reaped a munificent harvest. William Neil, who had invested but three hundred dollars in this enterprise, was for ten years his silent partner, and ultimately retired with a share amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars, in addition to the heavy dividends which he had received in the meanwhile. "Mr. Tallmudge, in connection with W. S. Sullivan, D. W. Deshler, and Peter Campbell, of Columbus, Peter and John Voorhes, of Dayton, J. S. Alvord, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and K. Porter, of Wooster, Ohio, inaugurated the Western Stage Company. Their operations were at first entirely confined to the State of Indiana, but the advancing tide of civilization, with its railroads and other improved modes of travel and transportation, crowded the company successively into Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, enjoying, however, in each State, a period of success and prosperity. This company was truly regarded as the most influential and powerful corporation in the Western States, holding a monopoly in those sparsely settled regions equal to that of any railroad now running through the same country. The enterprise was very remunerative to its pro-

jectors, having 'paid for itself' without a dollar being invested by the owners of the stock, and was closed with princely returns but five years since, their property for distribution being very valuable, consisting as it did of real estate in Indianapolis, Des Moines, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, and other places along the route of their early operations, in which they had invested." When staging in Ohio began to collapse as a remunerative business, the initial murmur of the coming California gold fever spread through the country, and he, ever ready to take advantage of the opening of any new and lucrative enterprise, immediately sent one hundred horses across the plains, and fifty stages around the Cape to the land of fabulous treasures. These horses, sent to California for the purpose of establishing a stage route there, were taken across the plains by his youngest son, James Augustus Tallmadge, who never returned, but went to South America, and died in Valparaiso, Chili, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. In 1833 he removed to Lancaster, Ohio, and there in 1847 projected a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, of which he served as President, and also during the existence of the charter of the State Bank, served as a member of its State Board of Control. By his nicety of management in monetary matters while thus employed, he acquired the reputation of being one of the most accurate financiers in the State. In the course of time and events he passed through several periods of personal pecuniary embarrassment, "any one of which alone would have crushed an ordinary man." Ultimately, however, he surmounted all adversities, and in his later years not only recovered his own financial prosperity, but was foremost with both money and labor in carrying out all public enterprises for the benefit of his town. It was through his individual instigation and exertion that the magnificent mineral resources of Hocking and Perry counties were primarily developed, and he was ever in the front rank, with voice, hand, and money, in the maturing of projects destined to contribute to the safety and welfare of his fellow-citizens. "For more than forty years, it may be truly said, Lancaster never had a citizen who gave more attention and labor to its material advancement, or employment to more men needing it because of their impecuniosity." Again, "Much of the prevailing taste exhibited here, much that is beautiful and healthful in artificial additions to the natural advantages of the city, have resulted from the examples and the labors of Mr. Tallmadge in being really the pioneer in these matters. He was exceedingly benevolent, especially in middle life. His private charities were bountiful. Churches and benevolent societies ever found him liberal. Want of education alone interfered with a demonstration of a most remarkable natural power of mind. He would have been great in any sphere, but could show his notable natural capacities only in the practical pursuits of life. A man of strong prejudices, firm convictions, intense purpose, large heart, strong will, and unimpeachable integrity, he was kind and true to his friends, while unrelenting

to enemies." He was a valued member of the Masonic organization, and through life was noted for his punctilious devotion to its more important requirements; and was a prominent feature of the assemblage gathered together on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone, by the brotherhood, of the new Central Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus, Ohio. In February, 1873, three months subsequent to the first attack of pneumonia, at his own request, while on his sick-bed, he was baptized by Rev. T. R. Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married at the age of twenty-one, to Sarah A. Wood, daughter of Jonas Wood, who resided near Ithaca, New York. She died in 1849, an amiable Christian woman, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. About eighteen months afterward he was again married, to Elizabeth Creed, of Lancaster. He had two sons, one of whom, as before stated, died in South America; the other, Theodore Tallmadge, is now a resident of Columbus, Ohio, and well known and respected in Lancaster, and throughout the State of Ohio. He died at his rooms in the Tallmadge House, Lancaster, Ohio, on March 27th, 1874. Numerous obituaries, sketches, editorials, etc., were published, concerning his life, works, and eventful career, after his demise. The obsequies were of the most impressive nature, while the solemn funeral ceremonies attracted a large concourse of people from all parts of the city and the surrounding region; and the discourse preached by Rev. J. R. Boyd, March 29th, 1874, in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lancaster, Ohio, was forcible, eloquent and pathetic. At the grave the Masonic ritual was conducted by Judge Virgil Shaw, Past Master of the Lancaster Commandery.

HUNT, HON. JOHN ELLIOTT, Pioneer, Major-General of the Ohio militia, ex-Postmaster of Toledo, Ohio, etc., was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana—within the fort—April 11th, 1798. He was the seventh child in a family of eleven children, whose parents were Thomas Hunt and Eunice (Wellington) Hunt, of Watertown, near Boston. His father was an active participant in the first battle of the Revolution, at Lexington, and was wounded in the action at Bunker Hill, Boston, Massachusetts. He was also one of the forlorn hope under General Wayne at the storming of Stony Point, on the Hudson, and was there wounded by a bayonet in the calf of his leg. He was then commissioned Major by General Washington, for gallant and meritorious conduct, and afterward was successively commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the old Continental First Infantry Regiment, by Thomas Jefferson. Subsequently he was ordered with his regiment from Detroit, Michigan, to take possession of St. Louis, Missouri, where he commanded from 1803 to 1807. On the banks of the Missouri, fifteen miles from this city, he constructed a cañonment, and named it Bellefontaine. In St. Louis, also, he died, his



John E. Hunt



Simon Stenton

faithful wife following him to the grave about three months after his demise; they both lie in Bellefontaine. In later years a cemetery was laid out about eight miles back of St. Louis, and is known as Bellefontaine. They left a family of eleven children. The eldest, Henry J. Hunt, who at that time was nineteen years of age, went with three Frenchmen in a pirogue from Detroit, Michigan, to St. Louis, Missouri, leaving the subject of this sketch and the rest of the children with various relatives scattered from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Boston, Massachusetts. In 1812, when his brother-in-law, Dr. Abraham Edwards, of Dayton, Ohio, was appointed Surgeon-General to the army of General Hull, John Elliott went to live with his brother, Henry J. Hunt, in Detroit, Michigan, and witnessed Hull's surrender to the British army under General Brock. He was present also at the retaking of Detroit, Michigan, by General Harrison. While in his fourteenth year, his brother, who was as a father to the children, sent him to Sandwich, Canada, to secure at least an elementary education, no schools being then in existence in Michigan. His student life in Canada, as well as all the schooling ever received by him, was embraced within the limits of one year. He was the first beholder of the landing of the celebrated travellers, Lewis and Clark, from their three years tour to the Pacific Ocean in 1806. In 1816 he settled in Maumee City, then the capital of Wood county, Ohio, on the Miami of the Lake, and there, and in Toledo, in the same State, has since permanently resided. His first vote was cast at the Presidential election in which Henry Clay figured, and was given in favor of that eminent statesman; he subsequently voted at the ensuing Presidential election in favor of General Jackson, and his views concerning the proper policy of the American nation are expressed in the code and principles of the Jeffersonian Democratic element. He was twice elected to the Senate of Ohio, and was elected a Senatorial Delegate to form the Constitutional Convention in 1849-50. For a period of eight years he held the office of Postmaster of Toledo, Ohio, and was elected Major-General of the Ohio militia, by the Legislature in 1837, since which time he has lived in retirement, secluded from the ceaseless whirl and turmoil which characterize the rapid and marvellous development of a people and interests whose incoming he has seen, whose growth he has noted with an intelligent and unflagging solicitude. Thus he expresses himself, white with the snows of many years, loved, esteemed, and revered: "I was born at the head of this river, I shall ere long be buried at its foot." But a few simple words, yet they hold to a reflective mind, the varied incidents and circumstances of his career and life being passed in swift review, a wondrous kaleidoscope where are seen vivid pictures of adventurous pioneers and hostile Indians, British assailants and American defenders, log school-houses now replaced by stately institutes of learning in marble and in everlasting granite, great statesmen of the olden time, lonely rivers whose very courses were almost unknown which are now crowded with sails

and smoke-stacks, forests and prairies in whose gloomy recesses and rank grass the wolf, the wild cat and the buffalo were, now the sites of teeming cities: all this and more, do those simple words evoke from the historic past, and give food for grave, sweet thought, to the patriot of to-day. He was married, May 29th, 1822, to Mary Sophia Spencer, sister of Mrs. General Cass, wife of General Governor Cass, of Michigan, at whose house the marriage ceremony took place; she is a second cousin, also, of Chief Justice Waite, now on the bench.

 KENTON, GENERAL SIMON, one of the Pioneers of the valley of the Ohio, and a soldier of the Revolution, was born, March, 1755, in Fauquier county, Virginia. His father emigrated from Ireland, and his mother was of Scottish descent, her ancestors having been among the first settlers of Virginia. His parents being in middling circumstances, he was employed till the age of sixteen years in the cultivation of corn and tobacco. At that period an incident occurred which changed the destiny of his future life. A neighbor's son had married a lady to whom he was attached, and with him young Kenton had a series of personal rencontres which terminated in the complete discomfiture of his adversary, who exhibited no signs of life at the close of the last combat, determined him to flee from home without even seeing or consulting his parents or friends. He crossed the Allegheny mountains, April 6th, 1771, and at Ise's Ford changed his name to Simon Butler. Having met three men who were preparing to descend the Ohio river, he joined them, being possessed of a good rifle, the fruit of hard labor, and with them proceeded as far as Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh. Here he formed a friendship with the notorious Simon Girty, who was the means, at a future period, of his rescue from the Indians, when doomed to the stake. Accompanied by a single companion, he descended the Ohio as far as the mouth of the Great Kanawha river, and ascending the Elk river, they built a camp, and passed the winter in trapping, selling their peltries to a French trader. They remained at this point until the spring of 1773, when, attacked by the Indians, the party became separated. Kenton with a companion, both being wounded, reached the mouth of the Great Kanawha river, where they met another party who dressed their wounds. Here they entered the employ of Mr. Briscoe, who was then endeavoring to form a settlement on the Great Kanawha, contemporaneously with the founding of Wheeling, Grave Creek, and Long Reach. Kenton, with his first earnings, procured a good rifle, and immediately joining a trapping party, proceeded to the Ohio. In 1774, an Indian war being imminent, he with others repaired to Fort Pitt. Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, having raised an army to chastise the aggressors, Kenton was employed as a spy to precede the troops and report the condition

of the country. After the enemy had been chastised, a treaty was made with them, but no sooner had the troops withdrawn than the treaty was broken. Colonel Lewis was now sent to chastise the enemy, Kenton being again employed as a scout. On his discharge from this service he resumed his old pursuits of trapping, in the course of which his party, with the aid only of their tomahawks, cleared a small piece of ground, which they planted with corn, and which yielded them a supply of this edible. This spot, called Kenton's Station, was about one mile from the present town of Washington, in Mason county, Kentucky. He passed the winter with a settler named Stoner, about forty-five miles south of his former locality, and in the spring, the American revolution being in progress, and the natives stimulated by the British to destroy the infant settlements, the white men were obliged to flee. Kenton joined Major (afterwards General) George Rogers Clark, sent out by Virginia to protect the settlers. Kenton again accepted the position of spy or scout, and by his faithful discharge of his arduous duties proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him; he was always successful in giving the fort timely notice of a meditated attack, and to assist in preparing for defence. He next accompanied Major Clark on an expedition to Okaw, or Kaskaskia, where they surprised the French commander and took possession of the fort. He was then despatched to ascertain the strength of the fort at Vincennes, which having accomplished, after three days' lurking in the neighborhood, he sent one of his companions with the intelligence to Clark, while he and another repaired to Harrodsburg. He next joined several expeditions under Daniel Boone, and signalized his courage to the entire satisfaction of that celebrated pioneer. In 1778 he was one of the company with Alexander Montgomery and George Clark in an expedition to Ohio, with the avowed purpose of obtaining horses from the Indians. Proceeding cautiously to Chillicothe they fell in with a drove of horses, captured seven and made for the river. But the Indians soon overtook them, killing Montgomery and capturing Kenton; Clark escaped. After unheard of tortures, he was doomed to the stake, from which fate he was rescued by Simon Girty, previously mentioned, who persuaded the Indians to carry him to Sandusky. On his way thither, the compassion of the celebrated chief, Logan, was excited in his behalf, and at his instigation a Canadian Frenchman appeared at the council of Upper Sandusky, who succeeded in having him taken to Detroit and delivered up as a prisoner of war to the British. Here he was lodged in the fort, where his health was soon restored, and where he earned some money through dint of hard work. Passing the winter of 1778-79 mostly in inactivity, he grew restless, and forming a plan of escape, in company with two companions, effected his object, being assisted thereto by a lady of the neighborhood, the wife of an Indian trader. After a journey of thirty-three days they reached the falls of the Ohio, July, 1779. Kenton thence proceeded on foot to Vincennes to join his old companion, General Clark,

but finding the fort in a quiescent state, he returned. During the invasion of Kentucky by the British and Indians in 1779, he was appointed a Captain, and, commanding an active and numerous company of volunteers, he distinguished himself in that campaign. After this company was disbanded he remained in the employ of the several stations till 1782. At this period he heard, for the first time, of his long-abandoned parents, and of his former opponent, who had recovered from the effects of their mutual encounter. He now assumed his own name, and, after commanding another successful expedition against marauding Indians on the Great Miami, he concluded to make a settlement on a fertile spot on Salt river. A few families joined him, reared block-houses, cleared ground and planted corn, which being gathered, he concluded to visit his parents. His glowing descriptions of the fertility of Kentucky induced his parents to accompany him on his return, but his father died ere the journey was accomplished. He remained at Salt river till 1784, and thence removed to near Maysville, where he formed the first permanent station on the northeast side of the Licking river. Many emigrants were attracted to the spot; and the Indians were kept at bay by the activity and intelligence of the master-spirit of Kenton, who was ever foremost when danger threatened. His opponent was sometimes the celebrated chief Tecumseh, whose tact and intrepidity he was sometimes powerless to conquer. In 1793 Major Kenton joined the army under General Wayne, which was variously employed. Emigration now set in, as the Indian wars had ceased, and large numbers settled on the banks of the Ohio. Kenton was regarded as a large real-estate owner, yet his land-claims failed one after another, as he was ignorant of the law and how to protect his interests. In the year 1800 he abandoned the soil which he had rendered tenatable by his courage and endurance, and settled on Mad river, Ohio. In 1805 he was made Brigadier-General of militia. In 1813, when his old companion, Governor Shelby, came to Urbana at the head of the Kentucky troops, Kenton could no longer remain inactive, but became a member of the Governor's military family. He crossed the lake and accompanied General Harrison and Governor Shelby to Malden, and thence to the Thames; was present in the battle, and played his part with his usual intrepidity. Here ended the military career of General Simon Kenton, a man who probably passed through as great a variety of border adventures as any of our most renowned Western pioneers. This condensed narrative, were it prepared at length, would form a volume not less interesting than the most marvellous fiction. Before his death the government granted him a meagre pension, which secured him from absolute want in his declining years. His hospitality was always commensurate with his means; during his prosperity his house was ever open to the wealthy emigrant or the benighted traveller. He was a member of the Methodist Church, which he joined in 1810. He died in Logan county, Ohio, April 3d, 1836, aged about eighty two.

HALM, MICHAEL, Manufacturer, was born at Plain Top, Stark county, Ohio, January 18th, 1821, being the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Kryder) Halm. His means and opportunities for obtaining an education were very limited, his school days having been passed in Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio. When he attained his majority he went to Columbus. This was in March, 1842, and he there commenced his apprenticeship to the cabinet-making trade. On January 1st, 1844, he started in business for himself, and has ever since continued it. While he has had to encounter many trying obstacles, and has been the victim of some misfortunes, his career as a manufacturer may on the whole be characterized as a very successful one. He started in business with no capital but skill and energy. He secured loans, and was able to repay them entirely within three years, having in the meantime secured to himself and family a comfortable home. In 1856 his factory was destroyed by fire, and he sustained a loss of thirteen thousand dollars. In 1861 his establishment was a second time burned out, and his losses were largely above his insurances. Since then he has prospered by a strict attention to business and through a studious effort to win patronage by turning out a superior quality of goods. During the rebellion he served in the Union army for eight months. He has held few places of public trust and responsibility, but where he has served in an official capacity, he has discharged his duties with intelligence and fidelity. He is quite largely interested as a stockholder, Director and President, in a number of prosperous business corporations, and is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen. He was married on March 14th, 1844, to Mary A. Markley, and has two married daughters and one single; also three single sons, and five grandchildren. He became religious in early life, and attributes all his successes to temperance, religion, and devotion to God. He has given for charities and benevolent purposes thousands of dollars, and has thereby, while helping others, enriched himself with a consciousness of having done what he could for the amelioration of the condition of his fellows. He has been an Odd Fellow for many years, passed all its chairs and received all its honors, and is sincerely devoted to its principles of "visiting the sick, relieving the distressed, burying the dead, and educating the orphan."

GRANT, ULYSSES S., eighteenth President of the United States, was born, April 27th, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Ohio, descending from Scotch ancestry. He passed his boyhood in the village of Georgetown, Ohio, whither his parents removed in 1823, and by the appointment of Hon. Thomas L. Harmer, Congressman, entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1839. His name originally was Hiram Ulysses but the certificate of appointment to the academy

was made out for Ulysses S., and the latter has been ever since recognized as his name. He graduated in 1843, having in his studies shown a marked proficiency in mathematics. He ranked twenty first in a class of thirty-nine, and was made a brevet Second Lieutenant of infantry, being attached very soon after as supernumerary Lieutenant to the 4th Regiment, stationed at that time in Missouri. In the summer of 1845 he accompanied this command to Texas, where it joined General Taylor's army, and on September 30th was made a full Lieutenant. His first service on the field of battle was at Palo Alto, May 8th, 1846, and subsequently he participated in the engagements at Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, and at the siege of Vera Cruz. In April, 1847, he was appointed Quartermaster of his regiment, and for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Molino del Ray, September 8th, 1847, he was made a First Lieutenant on the field. He was brevetted Captain for his conduct at Chapultepec, to date from that engagement, which occurred September 13th, 1847. After the capture of the City of Mexico he returned with his regiment. In 1848 he married Julia T. Dent, sister of one of his classmates. In 1852 he accompanied his regiment to California and Oregon, and while at Fort Vancouver, August 5th, 1853, was commissioned full Captain. On July 31st, 1854, he resigned and removed to St. Louis, cultivating a farm near that city and engaging in business as a real estate agent. In 1859 he was employed by his father in the leather trade at Galena, Illinois. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he took the command of a company of volunteers, with whom he marched to Springfield, Illinois, being there retained as an aid to Governor Yates, and acted as mustering officer of Illinois volunteers until he became Colonel of the 21st Regiment, his commission dating from June 17th, 1861. He joined his regiment at Mattoon, organized and drilled it at Caseyville, and then crossed into Missouri, where it formed part of the guard of the Hannibal and Hudson Railroad. He was on July 31st placed in command of the troops at Mexico, forming part of General Pope's force, and on August 23d was promoted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, the commission dating back to May 17th, and assumed at once the command of the troops at Cairo, who were reinforced shortly after by General McClelland's brigade. On September 6th he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee, and Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland, on the 25th. His proclamation to the people of Paducah announced that he had nothing to do with opinions, but should deal only with armed rebellion, its aiders and abettors. He checked the advance of the Confederate General Jeff Thompson on October 21st, 1861; this being accomplished at the battle of Fredericktown, Missouri. When Halleck assumed command of the Department of Missouri in the following December, Grant was assigned to the control of the District of Cairo, which was then one of the largest districts in the West. In February of 1862, at the head of 15,000 men, he started on his memorable march

for the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the former of which commanded the Tennessee river, and the latter the Cumberland. The gun-boats of Commodore Foote, assisted by Grant's army, compelled the surrender of Fort Henry on February 6th. Fort Donelson was only captured after a severe engagement on February 15th, in which the land forces under Grant distinguished themselves. The title of "Unconditional Surrender Grant," which he bore throughout the war, dates from this event. His terms of capitulation to the rebel General Butler being, "No other than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." The capture of this stronghold, and a very large portion of its defenders, may be regarded as the first substantial triumph of the Federal arms. Grant became the hero of the day, and the admiration of his martial skill was no less general than the admiration for the terse and pointed manner in which he couched the terms of capitulation. He was commissioned Major-General of Volunteers for his great services rendered in these engagements, the commission dating from February 16th, 1862, and in a very few days an army of 40,000 men, which had been sent up the Tennessee by General Halleck, was placed under his command. The memorable battle of Pittsburg Landing commenced at day-break on April 6th, 1862, when Grant's army which was preparing for an attack on Corinth was itself surprised by an overwhelming force under General A. S. Johnston and routed from its camp with heavy loss. Grant did not arrive on the field until 8 A. M., when he succeeded in re-forming the lines, and having been reinforced during the remainder of the day by General Buell, renewed the battle himself on the following morning, completely defeating the enemy at every point and recovering the prisoners and stores which had been lost on the previous day. In a few days he began the siege of Corinth, to which the Confederate troops had retreated after the battle, and in the latter part of May, 1862, succeeded in driving them from that stronghold. By the recall of Halleck to Washington on July 11th Grant became commander of the Department of Tennessee, with his headquarters at Corinth, and on September 17th he ordered an advance from that place to intercept General Price, who had concentrated a large force at Iuka. Here on September 19th a hot battle was fought, and a complete victory for the Federal arms gained. Grant pushed to the Ohio river to obstruct General Bragg's force, leaving General Rosecrans in command of Corinth, where he was attacked by the Confederates, Price and Vandorn, and succeeded in repulsing them with heavy loss. General Buell with a portion of Grant's command intercepted Bragg at Perryville October 8th, and routed his command in a hot engagement, and compelled his retreat to East Tennessee. The fall of 1862 was devoted by Grant to efforts for the reduction of Vicksburg, the Gibraltar of the Mississippi, which were unsuccessful. In December he moved his army down the east side of the river, defeating in the ensuing April the

enemy in the actions of Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill and Big Black, and preventing the junction of the Confederate Johnston's forces with those of Pemberton at Vicksburg. On May 18th, 1863, he laid siege to that city, and on July 4th it fell into his hands, together with 27,000 prisoners of war. For that strategic action he was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the regular army, and in the succeeding October assumed the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, which then comprised the departments commanded by Sherman, Thomas, Burnside and Hooker. His reinforcement of Sherman on the Big Black river enabled that General to drive the Confederate forces under Johnston out of Jackson, Mississippi. Chattanooga being threatened by Bragg, Grant concentrated his forces for its defence, carrying by assault the Confederate positions on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, respectively, on November 24th and 25th. Upon the retreat of Bragg's forces Grant sent relief to Burnside, then at Knoxville, which was closely invested by Longstreet, who was quickly compelled to retreat. Congress in its session of 1863-64 passed a resolution providing that a gold medal be struck for General Grant in honor of his achievements, and returning thanks to him and his army. New York and Ohio passed similar measures. On March 1st, 1864, Congress revived the grade of Lieutenant-General, and President Lincoln at once nominated General Grant for the position, the Senate confirming the nomination on the following day. On his arrival in Washington March 9th, 1864, Grant received his commission from the President, and on the 17th issued his first general order announcing that he had assumed command of the armies of the United States, with his headquarters in the field, and until further orders with the Army of the Potomac. This was the first time during the Rebellion that one General commanded all the national troops; and with nearly 700,000 men at his disposal, Grant planned two campaigns which were to be directed simultaneously against vital points of the Confederacy. One of these campaigns was to be under General Meade, with orders to operate against Richmond, then defended by Lee; the other to be under General Sherman, and to be directed against Atlanta, defended by General Johnston. At midnight on May 31, 1864, the advance was made towards Richmond, and the army under Grant of 140,000 men pushed into the Wilderness and commenced that series of terrible engagements which are better known as the Seven Days' Fight. Lee was apprised of this movement on the 4th, and boldly taking the offensive tried to strike the Federal forces on their march. The immediate result was a bloody battle, which temporarily foiled Grant's attempt to interpose his army between Lee and Richmond. He made a second advance by the left flank, being again met by Lee at Spotsylvania, and after a terrible struggle, which was only a partial success, he repeated the movement and was again confronted by Lee on the North Anna river. A fourth advance brought him before the impregnable rifle-pits of Cold Harbor,



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and after an unsuccessful assault on these, he once more moved his army by the left flank, crossing the James river, sending a despatch to the Government at Washington, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." His losses in the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, covering the period from May 3d to June 15th, amounted to 54,551 in killed, wounded and missing, while Lee's losses were about 32,000. When Grant made his first advance towards Richmond, he announced that fact by despatch to General Sherman, who then opened his campaign against Atlanta, and commenced his historic "March to the Sea." Grant's flanking movements being foiled, with Lee still in the open field before Richmond, with which he had constant communication, the problem of the war in Grant's estimation was narrowed down to the siege of Petersburg, which he now began. While this siege was in progress there were other diversions of the campaign in Maryland and Virginia, in which Sheridan figured prominently. Johnston in Georgia was unable to check the advance of Sherman, and his successor in command, General Hood, was compelled to evacuate Atlanta and lost his army before Nashville. The siege of Petersburg ended after the Federal victory at Five Forks. In April, 1865, Richmond was evacuated by the Confederates, and Lee retreated westward toward Danville closely pressed by Grant, who finally compelled his surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9th, Sherman forcing Johnston's surrender only a few days before. These unconditional surrenders of the only two Confederate forces then organized in the field virtually closed the war. On July 25th, 1866, Grant was commissioned General of the United States Army, Congress having created the rank for him. On August 12th, 1867, he acted as Secretary of War *ad interim*, when President Johnson suspended Secretary Stanton from office, holding the position until January 14th, 1868, the Senate having refused to sanction the removal of Mr. Stanton. President Johnson desired Grant to retain the office notwithstanding the action of the Senate, but the General closed a tangled correspondence relating to the affair in a terse and very plain letter announcing his refusal. The National Republican Convention on May 21st, 1868, at Chicago, made, on the first ballot, the unanimous choice of General Grant as its nominee for President of the United States, selecting Schuyler Colfax as his associate on the ticket. The result of the electoral vote was as follows: Grant and Colfax, 214; Seymour and Blair, 80. President Grant after his inaugural commenced to carry out the policy of reconstruction of the lately rebellious States which Congress had mapped out. In 1871 he urged the annexation of Santo Domingo, and secured to the United States a lease of the Peninsula and Bay of Samana for fifty years, but it being claimed that the treaties concerning Santo Domingo had not been confirmed by a popular vote of its people, President Grant, in conformity with a resolution of Congress, appointed a commission to visit Santo Domingo and report upon the condition of the country,

government, and the people. Although their report was favorable to annexation, the Senate refused to confirm the treaty. During 1872, the last year of his first term as President, the Court of Arbitration, which, with the approval of the English Government, had been appointed to decide the Alabama claims, concluded their labors at Geneva on September 14th, awarding the gross sum of \$15,500,000, to be paid by the British Government to the United States for damages to American commerce by Confederate cruisers fitted out in British ports. The treaty with Great Britain providing for this international arbitration was negotiated by the cabinet appointed by President Grant. The President enforced the provisions of the 14th amendment to the Constitution, and on October 17th, 1871, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in the northern counties of South Carolina, which had been the scene of what are called the Ku-klux outrages. In the same year he appointed a Commission on Civil Service Reform, which devised a plan for rendering the civil service of the Government more efficient; this, after trial, has been abandoned. On June 5th, 1872, the National Republican Convention, at Philadelphia, renominated President Grant by acclamation, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, being selected as nominee for Vice-President. Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown were the candidates of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats. The result of the election was a popular majority for Grant of 762,991 over Greeley. The Forty-second Congress doubled the President's salary, making it \$50,000 per annum, increasing the salaries of the Vice-President, Speaker of the House, Justices of the Supreme Court and Heads of Departments 25 per cent.

FILLMORE, ELISHA E., Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchant, was born in Clinton county, New York, May 23d, 1812. His parents, natives of Connecticut, moved thence to New York in 1793. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances. He was the recipient of the ordinary education obtainable in the country schools of his day, and pursued his studies during the winter, while in the summer months he assisted in the labor of the farm. Upon attaining his fifteenth year he went to what was then called "Black Rock," now a portion of Buffalo, New York, where he found employment as a clerk in a store with the firm of McPherson & Bird. At the expiration of seven years spent in this capacity, he was offered a position as bookkeeper and salesman in the hardware store of Patterson Brothers, in Buffalo, which he accepted and occupied for about one year. At this time, 1835, the firm opened a branch house in Zanesville, Ohio, and he was intrusted with its management, the firm then consisting of Patterson Brothers, E. E. Fillmore, and John B. Graham, of New York, under the style of Fillmore, Pattersons & Co. At the expiration of two years Mr. Graham purchased the interest of Patterson

Brothers, and the firm was continued under the name of Fillmore & Co. Three years later he became the owner, by purchase, of his partner's interest, and sustained the business alone until 1863, when he associated with him his son, William A. Fillmore, and his nephew, William A. Cassel, adopting the firm-name of E. E. Fillmore & Co., by which the house has since been known. For eight consecutive years he was a Director of public schools, and in 1859 was elected County Commissioner. To the latter position he was re-elected in 1863, and in 1866 was again re-elected, vacating the office finally in 1869. He was instrumental in organizing the First National Bank of Zanesville, and has been one of its Directors from the date of organization down to the present time. In 1857, in connection with other co-workers, he assisted in reorganizing, under the name of the Ohio Iron Company, an iron works which had previously been projected and established. Of that company he was elected a Director, and ultimately he was selected to fill the Presidential chair, an office still held by him. The company started with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, and now has over a half million of dollars invested in its works. Its products find a market throughout the entire Western country. He is also a stockholder in the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, of which he was a Director from 1870 to 1873. He has recently completed a very large warehouse on Main street, Zanesville, which is one of the ornaments of the city, and as a mercantile building unsurpassed in the State. He is intimately identified with the real-estate interests of his town, and owns a very handsome country residence, situated on the outskirts of the city. He was married, August 30th, 1836, to Margaret Arthur, daughter of Rev. William Arthur, a prominent and able Presbyterian minister of Zanesville. By her he has had five children, three of whom are now living; of these, one son is associated with him as a business partner; another is employed in his house as a clerk; the third is a daughter.

PEARSON, JOSEPH, Lawyer and ex-Judge of Probate for Miami County, Ohio, was born, in 1808, at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. His early education was obtained at the common schools of his native place, and when he had arrived at the proper age he was apprenticed there to learn the trade of saddler. When he was nineteen years old he removed to Ohio and settled at Troy, in Miami county; there he worked industriously at his just-acquired trade, but he was equally industrious aside from his mechanical calling. All his leisure time was occupied in adding to the limited education he had heretofore been able to secure. After a while he began to read law in the hours when he was not working at his trade. His reading was so thorough and effective that eventually he was admitted to the bar. The business of making saddles was then relin-

quished for the business of the lawyer. He was successful in the practice of his profession, and grew rapidly into the favor of a large and influential class of patrons, so that in a comparatively short time he was in the enjoyment of an extended and lucrative practice. He continued his residence in Miami county, and was several times called upon to fulfil the duties of Justice of the Peace there, and throughout all the many terms during which he held that office he performed all its duties in the ablest and most satisfactory manner. In 1854 he was elected Sheriff of the county, and held the position until 1858. In 1860 he was elected Probate Judge, and was re-elected to the position in 1863. During the six years that he served in that capacity his official acts were such as to win the highest commendation of all parties. Judicial honors were accompanied by military, and he rose to the rank of Colonel in the State militia. He was married in the year 1838 to Maria Ludlow, of Cincinnati; five children, four sons and one daughter, resulted from the union. The daughter died in childhood, but the sons all survive, Hon. Joseph E. Pearson being the third.

MAJOR, FRANCIS W., Physician and Surgeon, was born, April 2d, 1814, in Franklin county, Kentucky. His father, George Major, was a native of Virginia, and removed with his father to Kentucky in 1790, studied law, and practised for many years at the Frankfort bar. Of his four children Francis was the only son. The family is of Norman origin, and of very ancient lineage, tracing its ancestry back directly to Archbishop Major (pronounced Mauger), of Rouen, the uncle of William the Conqueror. The Archbishop, on account of Papal despotisms, abdicated his see, and removed to the island of Guernsey, where he met with and formed an attachment for a lady by the name of Guille, who was greatly renowned for her beauty and accomplishments; and without the sanction of the church they were married and raised a large family of children, some of whom accompanied the Conqueror to England, where they remained. From one of the family sprang Sir Mathias Major, who obtained a grant of arms (see "Patronymica Britannica"), and was lineal ancestor of Richard Major, Esq., of Hurdley, Hampshire county, England, whose daughter, Dorethy Margaret, married Richard, afterwards Lord Protector Cromwell. After the restoration of Charles II., Richard Major migrated to America and settled in Yorktown, Virginia, in the year 1660. Francis, the fifth in descent from the American founder of the family, and whose name heads this article, after completing his education entered the Transylvania Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1834. He soon afterwards located in Paris, Kentucky, where he enjoyed a very select and remunerative practice until 1847, when he removed to Covington, in the same State; in that city he remained in the prac-

tice of his profession until 1861. In that year he removed to Lexington, and remained there for a period of three years. In 1864 he was banished from the State of Kentucky on account of his sympathy with the cause of the rebellion, although he had committed no overt act against the government. He then took up his residence at Hamilton, Ohio, and speedily gained an extensive professional practice, and a wide circle of friends. At Hamilton he has continued to reside ever since. He occupies a high and enviable position in his profession; is a man of cultivation and learning, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire community. In 1845 he married Ann F. Smith, of Paris, Kentucky; she died in 1847, leaving him two sons. In 1854 he married his present wife, Ellen C. Dudley, of Cincinnati, and the fruit of this marriage has been two children, a son and a daughter.

GOLDSMITH, ALBERT, Wholesale Clothing Merchant, was born in the city of Hanover, Germany. His father, Moses Goldsmith, was a successful Hanoverian merchant; twenty years ago, after putting his estate and business interests in the hands of his children, he retired from active life.

This is a practice largely in vogue in parts of Germany. The parent gives up his entire estate to his children, securing a sufficient amount against uncertain changes, on which a certain annuity is to be paid by the children for his support. A similar plan might in many instances be followed in this country. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of a family of six children, and until the age of fifteen most of his time was spent in school. Leaving his studies he was put in a mercantile house to learn business. For this business education and learning his father paid a regular fee, which practice yet exists to a very great extent in that and other parts of Germany and Europe generally. At the age of eighteen he entered a dry-goods jobbing house in Hanover as a travelling salesman, which position he occupied for six years. Before Prussia extended her authority over the kingdom of Hanover it was customary for a young man starting in any business to serve a regular apprenticeship, perfect himself in his trade by travel and work, and undergo an examination as to his ability and fitness before a regularly authorized board. This wise regulation was carried out in all pursuits, and although a slow process, it produced a superior, reliable and skilful race of business men, and doubtless largely accounts for the remarkable thrift of American Germans. Mr. Goldsmith now began to consider the propriety of emigrating to the United States. The opportunities to make great fortunes in the dominions of King William are few and far between. The man of moderate means seldom, and the poor man never, rises there. Through the urgent demands of a brother who had preceded him and his own ambition, he at length determined to come to America. In 1864 he landed at Cincinnati, and

immediately entered the house of Mack & Brothers, afterwards Mack, Stradler & Co. In this establishment he remained as a travelling salesman until 1870. In travelling among Western merchants he soon discovered one of their greatest inconveniences—the necessity of going East for their youths' and boys' clothing. Then there was only one house in Cincinnati doing but a small business in that line; none in St. Louis, and, in fact, little of the trade was supplied anywhere in the West. This induced him to plan the establishment of a manufactory of youths' and boys' clothing in Cincinnati on a scale suited to the demands of the West. During his travels as a salesman in 1865 he became acquainted with and married Sarah Wolff, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. The following year this good lady died. In 1868 he was again married to Carrie Katzenberger, daughter of L. Katzenberger, of Cincinnati. His business plans were approved by his father-in-law, who joined him at once with his own capital, and the house of Katzenberger & Goldsmith was formed. Their capacity to supply the want long felt in this line of goods soon became known, and in a few months their trade sprang up far beyond their expectations, which induced them in 1871 to add to their firm Mr. L. Loeb, a merchant of large experience and considerable means. After the success of this house was seen to be assured, other establishments of the kind started up in Cincinnati and other Western cities, but this establishment has maintained its position as first house of the kind of any importance west of the Alleghenies. The manufacture of youths' and boys' clothing has become one of the large business interests of Cincinnati, and in it this house takes the position of pioneer. They now give employment to five or six hundred men, women and children, and extend their trade over the greater part of the Territories and Western and Southern States. Mr. Goldsmith is a member of many social associations, and has held many prominent positions in the societies of the church of which he is an active member. Few men, hardly yet passed into the prime of life, and certainly fewer commencing at such a late date in this country, can present such a career of business success, or occupy so enviable a position in business and social circles.

BIGELOW, LORIN, M. D., was born in Vermont, February 12th, 1792. He is of English extraction. His father was a preacher, a mechanic and a farmer. His early educational advantages were few, but at the age of eighteen he attended the Chesterfield Academy, in New Hampshire, where he became acquainted with the languages. Having a love for the profession of medicine, he resolved to enter upon a course of study. Having accomplished his purpose, he commenced to practise in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Twelve years of his early life were passed in Pennsylvania, but he had formerly resided in Ohio. He returned to Ohio,

and settled on the same farm at Palmyra, Portage county, where he now resides with a son. He was married in 1814 to Amy H. Oldham, a native of New Hampshire, and six children blessed the union, only three of whom—all sons—survive. He practised at Palmyra with great success, and is now one of the most venerable of its retired citizens. In politics he is a Democrat. During the years 1849-50 and '51 he represented his fellow-citizens in the State Legislature, and assisted in the adoption of the revised State Constitution. He was quite prominent in local politics, and as a member of the Legislature performed an important part in the regulation of the school law, an instrument which was the subject of much agitation at the time. He was twice married.

LOUNDON, JAMES, Farmer, Major-General of the Ohio State Militia and ex-State Senator, was born in Henry county, Kentucky, October 21st, 1796, and was the oldest of three children whose parents were John Loudon and Dorcas (Master-son) London. His father, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, followed through life agricultural pursuits, and was a participant, under General Wayne, in the battle of Fallen Timbers. He died in Henry county, Kentucky, where he had settled in 1794. His paternal grandfather was actively engaged in association with the patriots during the Revolutionary struggle. His maternal grandfather, John Masterson, was one of the body-guards of General Washington, and was intimately identified with colonial measures and efforts. His mother was a native of Washington county, and one of a family whose male members were prominent throughout the troublous period of uprising. In 1806 he moved with his mother to Brown county, Ohio, settling at a point distant about six miles east from Georgetown, on the farm of Neil Washburn, whence, at the expiration of four years, he and the family removed to Arnheim, Brown county, where a farm was rented and a residence maintained for a period of about two years. His mother was then again married to Joshua Jordan, one of the earlier pioneer settlers of the country, whereupon the family moved to River Hill, on the Ohio river, a short distance below Ripley. Here he made his home during the ensuing fourteen years, employed in laboring on the farm, and during the summer months of five or six of those years in clerking in dry-goods stores, while river occupations consumed his time through the winters. His first boating was on the Ohio, in the old keel-boat line. In the fall of 1813 he made a trip to the salt works on the Kanawha river; the next fall he made a trip from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, and attempted to go to the head of navigation on the Allegheny river, but after getting up about sixty miles found there was not water enough to allow the boat to pass over the shoals; so the boat had to wait for a rise in the river, and the men went back to Pittsburgh. Here he found his old boat

loaded with iron and ready to descend the river. He took a situation on the boat as a hand; arriving at Cincinnati the freight for that port was discharged and preparations made to descend to Louisville. The captain desired very much to have him continue on the boat, and offered him a clerkship; so he continued on to the port aforesaid, and, after "keeping boat" a few weeks, was discharged. Thus ended his keel-boating; and now, in the year 1876, he confidently believes himself to be the last survivor of that strong, hardy, daring race of men who carried on the commerce of the Ohio valley in keel-boats, propelled against the current by long poles, with heavy iron sockets on the lower end, and a round smoothed knob, turned from the root of the laurel, to fit the shoulder, on the top end. In the fall of 1818, and also in 1819, he made trips to New Orleans in what were then designated broad horse-boats, afterwards called flatboats. On both these occasions he had to work his way home on foot through the wilderness and two savage nations of Indians. He made many other trips to that southern centre in the same class of boats, and was always lucky enough to find a steamboat to return in. In 1820 he associated himself with William Butt and David Ammen in the printing of a newspaper at the little village of Levana, two miles below Ripley, on the Ohio river, and in July of that year the *Benefactor* made its appearance. This was the pioneer newspaper of Brown county. His connection with the paper continued one year; he then sold his interest to one of his partners, and the paper was removed to Georgetown, where its publication was continued for many years. Although his early education had been excessively limited in both degree and kind, his reading and study and one year's drilling with the composing-stick at the type-case, together with keen powers of observation, counterbalanced to a considerable degree the lack of primary training. In 1822 he taught a country school, with more satisfaction to his employers than to himself. In the fall of this year his friends elected him to the office of Coroner of the county. In 1824 he was re-elected to the same office. In 1826 he was elected Sheriff of Brown County, and re-elected to the same position in 1828, thus serving his county as Coroner and Sheriff eight years. He was married, July 11th, 1826, to Elizabeth Chapman, a native of Brown county, Ohio, a daughter of Henry Chapman, one of the early pioneers of the country, who came from Kentucky in 1800. He was a native of Pennsylvania and an active participant in the war of 1812. In 1831 he was employed in a dry-goods store in Georgetown. In the spring of 1832 he left Georgetown and settled on his farm, about four miles south of this place, and engaged in general agriculture, taking a hand himself in any branch incident to the business. In 1834 many of his friends urged him to be a candidate for the lower House of the Ohio Legislature; he finally consented to stand a poll, and was elected. In 1835 he was re-elected to the same place. This year trouble arose between the authorities of the State of Ohio



James Loudon

and those of the Territory of Michigan, in regard to the northern boundary of Ohio. A long and threatening correspondence was kept up between Governor Lucas and the Department of State at Washington. Governor Lucas called an extra session of the Legislature of Ohio, which met in June of that year; at this session General London took a very active part in support of the claim of Ohio, and indorsed the course of her Governor. He was greatly pleased to see in the course of a year Michigan Territory changed and admitted into the Union as one of the States, agreeing of course to the boundary lines as claimed by Ohio. This forever settled that vexed question, leaving Ohio in possession of the mouth of the Maumee bay and the ground on which the beautiful city of Toledo stands. In 1836 he was again elected to the lower House of the General Assembly. At this session he took an active part, and probably did more than any one else, in electing his friend, William Allen, to the United States Senate. March 21, 1837, having been previously elected by the Legislature, he was formally commissioned Major-General, by Governor Vance, and given command of the 8th Division Ohio Militia. In 1842 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Ohio Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Senator Poose, of Clinton county. In 1843 he was re-elected to the same position and served two terms, during 1843-44-45 and '46. In 1849 he was elected a delegate from Brown county to the Constitutional Convention; was made Chairman of the Committee of Finance and Taxation, and successfully carried through the Twelfth Article, and it became a part of the Constitution. He addressed the people in every township in his district, and urged them to vote for the adoption of the Constitution. When his labors terminated with that deliberative body he returned to his farm, intending never again to mingle in the arena of politics; nor would he, if it had not been for the terrible rebellion that came upon the country. On the arrival of the news that Fort Sumter was fired upon, and that the wicked war had begun, he declared his ardent love for the "old star-spangled banner," and, like his political godfather, "Old Hickory," swore "By the Eternal, the Constitution must be preserved." From that time he was outspoken in his denunciations of the rebel spirit, South or North, doing all in his power to encourage the patriotic sentiment of the country. In 1863 the Republicans and Union men of his Senatorial district held a convention to select a candidate for State Senator, and in his absence gave him a unanimous vote for that position. On being notified of the action of the convention, he accepted the nomination and took early steps for a vigorous canvass. Although he had to encounter a Democratic majority of some 1500 votes, he was elected. He took his seat in January after the election, and for two years gave his best efforts to the cause of the country. He was the sitting member of his district in the Ohio Senate when the news was received that General Lee, of the Confederate army, had surrendered himself and command to

General Grant, which event terminated the war. Since his retirement from the last-mentioned office he has led a tranquil and secluded life in his home at Georgetown. He is a firm believer in the Christian religion, but never attached himself to any particular denomination. From 1824 to 1860 he was a "hard-money Jackson Democrat." Since the outbreak of the rebellion he favors the Republicans.

YEATMAN, HON. THOMAS H., Banker and President of the Cincinnati Pioneer Association, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 8th, 1805. He was the only son of Griffin Yeatman and Jane Yeatman. His father, one of the early pioneers of Ohio, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, March 8th, 1770; at the time of his arrival, June 27th, 1793, in what is now justly entitled the Queen City of the West, it was scarcely more than a village of a few thousand inhabitants; he was the first Free Mason initiated in Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained an active member of the Masonic organization until the day of his decease, March 4th, 1849; he held various offices of trust in the city, and for twenty-seven years served as Recorder of Hamilton County. His son, Thomas H. Yeatman, received his education under the tuition of Rev. Joshua H. Wilson, Caleb Kemper and Edmund Harrison, of the Lancasterian Seminary; at the age of sixteen he graduated, under President Elijah Slack, at the Cincinnati College. He then left his home, and through the assistance of General William Henry Harrison, afterward President of the United States, received the appointment of Midshipman in the United States navy. Subsequently, at his expressed desire to go to sea at once, he received orders to report to Captain R. T. Spence, of New York, in command of the corvette "Cyane," a vessel captured with the "Levant" from the British by the United States frigate "Constitution," off the coast of Africa, in 1815. The "Cyane" was then on the point of sailing, and, wasting no time, he reported himself as ordered, and within thirty days from the time of leaving Cincinnati—having travelled alone over the mountains on horseback—was on the high seas journeying toward the West Indies and the African coast, where the ship was eventually detained, in the suppression of the slave trade, for more than a year. On his return to the United States he was again ordered to the port of South Africa and West Indies, in 1822 or 1823, on the frigate "Constellation." He then accompanied the United States Minister, the celebrated Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina, to Vera Cruz, en route to Mexico, and was for two years in active service under Commodore David Porter, the hero of the "Essex," at Valparaiso, who had charge of the "Mosquito fleet" in the West Indies; was shipwrecked on the United States schooner "Terrier," off Wilmington, North Carolina. On his return to the United States, having served over five

years in the navy and narrowly escaping a watery grave, he again took up his residence in Cincinnati, Ohio; retired from the naval service and entered into business life as a broker, on Third street, in 1828 or thereabout. He was the initial introducer into this street of the banking business, whose vast extent, since acquired, has made it the Wall street of the West. He was at a later period connected with the firm of Yeatman, Wilson & Shield, and Voorhes & Co., in the manufacture of steam engines, sugar-mills, etc., branches of industry which eventually contributed in a highly important measure to the commercial prosperity of Cincinnati. Many of the works erected by him, in conjunction with other business men, are still in use in the city and are a recognized source of wealth to it and the county. In 1831 he purchased the site of his present residence, just below the city, which he improved and has resided on for the past forty-four years. He was one of the marshals who received the remains of President William Henry Harrison in Cincinnati, when on the way from Washington, District of Columbia, to North Bend, Ohio. During his residence of nearly two years in Memphis, Tennessee, he served as United States Assistant Treasury Agent for that place, and afterwards received the appointment of Government Purchasing Agent at Vicksburg. After the close of the rebellion he returned to his home in Ohio, and in 1868 was elected President of the Cincinnati Pioneer Association. In the fall of 1869 he was elected State Senator from Hamilton county, Ohio. Originally a member of the old Whig school, in politics, he has of late years pursued an independent course, and on the Independent ticket was elected to the Senate by a majority of 2500 votes. He was initiated in the Lafayette Lodge of Free Masons, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1829 or thereabout, and has taken the council degrees. He was married in 1827 to Elizabeth Hartzell, of Cincinnati, and hopes to live to celebrate their golden wedding, which takes place February 8th, 1877.

WAGENHALS, PHILIP M., Physician and Surgeon, was born on the 1st of March, 1825, at Carrollton, Carroll county, in what was then Columbiana county, Ohio. His father, the Rev. John Wagenhals, came to this country from Wittenberg when he was eighteen years of age, and soon afterwards began a long and honorable career as minister of a Lutheran Church. He still lives among his people, much beloved, and assisting occasionally in pulpit ministrations. On the mother's side Dr. Wagenhals is connected with the family of Governor Snyder, of Pennsylvania. In his early life he received a sound German literary education at the institution which is now the Capitol University of Columbus. At the age of fifteen he was intrusted with the charge of a school in Hopewell

township, Perry county, Ohio, for the period of a year. At the conclusion of this term of teaching he began to turn his attention to the profession which he has since successfully followed. For a time he studied under the direction of Dr. Boerstler, at Lancaster, Ohio. Then he went to Baltimore and entered the medical department of the University of Maryland. Here he graduated in March, 1847, and immediately after his graduation he returned to Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, and there commenced practice. He remained there for a period of eight years, laboring faithfully in his profession. Then, in the year 1854, he removed to Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, which had been for so many years the scene of his father's work. For twenty years he continued there, laboring hard and laboring successfully, and securing a very extensive patronage. In 1870 he formed a professional partnership with Dr. Kinsman, and four years later they removed to Columbus. Here, in a more extended field of labor, he bids fair to establish very soon a professional reputation equal to that which he enjoyed at Lancaster. In the year 1862 he was appointed United States Pension Examining Surgeon at Lancaster, and continued to hold that position until he removed to the State capital. He has always taken an active interest in politics. His early allegiance was given to the Whig party, and ever since the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he has been a steadfast member of the Republican party. He was chosen Elector of the Twelfth District of Ohio in the year 1868, when General Grant was elected to the Presidency. In 1847 he married Susan E. Shaeffer, daughter of F. A. Shaeffer, of Lancaster, Ohio. The marriage has been blessed by twelve children, nine of whom survive.

NONELSON, REV. PARK SHATTUCK, D. D., was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, April 17th, 1825, and is of Scotch origin. He graduated at the University of Michigan, and, after taking a theological course in Auburn, New York, became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first station was at Lansing, the capital of Michigan. In 1856 he moved to Delaware, Ohio, in order to assume the Presidency of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, where he officiated with notable success for a period embracing more than seventeen years, graduating in that time eighteen classes, numbering in all over three hundred students. During the major portion of these years, under his admirable and thorough management, the attendance at the college was larger than that of any similar institution in Ohio. Through his labors in this field he won an enduring reputation as an excellent instructor, and to-day is widely known and recognized as one of the leading educators in the State. In 1873 he resigned the presidency of the college and accepted the position of pastor of

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, of Toledo, Ohio. He is now Presiding Elder of the Toledo District, which embraces a large part of northwestern Ohio, including twenty five charges and pastors, seven of which are located in the city. His degree of D. D. he received from Indiana Asbury University, and is noticeable as being the first honorary degree conferred upon any alumnus of Michigan University. He is favorably known as a facile writer, an able divine and a ready speaker and preacher; and, while his charges and sermons bear convincing evidence of close study, careful arrangement and conscientious research, he dispenses entirely with manuscripts while in the pulpit, preferring, as a more effective means to gain the end in view and touch his listeners, to deliver them in the guise of a discourse. He was a member of the General Conference in 1868, and took a prominent part in its deliberations. He was married in 1851 to Katharine Dexter, daughter of the late Judge Dexter, of Dexter, Michigan, and granddaughter of Samuel Dexter, of Boston, Massachusetts; she is sister also to Hon. Nicholas Dexter, of Chicago, Illinois, and possesses powers of mind scarcely inferior to those of that noted citizen.

REAMY, THADDEUS A., A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Midwifery in the Medical College of Ohio, a distinguished physician of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, April 28th, 1829. His father, Jacob A. Reamy, a native of Virginia, was of French extraction; his mother, Mary W. (Bonifield) Reamy, also a native of Virginia, was of Scotch-English origin. While quite young he moved with his parents to Ohio and settled near Zanesville, where his mother still resides and where his father's decease occurred, at the age of eighty-two years, in 1872. In the spring of 1854, at the completion of the usual course of studies, he graduated at Starling Medical College, in Columbus, Ohio. Subsequently he received from the Ohio Wesleyan University the degree of Master of Arts. In 1857 he was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, which position he occupied for two years. In 1861 he was elected a member of the State Legislature from Muskingum county, and during the same year was appointed Surgeon of the 122d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1865 he was elected Professor of the Diseases of Women and Children in Starling Medical College. This position was held by him until, after his return from Europe, in the spring of 1870, he removed to Cincinnati, where he was immediately elected Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Midwifery in the Medical College of Ohio, and Gynecologist for the Good Samaritan Hospital. These positions he now oc-

cupies, and, in addition to the careful conduct of an extensive and lucrative private practice, presides also over the management of a private hospital for the treatment of diseases of women. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Ohio State Medical Society, of which he was formerly President, and of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. He is also a corresponding member of the Zanesville Academy of Medicine, and a corresponding member of the Northwestern Medical Association; and corresponding member of the Van Wert Medical Society. He was married in 1853 to Sarah A. Chapple. Their only child is the wife of Dr. G. S. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

REID, REV. ALEXANDER M'CANDLESS, PH. D., Proprietor and Principal of the Steubenville Female Seminary, Ohio, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1827. His father, Henry Reid, also of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, was well and favorably known as a Presbyterian elder of unimpeachable rectitude; his mother, Jane (M'Candless) Reid, a woman of notable piety, was so sorely afflicted with rheumatism that for twenty years she was unable to walk or to move from her chair. He was educated at Cannonsburg, in the Jefferson College, and at the Allegheny Theological Seminary. Upon relinquishing school life he engaged in teaching at Sewickley Academy, Pennsylvania, associated with Rev. Joseph S. Travelle, and there remained for several years. In 1855 he went to Europe for the purpose of extending his sphere of knowledge and finding improvement in foreign travel. He was married in 1855 to Sarah Lambert, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. In October, 1856, he became associated with Rev. Dr. Charles C. Beatty in the management of the Steubenville Female Seminary, an institution over which he has presided as proprietor and principal for several years past. During the nineteen years of his connection with the seminary the average number of pupils has been about one hundred and fifty; the number of boarding pupils about ninety; the whole number of pupils that have attended here is over four thousand. He received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) from Washington and Jefferson College. In 1875 he went as a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Assembly at London, representing the Northern Presbyterian Church. After the close of his labors with that body he made an extensive tour of the continent, visiting France, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland, after having journeyed through England and Wales. While abroad, in 1855, he was the European correspondent for two newspapers, and for many years has written more or less regularly for the general press. Of his many brilliant sermons several have been published, and in a printed form elicited warm encomiums from many quar-

ters. The following condensation of facts is gathered from various reliable sources: "Nineteen years ago Rev. A. M. Reid, Ph. D., and wife, who had been teaching for a number of years in Sewickley, Pennsylvania, became connected with the institution (Steubenville Female Seminary), and for a number of years its active management has been in their hands. To take the place of Dr. and Mrs. Beatty was not easy; but Dr. and Mrs. Reid have demonstrated their entire fitness for this high and responsible situation by the most marked success in government, discipline and instruction, and in making the seminary a real home for its pupils." In the curriculum of study, in the method of teaching and in all acknowledged improvements they have maintained their position with unvarying energy, and kept the seminary in its original and leading position; while the religious influence, which has been one of its notable features, has been maintained without the slightest abatement. "Providence brought together two stranger tourists, in Switzerland, on Mont Blanc. Dr. Comingo, on his return, spoke to Dr. Beatty of the pleasant meeting he had with Mr. Reid, and this led to the relation. Mr. Reid, with his fine literary taste, ripe scholarship, love of and rare aptness for teaching and earnest devotion to his work, has kept the standard of scholarship up to the demands of the age. Gifted with the faculty of examining a case from different standpoints; uniting gentleness with firmness, the family type originally impressed upon the school has been preserved." His estimable wife has in countless ways and guises assisted importantly in the arduous yet pleasant work of preserving and developing the home and family feeling; by her plans for social and æsthetical culture, in the way of frequent opportunities for social intercourse, the monthly birthday fetes, the observance of family and school occasions, special anniversaries, post-prandial speeches, the cultivation of plants and flowers, and the love of nature, fostered by frequent rambles in the lovely glens around Steubenville and on the health-giving hills of Virginia, across the river. Together Dr. and Mrs. Reid, as the guides of the seminary, have, it is everywhere cheerfully acknowledged, ever kept in mind the high aim of the institution: to give solid culture, refined manners and true Christian character to those under its roof. This seminary, now moulding the third generation, is remarkable on account of the widespread and plainly discernible influence which it has so beneficially exercised throughout a long array of years—an influence which has controlled with admirable results not only individuals, but also institutions, homes and churches, in New England, in the Middle, Southern and Western States, in the Territories, in foreign lands and in the isles of the sea. In its earlier days, when the river, the canal-boat and the lumbering stage-coach were the only means of transit, "its daughters came from afar;" while to-day, even when facilities for education have advanced so wondrously, the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Gulf and the lakes meet here in their representatives. "It

is remarkable for the exemption from disease, death and calamity it has enjoyed. Long years have passed without a serious case of sickness. Death has made few visits. Pestilence and fire have spared it." The seminary is noteworthy also for its average of scholarship and character. Its graduates are known as sensible, intelligent women, showing breadth of mind and symmetry of character; abreast of the times; ready for emergencies; occupying positions of responsibility and usefulness all over the country, as wives, as mothers, as teachers. Its religious influence has been wielded in a manner, and with results direct and indirect, far from usual or common: revival after revival has swept it with beneficent effect; ingathering after ingathering has recalled the careless and the unthinking; twenty per cent. of the pupils have yearly been brought within the sheltering portal of the church, while, in all these awakenings, the means used and blessed have ever been scrupulously freed from all devices of an emotional or ecstatic character. The education of the spiritual nature of the pupil is here inevitable, from the constitution and spirit of the school. The prominence given to Bible instruction, the family prayers, the half hours for devotion, the weekly prayer meeting, the prayer meeting at the dawn of the new year, the motto for the year, the serious word, the gentle reminder, the frequent visits of the pastor, the Sabbath services—all have been found to be means of grace greatly blessed. Its excellent principal, an ardent lover of pure, strong literature, poetry, history and essays, finds, perhaps, his greatest pleasure in teaching Latin, Greek, astronomy and literature, branches to which he devotes his special attention in his class-room work. But, perhaps, his personal influence is most felt and his best work accomplished by his lectures to the whole school on a great range of subjects of importance to all well-informed people. These are such subjects as the "Current news of the world, culture, manners, men and women of note, art, science," etc. These exert a powerful influence in making the girls thoughtful and well-informed, and so fitting them to be forces in society. And besides these his earnest addresses on subjects connected with spiritual culture—the need of an exalted Christian character—have a moulding power the measure of which eternity alone can reveal.

TANTON, HON. EDWIN M., LL. D., Lawyer, Attorney-General and Secretary of War, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, in 1814. He was of Quaker descent, his grandparents having been prominent and widely respected residents of New England, and noted for their anti-slavery opinions. His early education was acquired chiefly at Kenyon College, which he left in 1832, when advanced in his junior year.



Edwin M. Stanton

He then pursued a course of legal studies, and, upon its completion, became a member of the Ohio bar, and later a resident of Pennsylvania. Prior to the administration of Buchanan he secured, by the able exercise of talents natural and acquired, a wide and honorable reputation as a scholarly, enterprising and energetic citizen and practitioner; in 1860, under the above-mentioned administration, he was appointed Attorney-General of the United States. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he advised the Government to institute without delay prompt and decided measures; when consulted by Buchanan before the meeting of Congress, he advised him to incorporate into his message the doctrine that the Federal Government had the power, and that it was its duty to coerce seceding States. It was well for the country that, at this momentous period, he held the Attorney-Generalship, for a true and fearless patriot was greatly needed in the Government at that time. After taking the oath of office, he said to a friend: "I have taken the oath to support the Constitution of my country; that oath I intend to keep both in letter and in spirit." Ably did he keep his pledge amid the ensuing treasors and perils that environed the Union; unveiling treacherous officials, he blasted them with his stern rebukes; in the Cabinet he constantly and earnestly advocated swift and decisive action, denouncing the unwise temporising spirit manifested by several high officers fearing to commit themselves too openly; was often closeted in council with General Scott; advised ably the members of the Peace Congress; and leaguely himself with the Republicans in Congress, kept them well informed concerning the councils of the administration. The memorable resolution introduced into the House by Mr. Dawes, regarding Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, was inspired by E. M. Stanton, who believed that he was guilty of treason in endeavoring to subvert the Government. During this time he was constantly surrounded by agents anxious to frustrate his loyal purposes, and, on one occasion, while conversing with Sumner, led him away from the office, not daring to speak candidly while watched by the vigilant emissaries of secession. When Floyd, enraged by the loyal conduct of Colonel Anderson at Forts Moultrie and Sumter, entered the Cabinet, and charged his associates with violating their pledges to the Southern people, it was E. M. Stanton that rose and with fierce loyalty abashed him. In 1862, under the administration of Lincoln, he was, notwithstanding the opposition of Montgomery Blair, appointed Secretary of War. Immediately he occupied himself in a thorough examination of the Government forces; met the Military Committee of the Senate in their room at the Capitol, and laid before them the result of his prompt and exhaustive labor and researches. More than one hundred and fifty regiments, many only partially complete, were dispersed throughout the country; these bodies he proposed to bring together and consolidate; and, after explaining to the committee his reasons for acting in this manner, was strengthened by their commendation and support. The pre-

parations for the active campaign of 1862 he pressed vigorously, and, very often through the entire night, was occupied in attending to the military and civil exigencies of the State; sending important telegraph communication to all parts of the Union, and proffering needed and shrewd counsel to the various officials with whom he was brought into contact. Throughout the entire war he devoted himself to the cause of the Union with an earnestness and unselfishness only equalled by his masterly ability, untiring energy, never-failing resource, undaunted courage and grand confidence in the triumph of right. When Lincoln expressed to several members of the Cabinet his intention, should Grant secure a victory at Richmond, to permit that officer to negotiate terms of peace with the Confederate Generals, he steadfastly opposed such a measure, declaring bluntly that no one had the right to attend to such matters but the President; from this resulted the order to Grant instructing him to hold no conferences with Lee except on questions of a purely military nature. Subsequent to the surrender of Richmond, Lincoln was about to permit the assembling of the rebel Legislature of Virginia by General Weitzel; Stanton, however, apprehending peril, opposed it earnestly, and the permission was recalled. When the Legislature of Indiana was dissolved, in 1863, and no appropriations were made to assist the State Government or the Union forces, Governor Morton looked anxiously to the Secretary of War for sorely needed succor. Upon his own responsibility, the latter drew his warrant upon the Treasury for \$250,000, to be paid from an unexpended appropriation made formerly for raising troops in States in insurrection. "If the cause fails," said Morton, "you and I will be covered with prosecutions, and probably imprisoned, or driven from the country." "If," replied Stanton, "the cause fails, I do not wish to live." Finally, the quarter million of dollars was accounted for by Indiana in its ultimate settlement with the general Government. When the news of Lee's surrender was received at Washington he tendered his resignation to Lincoln, saying that now that the great work was ended he would abandon his laborious position. The President, however, induced him to recall his determination, and he consented to remain in the War Office until the disbandment of the army. He was a cordial supporter of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, and assisted materially the management of the Freedmen's Bureau in its commendable endeavors to ameliorate the condition of the newly-emancipated race. December 20th, 1869, after his retirement from office, he was nominated by President Grant, and confirmed by the Senate, an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; but he was not to enjoy long the honor attached to that office, dying suddenly, December 24th, 1869. Prior to this event, a testimonial fund of \$100,000, to repair the losses occasioned by his devotion to the interests of his country, was refused by him in the firmest manner, and with peremptory curt-ness. Subsequently, the same amount was contributed for

the support of his family. His name appears to several publications. He prepared the *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio*, in June, December Term, 1841, December Term, 1844, Columbus, 1843-45, 3 vols. (vols. xi, xii, xiii, Ohio Reports); also Reports as Secretary of War, 1862-68.

HARMON, JOHN B., M. D., was born, October 19th, 1780, at Rupert, Bennington county, Vermont, and was a son of the Hon. Reuben Harmon, who had been a member of the Vermont Legislature, and one of a few responsible men of the State to whom was granted the privilege of issuing copper coins for currency on their individual security during the early days of independence, and before the general government assumed the regulation of such matters. In 1797 he went to Ohio and purchased five hundred acres of land in what was known as the "Salt Spring Tract," Wethersfield township, Trumbull county, on which he erected a cabin. In February, 1800, he returned to Vermont, and in early summer started with his family to the new location, although he was compelled to stop on the way for two months, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on account of Indian disturbances. His son John, then in his twentieth year, had received the benefit of the early New England schools, and had studied medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Blackmer, of Rupert, Vermont, with a view of practising as soon as his father found it expedient to take his family to the West. He assisted his father in the manufacture of salt, and in clearing the homestead; and, after practising a short time in Warren, returned to Vermont, in 1805 or 1806, to prepare himself for a broader field of usefulness by completing his studies with Dr. Blackmer, who was eminent in his profession. His father died in 1806, and he soon returned to Warren, where he entered with energy upon a professional career, which extended over half a century, and which was marked by more than usual success in practice as well as by the confidence and respect of his professional brethren. His physical and mental temperaments bore a striking resemblance to the best Scotch types. He was tall, spare, nervous, and enduring, with great strength of muscle and suppleness of limb. His mind was singularly acute, cool and reasonable; his personal presence commanding and dignified. An eminent public man said of him: "He always impressed me as being the equal of any man I ever met." He was decided in his convictions, and although not strongly controversial in his manner, he was fluent and convincing in speech. Though close in his business relations, he was, nevertheless, a man of practical charity, and so scrupulous to his convictions of professional duty, that he always responded to the call of the poor, where pay was not to be expected promptly, as to the rich. He had a peculiarly skilful hand in the use of the surgeon's knife, and at

an early day successfully performed the high and very critical operation of removing a cancerous tumor from the liver of a female patient. He was Surgeon of the 2d Ohio Regiment in the war of 1812, and was present at the battle of Fort Mackinac. In the early pioneer days, his ride extended over a vast and sparsely settled tract of territory, where the roads were without bridges and for the most part consisted of nothing but blazed bridle paths through the primeval forest. He was a fine marksman and a great lover of horses. In those days it was the custom for hunters to suspend the carcasses of their heavy game from a sapling, and go forth and bring home the meat whenever it suited their convenience. The doctor was perfectly familiar with all the deer-licks, and in after years pointed out to his son a spot where, during one winter, he had had twenty deer strung up in the woods at one and the same time. In one of his hunts he climbed a tall tree, put a cub on his back and descended. He had left his gun at the foot, guarded by his dog, which kept the she-bear—roused by the cry of the cub—from ascending by snapping at her back. Reaching the ground he cocked his gun and backed off, the bear circling round him. Persistently teased by the sagacious dog, the bear at last bounded into the thicket and left her cub to become the pet of the intrepid sportsman. His faithful servant and companion in those early days was a famous horse called "Buck," whose name deserves to be rescued from oblivion and embalmed with the history of his master. He was descended from a line of racers, while his spirit and intelligence almost reached the point of human reason. He knew all the roads and bridle-paths, and often traversed them while his master slept in the saddle, wearied out with riding and watching. They often passed the night together in the woods, and on one occasion—a winter's night—the doctor was called in a case of great urgency at a distance of twenty miles from home, and the falling snow caused them to lose the path in the woods. The master took refuge for the night in the hollow of a fallen tree, and "Buck," who was hitched close by, being attacked by wolves, defended himself with his heels until the cowardly pack gave up the battle and scampered off. He was a good swimmer, as it became a horse to be in those days of no bridges, but on reaching the Mahoning one very cold night, after having been on a long journey, and the doctor was drowsing in the saddle, the animal, rather than enter the freezing stream, mounted a hewn log, fourteen inches wide, which had been placed across the stream for a foot-bridge, and went over in perfect safety, although he woke his master, and gave him a start, as he stepped down on the other side. It may be interesting to note the fact that the doctor was for many years the champion checker-player of the United States, and was frequently visited, when the game was more in vogue than at present, by gentlemen from all the cities of the Union. He acquired a considerable property, and enjoyed a happy old age. Although his religious views were not orthodox, his home was the frequent resort of clergymen of all denom-

inations, who always found his latch-string out, and a hospitable welcome to his table. He was married, February 6th, 1822, to Sarah, daughter of Judge Daniel Dana, of Enfield, Connecticut, and was the father of six children, five sons and one daughter, the youngest son dying in infancy, and the third son, Captain Charles R. Hannon, was killed at the battle of Stone River, during the war of the rebellion. Dr. Harmon died February 7th, 1858. His wife was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a woman of intelligence and remarkable resolution of character. She died November 6th, 1868, and, like her husband, is still affectionately remembered by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

WAHLE, GUSTAV ROBERT, Postmaster of Cincinnati, was born at Rittergut, Niederburkan, Kingdom of Saxony, November 12th, 1836. His father, Gustav Adolph Wahle, was a wealthy landholder of Saxony. He was educated in his native country, and graduated at the Real Schule (High School) of Dresden in 1851. He was then apprenticed to learn the farming business at the Rittergut Gruenberg, where he remained until 1853, when he was transferred to Rittergut Lindig. His father's demise having occurred at Dresden in June, 1849, in 1854 he came with his mother and four sisters to the United States. They landed safely in New York city, and thence proceeded to the West, settling finally in Cincinnati, Ohio. Shortly after his arrival there he entered the office of *Das Cincinnati Volksblatt*, then under the editorial management of the late Stephen Molitor, a man of notable ability. At the expiration of a few months he became clerk for Ferdinand Bodmann, a prominent tobacco dealer of the city, with whom he remained until 1856. He then filled a clerkship, and afterwards was employed as Local Reporter in *Der Cincinnati Republicaner* office, under Hiller & Becht. In 1858 he entered the office of Joseph A. Hermann, proprietor of the *Cincinnati Volksfreund*, and there remained until 1860, when he returned to the *Cincinnati Volksblatt*. In February, 1864, he was appointed Clerk in the Hamilton County Probate Court under Hon. Edward Woodruff, and in July of the same year was appointed Collector of Water Rents for the city. That position was retained by him until he was deposed by the accession to power of the Democratic party, July 1st, 1873. He was then nominated as the Republican candidate for Treasurer of Hamilton county, September 3d. In the ensuing struggle in which the adverse parties engaged, however, he, with the rest of his ticket, encountered defeat. After leaving the Collector's office, he was connected with the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati. January 9th, 1874, after a bitter and protracted contest, he was appointed by President Grant to his present position. On the following February 1st he entered upon the discharge of his duties. While acting as Postmaster he has shown a

rare fidelity to his responsible and important trust, and by his energetic and able administration of affairs has elicited encomiums from those even who were opposed to his appointment. In the conduct of the onerous and perplexing duties devolving upon him, his executive talents mark him as a thoroughly capable instrument, while the lustre of his past record cannot but be heightened by his unvarying attitude as a reliable and an upright officer.

MCDOWELL, GENERAL JOSEPH J., Lawyer, ex-Member of Congress, Agriculturist, was born in Burke county, North Carolina, November 13th, 1800. He was the youngest child in a family of eight children, whose parents were Joseph McDowell and Margaret (Moffett) McDowell. His father, a native of Virginia, moved with his father's family at an early day to North Carolina, and followed through life mainly agricultural pursuits; he was an active participant as Major in the patriot army in the stirring events of the revolutionary days, served as a member of Congress during the administration of Adams and part Jefferson, and was General of the olden time militia of the State of North Carolina. He was a member of the State Convention that adopted the Constitution of the United States. He died in Burke county, North Carolina, in 1801 or thereabout. His mother, a native of Augusta county, Virginia, was a daughter of Colonel George Moffett, an officer also of the revolutionary army. She died in Woodford county, near Versailles, Kentucky, in 1815. His days of boyhood were spent alternately in attendance at private schools during the winter months, and in laboring on a farm in the summer seasons. In 1805 he moved to Kentucky with his mother and her family, and there remained until 1817, the date of his return to Augusta county, Virginia. He subsequently turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he was continuously occupied until 1824, when he moved to Ohio and settled in Highland county on a rented farm, situated about seven miles north of Hillsborough. At the expiration of one year he relinquished this farm, and took temporary possession of another rented one, situated about four miles east of Hillsborough, whence, after the passage of another year, he again removed to a neighboring purchased farm, where he resided until 1829. In this year he disposed of his farm property by sale, and settled in Hillsborough, there engaging in business as a dry-goods merchant until 1835. When a young man he had for a time applied his attention to the study of law, while residing in Virginia, and during the leisure hours of later years continued to devote a portion of his attention to legal matters and text books; accordingly, in 1835, after passing the required examination, he was admitted to the bar. In 1836 he connected himself in partnership with Colonel Collins for the practice of law, and afterward, until 1843, was as-

siduously engaged in professional labors. In 1832 he had been elected a member of the House of Representatives of Ohio, and in 1833 of the Ohio Senate, serving in all in the Assembly three years. In 1843 he was elected to Congress and was re-elected at the expiration of his initial term, serving in all four years as a member of that honorable body. While a member of Congress he advocated strongly the annexation of Texas, favored a better settlement with Great Britain of the Oregon Boundary Question, and sustained the bold prosecution of the war with Mexico. In 1847 he returned to his home, and was there occupied constantly in superintending the conduct of his farm, and in attending to the calls of professional life until 1860. Since then he has restricted his legal practice to a very limited sphere, and given his attention mainly to agricultural pursuits. His rank of Major-General of the Ohio militia was conferred upon him in 1834, while he was serving as a member of the State Legislature. His political creed is composed of the cardinal principles which guide the policy of the Democratic party, and his first vote cast at a Presidential election was in favor of Andrew Jackson. His views on theological points and religion are very liberal, and are not circumscribed by the doctrines of any particular church. Energetic, patriotic and public-spirited in the best sense of the term, he has been for many years past one of the leading spirits of his section, and is to-day one of the influential and honored citizens in Highland county, and the enviring country. He was married, April 23d, 1822, to Sarah A. McCue, daughter of Rev. John McCue, an estimable Presbyterian clergyman of Augusta county, Virginia.

ALCUTT, GENERAL CHARLES C., Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Ohio, was born in Columbus, Ohio, February 12th, 1838. He is the son of John M. Walcutt and Muriel (Broderick) Walcutt, who were among the pioneer settlers of Columbus, where the former carried on the business of chair making. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native city, and at the Kentucky Military Institute, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1858. Returning to Columbus, he was elected Surveyor for Franklin county in 1859, and held that position until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he relinquished it in order to offer his services to the government. Hastily raising a military company in the State capital, he entered the service of the United States, April 16th, 1861, with the commission of Captain. In June of the same year he was promoted to the rank of Major, and served on the staff of General Hill until August, when he was appointed Major of the 46th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. In January, 1862, he was appointed to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and, with his regiment, joined the army of Sherman at Paducah, Kentucky, where the Tennessee

river expedition was then in course of organization. At the memorable battle of Shiloh, he received a severe wound in the shoulder from a musket ball which has never been extracted. October 16th, 1862, he was made Colonel of his regiment, and participated in the Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, campaigns. At the battle of Missionary Ridge he was assigned to the command of the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division, 15th Corps, and behaved with such intrepid gallantry in holding the key-point of the field against repeated charges by superior numbers, that he was recommended for promotion in General Sherman's report. From Chattanooga he moved to the defence of Knoxville, still in command of the brigade, and led the assaulting party of the army of the Tennessee at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. After the battle of July 22d, in which the brave McPherson fell, he was raised to the full rank of Brigadier-General. He participated in all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, and after the destruction of the city, fought the only battle—that of Griswoldville—which occurred during the famous march to the sea. In this engagement, isolated from the main body of the army, and with his command reduced to thirteen hundred men, he sustained an attack by a body of Confederate troops over seven thousand strong under General Coombs. He not only bore up against that overwhelming force but finally routed it with such complete success that the number of the enemy left dead and wounded on the field exceeded that of the whole force with which he had entered the engagement. For the notable gallantry displayed on this field he was brevetted Major-General, and again distinguished by a very laudatory notice in the report of General Sherman. He had then received, however, a severe shell-wound in the leg, which disabled him for several months, and he was unable to resume his command until the army entered North Carolina, when he was assigned to the command of the 1st Division of the 14th Army Corps, and a few months later passed with the victorious troops in grand review before the President at Washington. He then took his command to Louisville, where it was mustered out in August, 1865. He personally, however, served in the Western Department until January, 1866, at which date he was mustered out, and accepted the Wardenship of the Ohio Penitentiary. While in this position he accepted also the appointment of a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the United States regular cavalry service, and reported to General Hancock, at St. Louis. But three months later, finding that no imperative duty called him to the life of a soldier in time of peace, he handed in his resignation, and returned to the pursuits of civil life, resuming his position as Warden in the penitentiary. That office was held by him for three years, and he was the first man under whose management the institution returned a revenue to the State treasury. In 1869 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Ohio, and still holds that position. He has always taken a zealous interest in public affairs, and in the cause of education in Columbus. At the present

time he officiates as President of the City School Board. In 1868 he was Presidential Elector for his district, and voted for General Grant. In 1872 he was Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee, and conducted the attendant campaign in Ohio.

NEFF, BENJAMIN, Physician and Member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Ohio, was born on March 16th, 1821, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, his parents being David and Leah (Kauffman) Neff. His education until he had reached the age of sixteen years was obtained in the common schools of his native place. When he was sixteen years old his parents removed to Clark county, Ohio, and he accompanied them thither. They settled in New Carlyle, and in the academy of that place he completed his education, so far as the schools were concerned. After leaving school he commenced teaching, and for the next two years he taught school steadily. At the end of his two years of teaching, he began the study of medicine, having some time previously decided upon entering the medical profession. It was to enable him to do this that he had devoted himself temporarily to teaching. He studied assiduously until he had passed through the preparatory course of reading, when he entered Jefferson Medical College. Here he studied harder than ever, and with such effect that he took and maintained a high position in his class. He graduated from the institution in 1848, and immediately after receiving his diploma commenced practice as a physician in New Carlyle. He speedily attained success in his profession, and was soon in possession of a large practice. Several years ago he took measures to meet a very appreciably felt want in the community where he lived—the want of a first-class drug-store. He established such an one, and added the business of druggist to his thriving practice as a physician. As a citizen he was held in as high esteem in the community as in his professional capacity, and this esteem was practically manifested by choosing him Mayor of the place, a position which he filled with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the citizens. For twelve years, also, he held the office of Treasurer for the village and the township. In the year 1871 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to a seat in the House of Representatives of the Sixtieth General Assembly of Ohio, and was re-elected a member of the House in 1873. He was made Chairman of the Committee on Medical Colleges and a member of the Committee on Universities and Colleges. His course in the Legislature has been an honorable and dignified one, marked by good ability, rigid integrity and fine capacity for the details of legislative business. He has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth L. Hay, of Clark county, whom he married in May, 1848. She died in 1849, leaving

one child, a daughter. In October, 1851, he married Harriet J. Hay, a sister of his first wife, who has borne him five children. Only three of his six children now survive.

HILL, CHARLES WESLEY, Lawyer and Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, was born, July 7th, 1813, at Starksboro, Addison county, Vermont, of New England parentage and of English descent. At the age of four years his parents removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio, and there he passed his youth, himself his own schoolmaster, for he is entirely self-educated. When fifteen years old he commenced learning the saddler's trade, and when he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the craft, commenced on his own account the saddlery business in Erie, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he removed to Elyria, Ohio, where he taught school for one winter, and again changed his residence to Toledo, where, in 1836, he obtained a situation as clerk in a dry-goods house. His leisure hours were devoted to reading law, every moment that he could spare, during the three years that he held this position, being employed in self-culture. Such perseverance was rewarded by his being admitted to practise at the bar in June, 1839, and since that date he has been constantly engaged in the courts, except during his military career. He is regarded as one of the leading counsellors and barristers in his section, and enjoys a large share of patronage. Shortly after the outbreak of the late civil war, he was commissioned, June, 1861, by Governor Dennison, Brigadier-General of the Ohio Volunteer Militia, and took command of a brigade in West Virginia, guarding the different lines of railroads in that State, and connecting General McClellan's command with his base of supplies. While engaged on this service he rendered most valuable aid to the Union cause. In August, 1861, he returned to Columbus, and was placed in command of Camp Chase, where he continued until the following December. While filling that position he drilled, manoeuvred and prepared for service some of the most effective and gallant regiments that were ever called to the field. Among these may be named the 20th, the 31st, the 40th, the 42d—General Garfield's—the 43d—General W. Swayne's regiment—and the 58th, a German regiment. All these different bodies of men were infantry. One cavalry regiment, the 1st Ohio, was also drilled by him and prepared for service. In 1862 he was made Adjutant-General of Ohio, which position he resigned in December, 1863. He was subsequently appointed Colonel of the 120th Infantry, which was shortly afterwards mustered into the United States service at Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, where they guarded the prisoners of war, over three thousand in number, this being the largest military prison in the North. In addition to this post he was placed in command of the frontier extending from Buffalo, New York, to Detroit in Michigan, a coast

line of over three hundred miles, and regarded as one of the most important military departments. In political faith he was an old-line Whig until the dissolution of that party, when he espoused the Republican cause. He has filled the offices of City Clerk and City Solicitor, has been for several years a member of the City Councils, and was at one time Mayor of Toledo to fill a vacancy. He has also been Collector of the Customs for the Port and District of Toledo. For twenty-seven years he has been a member of the Board of Education in Toledo, and for sixteen years President of that body. He is also a trustee of the Toledo University of Arts and Trades. He was married, October 1st, 1843, to Elizabeth Charlotte Titus, of New York city.

HARRIS, HON. JOSIAH, one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve, was born, November 30th, 1783, in Becket, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. His father was one of the captors of General Prescott, and Albert Harris, of Cleveland, has in his possession a silver cup taken from the table in the lower room of the house where the general and his friends had been drinking wine. Josiah was educated in the district schools, and he likewise improved every opportunity in the acquisition of knowledge. He thus became a most thorough and successful teacher himself, and for a number of winters was so employed while a resident of his native State. In 1814 he journeyed to Ohio, travelling entirely on foot, and passing through the burned village of Buffalo, New York, while it was yet smoldering from the British torch. Having reached his destination he located a farm, and returned to Massachusetts. The following year saw him again on his way to Ohio, journeying again on foot, his present trip being to select farms for his friends and neighbors. When the several tracts of land had been chosen and secured, he again returned home, where he remained until 1818, when he removed with his family to Ohio, and located himself in the forest on the site of the present flourishing village of Amherst. He reached his journey's end on July 31 of that year, and on the following day was joined by two neighbors, who lived at four miles distance from his farm, who duly celebrated the birthday of the nation, although they were unprovided with any of the noisy paraphernalia which now seems to be concomitant to that day. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1821, and served in that capacity for thirty-six years, when he resigned the office. He was the first Sheriff of Lorain county, and served for two terms. In 1827 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Cuyahoga county, and was subsequently nominated and elected Senator from the Lorain and Medina districts. He was appointed Judge in 1829. He was also Postmaster of the village for over forty years, being appointed thereto by Return J. Meigs, Postmaster-General of the United States, and at the time of his death was the eldest

postmaster in the country. He was eminently a man of peaceful habits, and during all his long life never spoke an angry word, nor had he an enemy. He was twice married; his first wife was Charity Messenger, and his second was named Anna G. Moore. He died at his home in Amherst, March 26th, 1867, universally regretted.

HOLLINS, WILLIAM ALFRED, Farmer, Soldier, Lawyer and Jurist, was born, June 16th, 1821, at Caledonia, Livingston county, New York. His father was a native of Connecticut, a descendant of some of the early settlers of Boston, and of those who were banished from the colony of Massachusetts on account of their religious belief, being Antinomians and adhering to the party of Anne Hutchinson. At that period these people retired to Providence, which had already been selected as the refuge of others, whose tenets were not in accordance with the stern and unbending creed of the Puritan fathers. His mother was a native of New York, of English and Huguenot ancestry. He grew up towards manhood on a farm in Livingston county, where he labored during the temperate months of the year, while the inclement winter months were devoted to school and the academy. He continued there until he attained the age of eighteen years, when he entered Yale College, from which institution he graduated in 1843. Soon after leaving his *Alma Mater* he commenced teaching, which he only pursued for a few months, and then entered the office of Orlando Hastings & Martin S. Newton, at Rochester, New York, with whom he studied law until his admission to the bar about the close of 1846. From that date until 1855 he practised his profession in Livingston county. In 1856 he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he continued his legal practice. At the outbreak of the civil war he went to West Virginia with the Ohio three months volunteers as a staff-officer under General Charles W. Hill, and after these troops were mustered out of the service he was engaged for a few months, in a similar capacity, assisting in the organization of some of the Ohio volunteer regiments at Camp Chase. He then returned home, where he resumed his professional duties. In 1869 he was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fourth District of Ohio, which position he filled until 1875, when he left the bench and again assumed the role of a counsellor at law, in which he continues, and is also a member of the Board of Education of Toledo. During all these years, whenever the opportunity offered, he has been likewise engaged in agricultural pursuits. In political faith he was in his earlier years a Whig, with which party he was affiliated until it ceased to exist. Since its dissolution he has steadily adhered to the doctrines and tenets of the Republicans. He was married at Toledo in 1863.



W. A. Collins

TOD, HON. DAVID, Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio, February 21st, 1805. His father, the Hon. George Tod, a native of Connecticut, had settled in the Western Reserve five years previously. The year of his arrival he was appointed by Governor St. Clair to act as Secretary of the then Territory. Two years later, when Ohio became a State, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court. He held the office of Judge until the breaking out of the war of 1812, when he resigned the office and entered the army with the rank. He served with credit during the struggle, and was promoted to a colonelcy early in his military career. Shortly after its close he was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, his circuit embracing the whole northern part of Ohio. He remained upon the bench until 1829, after which he resumed the practice of the law, which he continued until his death, in 1841, at the age of sixty-seven. His public and private character were blameless. At this time his son, David, was practising law, having been admitted to the bar in 1827. He had met with great success in his profession at Warren, where he had opened an office immediately after his admission, and where he resided for fifteen years. He had tasted of all the rough experiences of the young country lawyer, being very poor when he began to practise, and having no other pecuniary aid than that which his profession brought him. He had now gained a wide reputation as a criminal lawyer, and was rapidly becoming one of the most popular members of the Ohio bar. In early life he had imbibed a strong love for politics, and Andrew Jackson was his model in all that constituted statesmanship. His first vote was for the success of the Democratic party. In 1838 he became a member of the State Senate as a Democrat. In the memorable Presidential campaign of 1840 he went upon the stump for Van Buren and the Democratic ticket. Though his candidate was unsuccessful, he left the field with a fine record as a speaker, and became more popular than ever with his party. In 1844 he was unanimously nominated for Governor by the Democracy, and was defeated by only a thousand votes, while Henry Clay's (Whig) majority over James K. Polk, in the following month, was about six thousand. Soon after his defeat he retired to his well-known farm at Brier Hill, where he followed agriculture for the next three years. In 1847 President Polk, unsolicited, appointed him United States Minister to Brazil, where he remained until the summer of 1852, rendering effective service to his country, especially in the matter of treaties and the settlement of claims. On his return he entered heartily into the Presidential campaign of that year, which ended in the success of his party candidate, Franklin Pierce. He was also prominent in the last successful campaign of his party, in 1856. In the exciting political events of 1860 he was conspicuous as a member of the Charleston Convention and a strong Douglas man,

and was chosen first Vice-President; and at Baltimore, upon the withdrawal of nearly the entire Southern delegation, followed by the President of the convention, Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, he filled the vacated chair. Up to the time of the firing on Fort Sumter he was warmly interested in the amicable adjustment of the difficulties that were distracting the country and promoting sectional hatred and strife with military arms. At once his patriotic indignation was aroused, and he cast aside all that pertained to party politics and gave his voice and money to the work of raising troops to save the Union from disruption. From his private purse he uniformed a company from his native town—Company B, 19th Regiment—and contributed one thousand dollars to the township fund for military expenses. In 1861 he again received the nomination for Governor. The war-Democrats and the entire Republican party cast their suffrages for him, and he was triumphantly elected, his majority ranging between fifty and sixty thousand votes. He took his seat in January, 1862, and from that time until the close of his administration was popular with all classes. The war fever was at its height when he entered upon his duties, but his predecessor, Hon. William Dennison, had already done much to place the State on a war footing, and was ever ready to give him counsel and support. His position as an iron manufacturer and President of the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad gave him status as a man of business ability, and the details of his office were carefully looked after. He prudently retained the staff of his predecessor, and those who were appointed to office were from the ranks of the patriots, without regard to party. No one questioned his honest and sturdy patriotism, and he brought to every department of his office a wise discretion and sound judgment that secured the confidence of the people. Ohio troops, although they had been active in keeping armed invaders out of the loyal portions of the border States, and especially in saving West Virginia from the grip of the foe, had as yet suffered but little loss in battle. The battle of Pittsburgh Landing came with its terrible slaughter. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois suffered severely. Governor Tod at once took measures to have all wounded and sick Ohioans cared for. Steamboats were chartered to convey surgeons, nurses and supplies to their relief. A complete system of relief was afterwards organized, and put in force wherever occasion demanded it. He was particularly active in securing the State from armed invasion. It was during his administration that Clement L. Vallandigham achieved a certain notoriety by his persistent efforts to array the anti-war-Democrats in open hostility to the government, and who was afterwards arrested and sent into exile for treasonable utterances. It was at one time supposed that the Emancipation Proclamation would chill the ardor of Ohio's Executive, as he had been an active Democrat all his life; but he made no allusion to it in his message of that year, but it was full of suggestions for prosecuting the war, criticised

the conduct of the rebellious States and recommended the passage of an act to enable the soldiers in the field to vote at State and Presidential elections. The absence of so many war-Democrats and Republicans had emboldened the leaders of the anti-war element, and they had been almost successful in controlling the State. The authorities at Washington found an active supporter in Governor Tod during his entire term of office. He visited that city for advice and counsel, and to make suggestions, and was on a very friendly footing with the martyr President, who, on Chase's retirement, offered him the Secretaryship of the Treasury; it was declined. During his administration many great battles were fought, and upon him devolved the task of keeping up the quota of the State in the field. He was faithful to every trust, prudent in management and a man of the people. He belonged to the noble band of war Democrats who may really be said to have held the balance of power in the dark days of the war; who stood by the President they had not helped to make, and who never wavered in their allegiance to him and the government he was sworn to protect. In the peaceful pursuits of business he was a very active man, as a railroad promoter, iron manufacturer, etc. He was identified with the building of the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad, and he energetically pushed the development of the vast coal fields of the Mahoning valley. After the close of his administration he devoted himself entirely to business. He died at his farm, known as Brier Hill, in Mahoning county, Ohio, November 13th, 1868.

BAVLESS, FRANKLIN D., Lawyer, was born in Adams county, Ohio, February 2d, 1839. His preliminary education was acquired at West Union, in the same State. During 1858-59 he was engaged in teaching school, but in 1860-61 returned to his books and student life. In the winter of 1861-62 he reassumed for a brief period the role of educator, and also, in the course of the latter year, commenced the study of law under the supervision of Major J. W. McFerren (of the 70th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry). In the following July he enlisted as a private in the 91st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. July 20th, 1864, at Stevenson's Depot, near Winchester, Virginia, he was severely wounded (gun-shot) in and through both thighs. He was subsequently unfitted for active service, through the effects of this casualty, until he was mustered out, in June, 1865. He had, however, in the preceding January returned to his company, at Martinsburg, Virginia. He never applied for pension, and deems it the reverse of creditable to all save the very poor to make application for recompense in such a form. Upon the completion of his studies in law with J. K. Billings, of Adams county, Ohio, he was admitted to the bar, April 23d, 1866, at Portsmouth, Ohio. In this year he was the Democratic nominee and

candidate for the General Assembly, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Colonel Phillips. Owing to the strength of the Republican party, then in power in the county, he was defeated by twenty votes. In 1869 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Adams County, and was re-elected in 1871. In 1873 he was the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, and owed his defeat to local strife connected with the removal of the county-seat. Since then he has been constantly and successfully engaged in professional labors, and is widely and favorably known for his able conduct particularly of criminal cases. He assisted in the prosecution of Frank Hardy, for the murder of J. M. Rice, his stepfather. This criminal, found guilty of murder in the first degree, received from the governor a commutation of his sentence, and was condemned to imprisonment for life. He assisted also in the prosecution of J. W. Harper, for the murder of Luther Collier, when a verdict of murder in the second degree was awarded. He assisted also in the defence of James H. Daugherty and John Warden, for the murder of Morris Edgington. He was married, November 22d, 1869, to Helen M. Young, daughter of James F. Young, of Youngsville, Ohio.

STEEL, REV. SAMUEL, D. D., was born near Londonderry, Ireland, May 29th, 1796. He received his classical education in that country, and came to America in 1816. He first entered his brother's wholesale store in Philadelphia, where he remained until he united with the church. Having determined to study for the ministry, he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, in June, 1822. After remaining there about two years he was offered the position of tutor in the family of James Caldwell, who was then proprietor of the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia. This he accepted, and while there preached to an adjacent church called Anthony's Creek. In April, 1824, he was licensed to preach by the Lexington Presbytery, at Mossy Creek. He taught for a year, and then acted as a missionary in Rockingham county. In the fall of 1824 he returned to Princeton, and completed his studies in the following year. In April, 1825, he received a call to preach at Hopkinsville, Kentucky. He visited the place, but concluded not to accept the call. As he was returning he was invited to preach at Winchester. This led to his settlement in Kentucky. During the following year he preached to the congregations at Winchester and Richmond, and at the close of this period at Winchester and Hopewell. In the spring of 1828 he received an invitation to visit Hillsborough, Ohio. This, however, did not result in his immediate settlement in this place. He remained in Kentucky, giving up in the latter part of 1829 his charge at Winchester, and adding Horeb to Hopewell. In the spring of 1833, while at the General Assembly in

Philadelphia, he was induced to accept an agency of the Presbyterian Board of Education, at the suggestion of Dr. John Breckinridge. In this position he remained until May, 1834, when he accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Hillsborough, Ohio. Here he remained until the time of his death, which occurred November 22d, 1869. He was twice married, his first wife being the adopted daughter of his brother, John Steel. Her name was Ann Jane Russell. His second wife was E. A., daughter of Rev. Robert Stuart, D. D., of Walnut Hill, near Lexington, Kentucky. Dr. Steel left three children, two sons and a daughter.

STEDMAN, GENERAL WILLIAM, was born in Granville, Ohio, November 26th, 1815. His father was one of Ohio's early settlers, and helped to found the town of Granville, which is the namesake of his birthplace, in Massachusetts. When William had reached the age of twelve his father died. At the age of eighteen he entered the preparatory department of Hudson College, and thence went to Athens College for a regular course, but was compelled to relinquish his purpose on account of ill health. In the spring of 1837 he married Elizabeth Elmore, of Randolph, and began the life of a farmer. He was also interested, at the same time, in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. His political convictions were very decided, and as soon as he was old enough to shape his course he warmly embraced the anti-slavery sentiment of the times and espoused the cause of universal freedom. As soon as the Republican party was formed he became an active and influential member of that organization in the State of Ohio. In 1859 he was elected to the State Legislature. The opening of the rebellion found him in active sympathy with Lincoln's administration, and soon after a captain in the 7th Ohio Infantry (three months' service). Returning from that campaign with a creditable record, at the request of Governor Dennison, he began the recruiting of men for the 6th Ohio Cavalry. Having completed his duties in this direction, he was commissioned Major of the regiment. Two years later, in August, 1863, he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and early in 1864 was made Colonel. He was one of the best cavalry officers in the service, and possessed the full confidence of his superiors and subordinates. In his campaigns he was accompanied by his three sons as members of his regiment, all of whom returned in safety, though impaired health fell to the lot of two of them. He participated in many severe engagements, and in innumerable skirmishes and brushes with the enemy, incident to cavalry service. In October, 1864, his three years' term of service having expired, he returned home in not the best of health. He was returned to the Legislature in 1865, and to the State Senate in 1868. His military service had debilitated his system, and left him

without the vitality necessary to combat acute disease. He died of yellow fever, at Santiago de Cuba, July 6th, 1869, whither he had been sent three months previous, as Consul, under appointment of President Grant. On a foreign shore, away from his kindred, without a familiar voice to soothe his dying moments, one of Ohio's bravest soldiers and most honorable citizens passed to rest.

SCOTT, WILLIAM II., Real Estate Dealer, was born in Columbia, South Carolina, on September 3d, 1825. While he was yet a child he removed with his parents to Connecticut, and eventually to Toledo, Ohio. He enjoyed the advantages of a good common school education, and the higher and better advantage—beyond that afforded by any school—of careful home instruction and training, by a father whose knowledge was rich and varied, and whose ability to impart it to his sons was exceptional. His general education, moreover, was supplemented by a two years' study of the general principles of law, without, however, any purpose of entering the legal profession. For a few years after reaching his majority he remained in Toledo, assisting his father in the management of an extensive real estate business, and contributing from time to time to the columns of the *Toledo Blade*, of which paper his father, Joseph W. Scott, was then the editor and part proprietor. In 1849 he removed to Adrian, Michigan, where he remained until 1865, engaged for the most part in agricultural and horticultural pursuits, of which he was exceedingly fond, but at the same time continuing the management of his real estate interests in Toledo. While there he, together with a few of the other leading citizens of Adrian, became interested in the institution of the college which the Wesleys of the Northwest proposed to locate there, if the people of Adrian would co-operate sufficiently. The project was a successful one. The site was provided, three large college buildings were erected and nearly all the cost of the enterprise, about \$100,000, was borne by the citizens of Adrian. Mr. Scott continued to be one of the most active members of the Board of Trustees of Adrian College, as well as of the Board of Education and of the City Common Schools in Adrian until 1865, when his real estate interests in Toledo had grown to such proportions as to require his personal presence and attention. While in Adrian, besides his devotion to the cause of education, he was active in promoting and fostering agricultural and horticultural interests, and was President of the Adrian Horticultural Society, which became a permanent institution, with a large and valuable library. On again becoming a citizen of Toledo he fully identified himself with the city which has been the source of all his material prosperity, and interested himself actively in its various public institutions. He is now Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the Toledo University of Arts

and Trades, founded by his father. He was for two terms President of the Toledo Library Association, and gave it needed pecuniary assistance. He felt that this library did not sufficiently meet the needs of the large portion of the community, whose desire for reading was greatly circumscribed by the large cost of procuring books, and therefore he took the first steps toward the creation of an absolutely free library. It was through his exertions, eventually seconded by those of a few other gentlemen of Toledo, that a bill was presented in the Legislature, which, failing to become a law the first winter, was passed in the year following, and which gives to Toledo, alone of cities of the first-class in the State of Ohio, a free library, sustained by taxation, and entirely untrammelled by connection with any other institution. The success of the experiment is sufficiently indicated by the fact that in some months the drawings of books from the library have amounted to over 8000 volumes. While residing in Adrian, William Scott was married to Mary A. Winans, and there all their children, three daughters and one son, were born.

MASSIE, GENERAL NATHANIEL, Pioneer Settler and Governor of Ohio, was born in Goochland county, Virginia, December 28th, 1763. His father—a farmer in easy circumstances and of plain good sense—educated his sons for the practical business of life. In 1780 Nathaniel was for a short time in the revolutionary army. After his return he studied surveying, and in 1783 left to seek his fortunes in Kentucky. Here he practised his profession, and joined with it the locating of lands. He soon acquired the adroitness of the backwoodsman, and especially was this the case in hunting. He could “take a reckoning” with the best of them in clear or cloudy weather, and could compute distances more correctly than most of the old hunters. He was cool and courageous, and soon became acknowledged as a leader. He became interested with General James Wilkinson in speculations in salt, but with what success is not known. In his business of surveyor he often risked his life—in fact, his business was a continual risk, as the opposition of the Indians was only exceeded by the determination of the whites to survey their land grants. Prior to 1790 much of this work was done by stealth. In 1791 he founded the settlement of Manchester, in Adams county, by offering premiums to immigrants. During the next two years he was engaged in surveying in that vicinity. In the fall of 1793 he went on a surveying tour on the Scioto, a dangerous undertaking. He was accompanied on the expedition by the celebrated Duncan M'Arthur as a chairman or marker. He underwent the most extreme privations in this and other expeditions of like nature. In 1798, with the aid of Duncan M'Arthur, he laid out the town of Chillicothe, on his own land. This was the founda-

tion of the settlement of the Scioto valley. He enjoyed the confidence of Governor St. Clair, and, receiving the appointment of Colonel, it was through his exertions that the militia of this region was organized. He was a member of the Convention which formed the State Constitution, and was afterwards elected Senator from Ross county, and at the first session of the State Legislature was elected Speaker. Some of the best provisions in the original fundamental law of the State bear the impress of his mind. He also became a Major-General of militia under the new Constitution. He was at one time one of the largest landholders in the State of Ohio. He was in his time one of the most popular citizens in the State, and in 1807 was candidate for Governor against Hon. Return J. Meigs. His opponent was elected by a small majority, but the election was declared invalid because Meigs had not resided in the State long enough to be eligible. Under the circumstances General Massie refused to accept the office. After the decision in his favor he immediately resigned. As often as circumstances would permit he represented Ross county in the Legislature. He died, November 3d, 1813, and was buried on his farm at the falls of Paint Creek, Ross county.

KING, HON. RUFUS, Lawyer, was born, May 30th, 1817, at Chillicothe, Ohio, and was educated at Kenyon College and Harvard University. Upon leaving college he returned to his native State and settled in Cincinnati, where he rapidly achieved eminence at the bar through the ability he evinced as a counsellor and advocate. In February, 1864, Governor Brough tendered him the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court, but he declined this offer, as he had many others, for political advancement and personal aggrandizement, preferring to devote himself to his professional duties, and to those enterprises which were calculated to increase the culture and happiness of the people of the community in which he made his home. No man is more thoroughly identified with the permanent prosperity of Cincinnati than Mr. King, and certainly no one stands higher in the confidence and regard of the public. For fourteen years he was an active member of its School Board, and during ten years he occupied the office of its President. As a member and as a presiding officer he rendered invaluable service in building up and improving the system of public education in Cincinnati, which now ranks among the best in the country. He had the leading part also in founding the Public Library of that city. He is President of the Law Library Association, and his selection to this office indicates the estimation in which he is held by the members of the bar. He is President of the Board of Trustees of Cincinnati University, an institution that promises to be one of the leading seats of learning in the country. Mr. King appeared as one of the counsel in the “Bette case,” an action



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which, under that name, became popularly known, and his argument attracted general attention. It was exhaustive in research, clear and forcible in the interpretation of the statutes, remarkable for its presentation of authorities and principle, and characterized throughout by trenchant reasoning and scholarly finish. His last public office was that of a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio. In this representative body of the ablest men of Ohio he succeeded Judge Waite, who had been appointed to the Chief-Justiceship of the United States, as President. In the position of presiding officer he secured the friendship and kindest regard of the members, and received the commendations of the public for the distinguished ability with which he had, in that important capacity, served the State. He well deserves the honors accorded him for the vigilance and the labor he has given to perfect the public school system; for his support of all movements aiming at the ennoblement of national character and the advancement of public interests, and in recognition of his legal attainments, which have added lustre to the history of the Cincinnati bar.

WALLANDIGHAM, CLEMENT L., Lawyer, was born in 1822 at New Lisbon, Columbia county, Ohio, and is descended from Huguenot ancestors. He received a good common-school education, and made rapid progress in all studies, and completed his literary acquisitions at Jefferson College, Ohio, where he remained about a year. After leaving this institution, he became the Principal of the academy at Snow Hill, Maryland, which position he held for two years. In 1840 he relinquished his connection with the academy and returned to his home in Ohio, where he at once commenced the study of law, which he pursued with ardor until 1842, when he was admitted to practise at the bar, being then but twenty years of age. The position of a barrister was a stepping-stone to higher honors, and in 1845 he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature, and re-elected in 1846. From the close of his last term until 1849 he was identified with the *Dayton Empire*, becoming its chief editor, and through this journal he greatly enhanced his influence as a politician. When his connection with the paper terminated, he gave his attention almost wholly to politics and the practice of the law, holding until 1856 various subordinate local positions. In that year he was a member of the Ohio Democratic State Convention, which was held in Cincinnati. In the autumn of the same year he was nominated on the Democratic ticket as a representative to the Thirty-fifth Congress, in opposition to the then incumbent, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, and after a thorough canvass was elected, and was re-elected two years subsequently. At the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and during all of the Thirty-sixth, he was on the important Committee on Territories. At the

close of his second term he was a third time elected, and represented his district until March 3d, 1863. While in Congress he was a consistent opponent of the policy of the government in reference to the war. At the close of his last term of service in that body he returned to Ohio, and resumed for a short time his legal pursuits. His name had already been favorably mentioned by his Democratic friends as the nominee for gubernatorial honors, and he engaged in a popular canvass of the State, freely stating his position and criticising the government in its efforts to sustain the Union. On April 13th, 1863, General Burnside issued his general order, No. 38, in which he announced, *inter alia*, that all persons who were in the habit of declaring themselves in sympathy for the enemy were to be arrested, tried, and if found guilty, should be sent beyond the lines, and into the lines of their friends. On May 1st, 1863, he made a speech on the current issues at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in consequence of which he was arrested three days subsequently. On May 5th he applied, through his counsel, for a writ of *habeas corpus* to Judge Leavitt of the United States District Court at Cincinnati, to which General Burnside responded. Judge Leavitt decided that the legality of the arrest depended upon the extent of the necessity for making it, and that was to be determined by the military commander, and so decidedly refused application of the writ. He was thereupon tried by court-martial, Brigadier-General R. B. Potter presiding, and on the 16th of May found guilty. He was first sentenced to confinement in Fort Warren, Boston harbor, which sentence was commuted by President Lincoln to banishment from the North, an order being issued that he should be taken, under a secure guard, to the headquarters of General Rosecrans, and be put by him beyond the Union lines, and in case of his return, to be arrested and to be put into close custody for the term of his sentence. This order was duly executed, but he soon ran the blockade and went to Canada, taking up his residence at Windsor, opposite Detroit. Meanwhile the Democratic Convention, which assembled at Cincinnati in June, 1863, denounced the sentence of banishment as a violation of the Constitution, and he was nominated by this body as their candidate for Governor; and at the election, held in October of the same year, he was defeated by Brough by the unprecedented majority of 101,099 votes. His case had been taken to the United States Supreme Court, and was decided February 15th, 1864. A writ of *certiorari* had been asked directing the Judge Advocate General to revise the sentence of the court-martial as illegal for a citizen. This writ was refused, as the court decided the court-martial was legal; and even if illegal, the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the case, as a purely civil court could take no cognizance of the actions of a military tribunal. On March 7th, 1861, he wrote his celebrated letter on "Retaliation" from Windsor, in which he advised all citizens of Dayton, Ohio, who had suffered at the hands of Union soldiers to retaliate in kind, being their only course. He returned to Ohio June 15th,

1864, although the term of his sentence had not expired, trusting to the public sentiment of the locality that he would not be molested. On the same day he addressed the Democratic Convention at Hamilton, and two days later another at Dayton. He was not arrested again by the government, as he had not done anything very public or important. In both 1864 and 1868 he ardently advocated the election of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency, having served as a delegate to both the Democratic National Conventions of those years, held at Chicago and New York; and on the defeat of his party in the latter year, he retired for a time from the political arena. When he emerged from his privacy he had abandoned his former position, and advised a new departure for the Democracy, based on an acquiescence in the results of the war, and in the reconstruction legislation of Congress. He enjoyed an excellent reputation as a lawyer, and was a man of fine abilities. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and served as a delegate in both the State and General Conventions of the church. He was defending a man charged with murder, and while handling a pistol to illustrate the homicidal act, he accidentally shot himself, and the wound proved mortal, his death occurring June 17th, 1871.

WOODS, JOSEPH THATCHER, M. D., Physician, was born, March 16th, 1831, in the town of Columbiana, Ohio. His father is of German descent, the grandfather of the latter having emigrated to this country with his two brothers to better their fortunes. Their surname was Woltz.

Having found employment in a pious Friend's family, he not only imbibed their tenets, but requested them to Anglicize his name, and this effort resulted in the present nomenclature of "Woods." One of the brothers, however, retained his original appellation, and thus the families are by name divided. Dr. Woods' mother was Rebecca Thatcher, said to be a lineal descendant of a man bearing that name who came from England in the "Mayflower," 1620. He received his education primarily in a district school in Portage county, Ohio, and completed it by occupying in study minutes and hours that were not devoted to aiding his father in the cultivation of a farm. He was constantly engaged in acquiring all useful knowledge by close reading. Having resolved to study medicine, he placed himself under the preceptorship of the family physician, although he was entirely without means; but by dint of performing extra work, especially in harvest time, teaching school in the winter, and the practice of the severest economy, he was at length able to command the means by which he attended the lectures delivered in the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which institution he afterwards graduated. He commenced the practice of his profession at a "cross-roads" in Hancock county, Ohio, where he established a professional reputation, perfectly satisfactory to himself at

least, and where he continued until August, 1862, when he entered the United States service as the Surgeon of the 99th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was subsequently consolidated with the 50th Ohio, and he was retained as the Surgeon. With these commands he was continually at the front, and participated in various campaigns, especially that of Atlanta. He was permanently detailed as one of the operating Surgeons of the division, and was often in charge of hospitals at the front, as well as Surgeon of various posts. The last year of his service was occupied with staff duty, and in this he continued until the close of the war. After his return home, he accepted an appointment as Professor of Physiology and Histology in the Cleveland, Ohio, Medical College, and filled that chair for six years. He subsequently withdrew his connection with that school and removed to Toledo, where he resumed the practice of his profession. In political matters he takes a deep interest, and has ever been an ardent Republican, but has never had any aspirations for filling any office in the gift of the people. He is still unmarried.

INSDALE, BURKE A., President of Hiram College, was born, of New England parentage, in Wadsworth, Medina county, Ohio, March 31st, 1837. Until after reaching manhood he worked on a farm, and then entered the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, now Hiram College. Previous to this time, however, he had attended the public schools of the neighborhood, and had had a few terms of higher instruction in the Eclectic Institute. He had had the usual experience of rural school-teaching that falls to the lot of so many young men in this country, who are anxious to improve their minds and attain to a high grade of scholarship. In 1860 he was made an assistant-teacher in the institute above referred to, and held the position for two years, when he resigned. At the age of twenty-five he was united in marriage to Mary E. Turner, of Cleveland, and about the same time entered the ministry of the Christian Church, in which he has since preached very regularly. In 1863 he returned to Hiram as an instructor, remaining six years, and then went to Solon, Cuyahoga county, to fill the pulpit of the Christian Church there, in which pastorate he remained two years. Thence he moved to Cleveland to fill the same position in a church of the same denomination. In 1866 a religious newspaper, favoring the cause of his accepted faith, was started in Cleveland, called the *Christian Standard*, and for three years he was on its editorial staff, the literary labor of book-reviewing being a part of his duties. In 1869 he was elected Professor of History and English Literature in Alliance College, which position he acceptably filled for one year, and afterward occupied the same chair in Hiram College for a like period. He received a flattering recognition of his qualities as a scholar and tutor in 1870,

when he was elected to the Presidency of Hiram College. In connection with his duties as President, he has also filled the chair of Philosophy, History and Biblical Literature. In the field of literature he is a frequent contributor to the *Christian Quarterly*, and in 1872 a Cincinnati firm published a work from his pen entitled "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Gospels," which was well received by readers of religious literature and inquiring minds generally. In his writings he naturally leans very strongly to religious subjects, although he is very fond of the historical as well. He has not been a settled pastor since 1867, but is, nevertheless, a constant preacher. He has received the honorary degree of A. M. from Bethany College, West Virginia, and Williams College, Massachusetts. No State outside of New England is more famed for its institutions of learning than Ohio, and Professor Hinsdale, although a comparatively young man, holds a high rank among the instructors of youth. He is a man of commanding appearance, approaching six feet in height, with a well-built frame to support a powerful intellect, that is ever active in promoting some idea with voice or pen.

JOHNS, DANIEL JAY, Physician, was born, March 18th, 1797, in West Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and was educated at Salisbury, Connecticut. Having selected medicine as his future profession, he studied that science in the medical department of Yale College, and, after a careful examination by the professors and trustees of the institution, received in 1818 a license to practise as a physician and surgeon. This date was prior to the passage of the law which afterwards required the regular graduate to receive a diploma. In the summer of the same year he removed to Ohio and settled at Wellington, a town which then existed only in name, and in which locality he has ever since resided. He practised medicine among the early settlers as well as among the aborigines. One of the latter was Captain Williams, a half-breed, who had carried orders from General (afterwards President) Harrison to Crown at Sandusky; this Williams was the son of a daughter of Parson Williams, who had been stolen by the Indians during the French war. His practice extended throughout the then county of Medina (now Lorain and Medina) more than twenty miles in all directions from his home in Wellington, and there was but another professional associate in all that territory, so sparse was the population. He was actively engaged for over forty years. He is now nearly four-score years of age, but retains his health remarkably well. Some time ago he had an arm broken by the fall of a limb, and it remained paralyzed for the period of two years, but he has since regained its use. His political proclivities inclined him to vote the Democratic ticket, but after the election of General Jackson to the Presidency he became a Whig; and since the dissolution of the latter party

has adhered to the Republican organization. He was elected a Magistrate, and served in that capacity for two terms. In 1838 he was appointed Associate Judge, and was on the bench for seven years. In 1851 he was General Agent of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, and remained in that office until the completion of the road. In token of the valuable services he rendered that company, and as a mark of their appreciation of his efforts in their behalf, he was tendered by them a free pass over the line during life. He was married in 1823 to Mary Wadsworth; she died in 1870, leaving a numerous family.

MOSLER, GUSTAVE, Manufacturer, of Cincinnati, was born at Hultschim, Prussia, April 22d, 1816. He served an apprenticeship as a lithographer, and for many years carried on quite extensively the lithographic business in the old country. But desiring a new and freer field, and being concerned, unfavorably to the reigning family, with the Prussian domestic troubles of that time, he determined to come to the United States, and accordingly landed in New York with his family July 3d, 1849. In New York he learned cigar-making. This he followed for some time after locating in Cincinnati, to which city he removed in 1851. In 1853, in addition to the manufacturing of cigars, he began the lithographic business. These two he carried on quite largely until the monetary crisis in 1857, when he was compelled, under the pressure of the times, to turn his attention into a new channel. And now commencing the world anew, as when he first landed in America, so far as everything but a large and favorable friendship was concerned, he in the same year became business manager of the old German paper, *Lockwachter*. In 1859, in connection with several workmen of different safe manufactories, he organized the Diebold, Bahmann & Co. Safe Manufactory. In 1865 he established the Mosler, Moorman & Co. Mantel and Grate Works. And shortly after this, with Mr. Frederick Bahmann, he established the Mosler, Bahmann & Co. Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe Manufactory. He was President of the company during his life, and lived to see it one of the most flourishing manufacturing establishments of the country. A member of seven different social orders, he filled in them some of the highest and most responsible positions. His wife was Sophia Wiener. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters. Mr. Mosler was one of the most unwearingly active business men of Cincinnati. In all his adventures he was not probably successful, in the popular sense of the term, but in all of them he was eminently successful in leaving an honorable reputation. He died September 28th, 1874. One of his sons is Herr Henry Mosler, the artist, now resident at Munich, the old art capital of Germany. This young artist has already a world-wide reputation. In the night schools of Cincinnati he began his

education. For many years his day hours were spent in the tobacco factory, and his spare moments at all times with James Beard and his own easel. Two years during the war of the rebellion he was sketch correspondent of *Hopner's Weekly*, and Aide-de-Camp to General Nelson and Brigadier-General Johnston of Indiana. One of his most popular productions is the famous "Lost Cause," which established his reputation as one of the first of American artists. Many others of his works have been placed among the best American productions of art, and have brought European prices. He is married to Sarah Cahn, sister of D. Cahn, once proprietor of the Gibson House, and has two children. Mr. Max Mosler, brother of the artist, now fills his father's place in the manufactory, and is President of the company. Like the artist brother, he began his business career in a tobacco factory. Before and during the war these brothers carried on quite an extensive cigar manufactory. But this business not proving desirable, he finally entirely abandoned it. In 1862 Max entered the army as Lieutenant in the 108th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After one year's service, he was compelled to resign on account of bad health. When his father organized the safe works in 1869, he entered his employ as general agent for the company; which position he filled until in 1874, when he took the place he now holds. He has made several trips to Europe, and travelled over the greater part of that continent. He is one of the most thorough-going and accomplished young business men of Cincinnati, and recently the entire management of the vast business of the firm of which he is member has devolved upon him. From the smallest beginning this house has arisen to vast proportions, employing several hundred workmen, and sending out yearly to all parts of the United States and Canada thousands of their fine safes. The oldest member of the firm now is Mr. Frederick Bahmann, an old safe manufacturer, who was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1820, and early emigrated to this country. He soon after located in Cincinnati, where he has lived a successful and honorable career. A few years ago he met with the great misfortune of losing one of his legs, at which time his active connection with the house ceased.

EARL, WILLIAM COOK, Editor and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was born at Kendall, now Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, May 23d, 1817, and is a son of Gilberthorp and Sarah Earl, both natives of New Jersey, and of English descent. His youth was passed on a farm until he reached his seventeenth birthday, and during the winter seasons he attended school in the primitive structures of those days. After leaving the farm he became a clerk, and afterwards a partner in a store, remaining there altogether about ten years. He next engaged in the milling and manu-

facturing business, which he followed for several years. On leaving this occupation he became editor of the *Massillon News*, which he conducted successfully for three years, and then accepted the position of Freight and Ticket Agent at Massillon for the then Ohio & Pennsylvania, now the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway. He remained in that connection two years, and left it to accept the post of General Freight and Ticket Agent on the recently completed extension of that road from Crestline to Fort Wayne, then known as the Ohio & Indiana Railroad. On retiring from that position he removed to Toledo, where he edited for some time the *Daily Toledo Blade*, which he relinquished to assume the duties of the office he has filled for the past fifteen years—that of Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of Ohio. In 1850 he was Grand Master of the same jurisdiction, and for eight years has been its representative in the Grand Lodge of the United States. He has been for a number of years President of the Toledo Agricultural Works. In political matters he was formerly an old-line Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party he has been an active and zealous member of the same. He has never sought political office, being content with the occupations and positions he has held in private life. He served for seven years as Canal Collector; was a Trustee of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum for ten years, being appointed by three different Governors; and is now, by election, a member of the Police Board of the city of Toledo. He was married, January 30th, 1843, by Rev. John Swan, at Massillon, to Harriet T. Wheeler, formerly of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and who is still living. His family consists of four sons, all of whom have now grown to manhood.

JOHNSON, HON. W. W., Lawyer, Banker and Jurist, was born, August 17th, 1826, in Muskingum county, Ohio. His father removed from Litchfield county, Connecticut, and his mother from Brooke county, Virginia, in 1803, and were among the earliest settlers of eastern Ohio. Their son was reared in the country, having the advantages and subject to the usual incidents of life on a new farm, engaged in clearing and cultivating it, and attending the log school-house in the winters. Being ambitious of mental culture, he devoted all of his leisure moments to the improvement of his mind; endowed with studious habits, he passed his evenings and rainy days in study and reading, and later in life taught school in winter for some five years. In 1849 he studied mathematics for one session at Muskingum College; and in April, 1850, commenced reading law in Cincinnati, under the preceptorship of the late Judge Parker. He remained with him only three months, finishing his course in the office of Judge Convers, of Zanesville, a man pre-eminent in that part of the State for his great learning in the law, of which he gave his students the benefit, inspiring



Phil. H. Sheridan

MAJOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY

them with a portion of his own zeal for the profession. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1852, by Judges Ranney, Stillwell, Jewett, and Alexander, who examined him in person, without the usual form of appointing a committee. In the autumn of the same year he located in Ironton, Lawrence county, Ohio, where he has since resided. Filled with an honorable emulation, with a fair field before him, it was not long before he became known as a rising man in his profession. In 1858 he was elected Judge of the second subdivision of the Seventh Judicial District, and was twice re-elected. With an interval of two years at the bar, he continued on the bench until 1873, when he resigned to try the benefits of a change for his health. In 1874 he was nominated by the Republican Convention to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court occasioned by the resignation of the late Judge Stone. The nomination was by acclamation and a marked testimonial to his standing as a Judge. After his resignation, above referred to, he took charge of the Second National Bank of Ironton, where he continued until February, 1876, when he accepted the appointment tendered him by Governor Hayes, as one of the Supreme Court Commission—under the amendment to the Constitution of the State—to dispose of the accumulated docket of the Supreme Court. In the community where he resides he enjoys the entire confidence of all who know him, regardless of party or condition, as one of the purest of men, reliable in every respect, though modest and retiring, passing for less than his real worth—a man of great and substantial attainments. He was married in 1854 to Ella, daughter of the late Judge Blocksom, of Zanesville, Ohio.



SHERIDAN, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

PHILIP HENRY, was born in the village of Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, March 6th, 1831. His parents were recent emigrants from county Cavan, in the north of Ireland, and were devout Catholics. He was scrupulously reared in this faith. About his native village there had long been gathering a Catholic population, and the "Church of St. Joseph" there was noted as one of the oldest houses of worship in the State. He received the usual advantages of the rural schools, and when old enough to help in the support of the family, he was placed as store clerk with a Mr. Talbot, a small hardware dealer, where he remained for some time. His employer, taking an interest in him, taught him mathematics and encouraged him to study history. The boy was intelligent, active, and faithful. An opportunity to do better being offered, he entered the service of a Mr. Henry Dutton, also as a store clerk. Meantime his studies in mathematics and history were progressing with success, and he began to aspire to something better than the life of a clerk in a country store. There was quite a pressure being brought upon General Thomas Ritchey for the appointment

to a vacancy at West Point, and he tells this story: "At last there came a letter accompanied by no testimonials, no influential recommendations or appeals from wealthy parents. It simply asked that the place might be given to the writer, and was signed 'Phil. Sheridan.' The boy needed no recommendation, for I knew him and his father before him, and I appointed him at once." When the future general entered West Point he was seventeen years old, and he found himself in the same class with James B. McPherson, afterwards general, and who met his death in the late war. Among his other classmates were Schofield, Terrell, Tyler, Sill, and the rebel General Hood. His high animal spirits made his career at West Point a troublesome one for his preceptors, and though above the average, he was not high in his recitations because of his frequent appearance in the column of demerits. He was continually transgressing the rules, and on one occasion flogged a classmate for an alleged insult. For this he was compelled to stay an additional year at the academy. This little incident explains why, though the date of his admission was in the year 1848, he was not admitted to the service till 1853. His suspension had thrown him over into the class succeeding that in which he should have graduated. When in his twenty-third year, having finished his course, he was assigned to the 1st Infantry as Brevet Second Lieutenant, and was soon promoted to a full Second Lieutenant in the 4th Infantry. His first service was on the Texas frontier against the Indians. One story of the way his promotion was brought about is as follows:

"Lieutenant Sheridan had ere long to try his powers with the Apache warriors. One day he was outside the fort with two others, when a band of those savages suddenly sprang upon them. The chief, not dreaming of resistance from three men amid several times their number, leaped from his 'fiery mustang' to seize his prisoners. In an instant Sheridan was on the back of the wild charger and galloping away to Fort Duncan. He summoned the troops to arms, seized his pistols without dismounting, and hastened back like a flying warrior to the aid of the two companions who were heroically fighting for life. Dashing up to the enraged chief, he levelled a pistol at his head, 'crack' went the little weapon, and, with a mad leap into the air, the Indian fell dead at the feet of the Lieutenant's horse. The soldiers that followed him then came up, and the just now exulting band was ridden down and most of the number killed. The valiant deed, however, won no commendation from the commandant of the fort, who seemed to have a Southern prejudice against the 'Western boy.' The irritated, jealous officer charged his lieutenant with breach of discipline because he was away from his command. That commander was a Confederate general in the late civil war. For two years Sheridan was thus employed in the defence of the Southern frontier; at one time leading a company of soldiers to a threatened settlement, and at another cautiously making explorations, not knowing where the stealthy savage would rise from ambush, or fire his weapon from its unknown seclusion. But the unfortunate displeasure of his superior officer, and the collisions attending, induced Sheridan to seek a different post of duty. Accordingly the War Department, in the spring of 1855,

created him a full Lieutenant in the 4th Infantry, then in Oregon."

Until the opening of the war, with only a brief interval, he was on the frontier in active service. In 1855 he commanded the escort of an exploring party through Oregon, seeking a route for a branch of the Pacific Railroad. The following year he behaved so gallantly in a fight with the Yokimas, near Fort Vancouver, as to receive special mention in general orders. He had command of the Yokima reservation in 1857, and his admirable control of affairs elicited praise from General Scott. He soon after established a military post at Yamhill, and concluded an advantageous treaty with the Coquillo Indians. He had become a daring Indian fighter, well versed in their mode of warfare, but never provoking them, and always ready to preserve the peace. At last he was rewarded with a Captain's commission in the 13th Infantry, and with it news came of the threatenings of civil war. This suited his combative nature. "If they *will* fight us," he wrote to a friend in "the States," "let them know we accept the challenge." And he added, with an ambition rather dwarfish in view of what he afterwards attained: "Who knows? Perhaps I may have a chance to earn a Major's commission." The war cloud broke over the land, and he was ordered to report at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He arrived at the time Fremont had been removed, and was made President of the Board to audit the claims under his administration. This was very dull routine for so impatient and active a soldier, but he did the work satisfactorily, and he was made Quartermaster and Commissary under Curtis. He worked faithfully in his new duties, and felt that he was being rapidly advanced, seeing that he was sixty-fourth on the list of Captains. Having displeased his commanding general by criticising his mode of conducting the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department, after the battle of Pea Ridge he was sent to St. Louis under arrest. This affair was satisfactorily settled, and he was sent to Wisconsin to buy horses—a rather slow mission for the gallant cavalryman, but he was no doubt a good judge of horses! Meanwhile the cavalry arm of the service was in a very incomplete state, and Halleck, knowing his mettle, ordered him to report at Corinth, where he did staff duty. Pittsburgh Landing had just been fought. Bushwhacking had become an important feature in the rebel mode of warfare, and the daring raids of these men needed a counter-irritant. Sheridan was made Colonel of the 2d Michigan, and soon after started toward Booneville on his first raid. His reckless daring at once manifested itself, and a second regiment was added to his command. He made a dash after the guerilla Forrest, and was so successful in it that he was formally made commander of a cavalry brigade and sent to Booneville, twenty miles in front of the army. Here the memorable battle of Booneville occurred. On the 1st of July, 1862, a rebel force numbering between four and five thou-

sand attacked his force of two regiments. He retreated slowly, but kept up a continuous fire. The day was going against him, but he determined to hazard a bold move to regain it. Selecting a body of reliable men, about a hundred in all, he sent them by a circuitous route to the rear of the rebels. In the meantime the main body fought desperately. Suddenly the enemy were startled by the crack of carbines in the rear, and in their bewilderment they thought a whole brigade had come to the rescue. Amid this confusion Sheridan made an impetuous charge, and the day was his, the enemy fleeing in great disorder. This gallant fight made his name famous, and his bravery brought him a Brigadier-General's commission, to date from the day of the hard-fought battle and victory. But after his promotion he was detailed to an infantry command, and kept for a considerable time away from the field of service for which he was so peculiarly fitted. In a letter written since the war he says:

"It has been said that I was 'lucky' during the rebellion in the success which attended me; but whether I was or not, I believe there was no general officer in the service who was subjected to harder tests. I was not only changed from one arm of the service to another, but was constantly being changed from one line of operations to another, each involving new geographical and topographical study, the necessity of overcoming the local prejudices of soldiers of different armies, and the old and bitter prejudices between infantry and cavalry."

Still, in spite of these drawbacks, he had made rapid progress. Bragg was threatening Louisville at the time of his arrival in Kentucky, and Buell was hurrying to head him off. He put the city in a position for defence. Joining Buell's army on its arrival, he did good service in the pursuit of Bragg, which ended at Perryville. When Rosecrans assumed command, he was transferred to McCook's wing of the army—the right. He behaved with great gallantry at the battle of Stone River, and bore off the honors with Rosecrans. A Major-General's commission dated from this battle. He took part in the battle of Chickamauga, one of the bloodiest of the war, but his conduct was not so conspicuous as at Stone River. He nevertheless behaved with great courage and was effective in his movements. After the removal of Rosecrans his command was considerably enlarged. The storming of Mission Ridge was one of the most brilliant military assaults recorded in history. In leading the charge he had a horse shot under him, and five shots penetrated different parts of his uniform, but he came out without a scratch. His bravery on this occasion amounted almost to rashness. He was ever in the thickest of the fight and cheering his men. Soon after this battle Grant applied for his transfer to the East. He was made Chief of Cavalry to the Army of the Potomac. A few weeks later he was covering the flank of the army as it moved upon the wilderness. The year that followed brought him to the very pinnacle of fame. He had sent to the War Department during that time two hundred and

five battle-flags captured in open fight, and about one hundred and seventy field-pieces. His command fought seventy-six battles in eleven months, all but thirteen of which were under his personal supervision. The story of these battles form the greater part of the history of the cavalry operations of the war. He has been censured for the devastation of the Shenandoah Valley, but not from official sources. He thoroughly believed in making a waste of the enemy's country, to bring them the quicker to terms, and thus hastening the war to a close; though to his credit be it said he permitted no outrages in occupied territory, and was quick to punish transgressors when found. His memorable exploits in the valley are some of the most brilliant pages in military history, and "Sheridan's Ride" was the theme of a distinguished poet. During his service here he was made a Brigadier-General of the regular army, to fill the vacancy created by the death of his old classmate McPherson. The country was excited to the highest pitch of admiration over his successes. The rebels, under Longstreet and Early, made one more desperate effort to crush him, and this led to his memorable "Ride" from Winchester. He had been called to Washington on October 13th, 1864, for a military consultation. The oft-beaten rebels massed their troops and began a stealthy march from Fisher's Hill. The full details of the march and attack cannot be given here. Suffice it to say that a largely increased force of rebels suddenly attacked the Union army, and sent them flying in retreat to Winchester. Sheridan had returned from Washington during the night, had made an early breakfast, and was riding through Winchester. A mile from the town he met the first fugitives. Instantly grasping the situation, he gave his orders quickly, and started at once for the scene of danger. He had no word of reproach for those he met, but cheered and encouraged them to return and fight their pursuers. "Face the other way, boys; face the other way! We are going to lick them out of their boots!" And they did "face the other way." Cheered by the presence of their brave commander, they reformed in line of battle. He did not even assume the defensive, but turned the tide of battle into the most brilliant victory of his military career. The effect upon the country was electric. Within sight of Richmond Grant fired one hundred guns in honor of the victory. The resignation of McClellan made a vacant Major-Generalship in the regular army. He was given the commission. The General now began to co-operate more closely with Grant and Sherman in the encircling of Richmond. He harassed the enemy at the most unexpected points. He was active, relentless, aggressive—always within sight of the foe. At the close of the war he was transferred to the Southwest. All became peace there with his appearance. His connection with the "reconstruction" troubles has been the subject of much criticism, but he certainly brought order and quiet wherever he was detailed for that purpose. After a long and varied career in the South, President Johnson,

who never liked his summary mode of dealing with the rebel element, removed him to the frontier. The General of the Army protested, but it was of no avail. In his old role of an Indian fighter he was perfectly at home. When his old commander and warm personal friend was elected President, Lieutenant-General Sherman succeeded him as General of the Army, and the dashing cavalryman donned the latter's epaulettes. He is the most active of the high-grade officers of the regular army, and the authorities despatch him wherever danger threatens. He has a quick way of dealing with turbulent bodies, and even warm friends of the administration thought him unnecessarily severe in branding the Louisiana Legislature as "banditti," when called to that State recently to preserve order. In person General Sheridan is short, stout, with a deep chest. His military presence is the most striking when on horseback. He is popular with his officers, and especially so in society. He was married in 1875.

TRIMBLE, WILLIAM ALLEN, Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army, and United States Senator from Ohio. The memorable conflict called the Second War of American Independence brought to the front many a gallant and patriotic citizen soldier, who confronted the trained and haughty Briton on many a sanguinary battlefield from Niagara and the Canadian frontier to the shores of the Chesapeake and Potomac, culminating at New Orleans in General Jackson's signal triumph of the 8th January, 1815. Conspicuous among the gallant and heroic men of Ohio, Hillsborough is proud of the military fame and public services of William Allen Trimble, whose early years were identified with the primal settlement of Highland county. He was the second son of Captain James Trimble, a soldier of the Virginia line in 1776, who, after the Revolutionary war, removed to Kentucky and settled in Woodford county in 1783. His son William received a liberal education at Transylvania College, Lexington, and commenced the study of law at Paris, Kentucky, under the late Judge Robert Trimble, United States Supreme Court, then a leading lawyer of Kentucky. His father having died in 1804, the family removed to Highland county, Ohio, the next year, 1805, under the auspices of his eldest brother, Allen Trimble, late Governor of Ohio. In 1807 he came to Ohio and assisted his brothers in opening up a farm near Hillsborough, and the next year repaired to Chillicothe, the capital of Ohio, and entered the law office of Hon. W. H. Creighton, member of Congress from that district. In the summer of 1810 he accepted the situation of an assistant in a large and popular boarding school under the control of a Swiss gentleman, Major Joseph Neef, at the Falls of Schuylkill, near Philadelphia. Two of his younger brothers—Cary A., aged fifteen, and John A., aged nine—

accompanied him, crossing the mountains in a strong single gig, constructed for the rough and fatiguing journey of five hundred miles. He remained one year with Mr. Neef, and visited Litchfield, Connecticut, to complete his studies at that celebrated law school, under Judge Story. He there met the late Judge Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, as a classmate. Returning to Ohio in the winter of 1811, he opened a law office in Hillsborough, and prepared to enter upon his profession with flattering prospects. But another sphere awaited him. The thrilling and stirring news of war with England reached him by messenger midway between Hillsborough and West Union, in the adjoining county, whither he was going to attend the first court after his admission to the bar. The herald was a fast rider, with an order from General McCarthurs calling on Highland county for a quota of one hundred volunteers. The young lawyer forgot his cherished profession, and turning his horse homewards, his maiden speech was made the next day in the public square of Hillsborough, to the citizen soldiers of Highland, who had rallied to the call of their country. In a few days two full companies of one hundred men each were mustered into service and marched to head-quarters at Dayton, under the command of Captains John Jones and George W. Barrere. Mr. Trimble entered the company of Jones as a private, and upon the organization of McCarthurs' regiment was chosen Major. That little army, of the 4th United States Infantry, with the brigade of General Findlay, took up its toilsome and laborious march through a dense and impenetrable forest of four hundred miles through Ohio and Michigan, and shared the inglorious fortunes of Hull in his cowardly surrender of four thousand men to General Brock, at Detroit. As a prisoner of war Major Trimble was paroled and returned to Ohio. Ordered to attend the court-martial for the trial of General Hull, at Albany, New York, he returned via Washington city, and, soliciting it, procured the appointment of Major for the 26th Infantry, to be recruited in Ohio. His young brother, C. A. Trimble, a youth of seventeen, received the appointment of Lieutenant in the same regiment. In the spring of 1813 he was superintending the recruiting department, while General Harrison was at Dayton, Ohio, making active preparations for a campaign to recover Detroit and wipe out the stain of General Hull's surrender. Major Trimble was not yet exchanged as a prisoner, and was not eligible to active duties in the field against the British. He waited upon General Harrison, at Dayton, and procured a commission of Colonel for his brother, Allen Trimble, to raise a battalion of five hundred mounted men, armed and equipped for the relief of Fort Wayne, on the Maumee, then beleaguered by the hostile Indians under Tecumseh. The stipulation was that this force should be mustered at Dayton in ten days. Major Trimble gave the pledge, and riding all night, fifty miles, to Hillsborough, handed his brother the commission and instructions from General Harrison. They took the field, travelling through

Highland and Adams counties, and two battalions of five hundred men responded to the call and marched to Dayton within the time. The late Judge John W. Campbell, then a young lawyer of West Union, took an active part in enrolling the troops from Adams county. These troops, under command of Colonel Allen Trimble, Major Massna, and Major Trimble, of the 26th, as volunteer Adjutant of the regiment, marched to Fort Wayne and dispersed the Indians from their towns on the Mississinewa river, thus opening and protecting the march of Harrison to Fort Meigs. It was a patriotic and Spartan sentiment which inspired this gallant expedition, and is a thrilling episode of the campaign of 1813 rarely if at all referred to in its history. In the spring of 1814, Major Trimble, having received his exchange, joined his regiment, which was then consolidated with another, and formed the veteran 19th, distinguished at Chippewa, Landy's Lane, and Niagara. Arriving at Buffalo, he assumed command of that important post and of Black Rock; the main army, under General Gaines, occupying the defences of old Fort Erie, on the Canada side. The night of the 14th of August, 1814, was the memorable assault of the whole British army upon the American forces under General Gaines. Late that evening Major Trimble, anticipating a battle, waited upon General Gaines and was permitted to take the command at Buffalo, while another officer took the command of his own regiment, the 19th, stationed in the bastions and block-houses of the fort. He had by lamplight examined into all the positions of his regiment and defences of his exposed position. As was anticipated, in the impenetrable darkness of a stormy night the enemy's veteran columns, led by Colonels Drummond and Scott, approached the parapets of the fort, and with scaling ladders and charge of bayonet, had carried like a tornado the principal batteries of Townson and Douglas, and pressing to the position of the 19th, under Major Trimble, Drummond shouted the watchword, "Give the d—d Yankees no quarter!" But he was received with a volley of musketry and charge of bayonet which hustled them headlong into the ditch. Drummond fell within six feet of the position of Major Trimble; Colonel Scott, of the 103d Royal Regiment, was also killed, and his sword—a fine Damascus blade—Colonel Trimble secured and wore during his subsequent military career. General Brown assuming the command of the army, and finding that Fort Erie was commanded by the British position, determined, on the 17th of September, 1814, to assault his strongly intrenched camp. In this memorable and successful movement Major Trimble, in Miller's brigade, was in the advance, and after storming and carrying two redoubts, fell mortally wounded, as it was thought, within the British lines, shot through the lungs. He lay many weeks recovering from his wound at the hospitable home of his friend and comrade in the sortie, General P. B. Porter, of Black Rock, after his removal from Fort Erie, and to the great surprise of the surgeon, Dr. Trowbridge, he was restored to

active duties in the field. He was brevetted, September 17th, 1814, for his gallant services in the sortie and defence of Fort Erie, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and upon peace being established was retained in the army with the same rank in the 8th Infantry, Colonel Nicholas, of Kentucky. In the fall of 1815 he was ordered, with his regiment, to St. Louis, Missouri, and in the winter of that year established the military post of Fort Des Moines. His command was then ordered to Natchitoches, ascending the Red river in keel-boats and barges. From thence he was ordered to New Orleans, with the command of the Eighth Military Department under General Jackson, co-operating with him in his celebrated Florida campaign of 1818, and capture of St. Marks and Pensacola. Becoming weary of the monotony of military life in time of peace, and his health being apparently restored, he returned to the home of his brothers in Hillsborough, and tendered his resignation in the army. In the election for United States Senator, in 1819-20, Colonel Trimble's military services, and his high character for patriotism and intelligence, caused his name to be presented as a candidate for that honorable position. His opponent was the late Governor Worthington, and he was elected after a spirited contest. His senatorial career was short, serving only one session, but it was marked by a large and earnest public spirit. In the fall of 1821 he was invited by his old friend and comrade in the army, Governor Cass, of Michigan, to meet him at Chicago, then old Fort Dearborn, where a council was held with the Northwest Indians for the cession of Wisconsin, etc. On his return to Detroit in an open barge, with the Governor and suite, the exposure caused inflammation of his old wound, through the lungs, and with slow and weary stage he reached Washington City, where he breathed his last, surrounded by many personal friends endeared to him by military and social relations, among whom was his early and estimable friend, Judge Campbell, representing his district in Congress, and who received his last message of love to a devoted mother and affectionate family. He was buried at the National Cemetery, under the auspices of the Senate, with all the civil and military honors which his country could confer on a gallant and meritorious soldier and Senator. He died, December 21st, 1821, aged thirty-six years. A career which promised to be one of exceptional brilliancy and usefulness was thus terminated at little more than its outset. His young and gallant brother and comrade in the army, Captain C. H. Trimble, died in September preceding, and still another younger brother, Dr. Cyrus W. Trimble, of Chillicothe, followed them to the grave the next year, 1822. They were all educated and accomplished gentlemen, everywhere esteemed for their worth, and the loss of such citizens was a shock and calamity which the public deeply felt and appreciated in cordial sympathy with the bereaved family.

BABER, COLONEL LLEWELLYN, Lawyer, Representative in the General Assembly and Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, was born at Roston, a country seat in Jefferson county, Virginia, near Summit Point, on August 3d, 1824, being the only son of Rev. James Baber, an Old School Presbyterian minister, and of Maria Jordan Llewellyn, a woman of sincere piety and rare intelligence. She was one of four daughters of Richard Llewellyn and Philippa Bate, of St. Mary's county, Maryland, where the Llewellyn family settled at the organization of the Maryland colony. John Llewellyn came to America with Lord Baltimore in 1634, and was the custodian of the land records of the colony. Richard Llewellyn removed from Virginia to Kentucky in 1818, and died at Louisville, August 6th, 1832. Colonel Baber's father was born in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1794, and was a descendant of the earliest English settlers in that colony. He died at Columbus, Ohio, August 19th, 1863, his wife having died in Virginia, October 6th, 1850. The education of Colonel Baber, until nine years of age, was conducted by his mother with skill and devotion, his father's pastoral engagements preventing him from giving that superintendence to his son's studies which he so much desired. When nine years of age he was sent to the academy at Carmichaeltown, Greene county, Pennsylvania, where his father was officiating as a clergyman, and in that institution received the thorough drilling in the classics and the leading English branches which contributed so much to his success as a collegian. In 1837 he returned with his father to Jefferson county, Virginia, and his preparation for college was completed at Battletown Academy and in private schools. In 1841 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, becoming a member of the sophomore class, and graduated in September, 1843, with the honors of Greek orator. Upon leaving this institution he went to Columbus, Ohio, and commenced to read law in the office of Hon. Noah H. Swayne, now Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to whom he is related by marriage. His removal to Ohio, instead of to Tennessee, was at the earnest solicitation of his mother, who belonged to the old school of Virginia Emancipationists, and, under the belief that civil strife must follow eventually in the slaveholding States of the South, desired her son's destiny to be with the free West. Columbus was a small place when he entered upon the study of law with Swayne & Bates; but the holding of the United States District and Circuit Courts there, Judge McLean being upon the bench of the Circuit Court, brought to that place the Ewings, the Stansburys, the Walkers and other distinguished lawyers of the State. Under these circumstances the capital afforded Colonel Baber most excellent opportunities for thoroughly preparing himself for practice. At the December term, in 1845, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Lancaster, he was admitted to the bar, after a most critical and searching examination,

conducted by Mr. Brazee, Mr. Ewing, and Mr. Stansbury, who subsequently became Attorney-General for the United States. He settled in Piqua, Miami county, and after a year's residence in that place removed to Xenia, where he made his home until 1850, when he returned to Columbus. In these localities he had discharged his professional duties with skill, and was gradually earning a standard reputation for excellence as an advocate and counsel. In January, 1853, he became the law partner of Judge Swayne, on the election of the latter's old associate, J. L. Bates, Esq., to the Common Pleas bench. For seven years Colonel Baber continued in the laborious practice of the profession in a firm which had the largest business at the capital, assisting Judge Swayne, one of the strongest advocates and most diligent preparers of briefs in the State. In addition to controlling the office business he took part in the trial and argument of every case in court. In the spring of 1860 this partnership was dissolved, and in the campaign of the fall of that year Colonel Baber was mainly engaged in stumping the State as one of the electors on the Lincoln ticket. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed Paymaster, and acted as such until November, 1865, when he was mustered out and brevetted as Lieutenant Colonel for faithful and meritorious services. From boyhood he had always manifested a decided taste for politics. In 1854, upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, Colonel Baber, who had been Secretary of the Whig State Committee, actively labored to produce a co-operation of all the opponents of the repeal in the anti-Nebraska movement. In 1855 he declined to vote for Chase for Governor, on account of his course when elected United States Senator in 1849 under the Morse-Townsend bargain and sale in the Legislature. He refused to affiliate with the Know-Nothing movement, and was one of the few hundred Whigs of Franklin county who stuck to their old allegiance to the last. In 1856 he supported Fremont and Dayton for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and stumped the State for them. In June, 1859, when the rivalry for the Presidential nomination was keenest among Governor Chase, Hon. William H. Seward, Judge Bates and Simon Cameron, the thought occurred to Colonel Baber, after a careful reading of the Douglas-Lincoln debate, reported in the *Chicago Tribune*, that Abraham Lincoln would make the most available candidate for that nomination. He communicated this opinion to the Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio, and it was agreed that the latter should write to Mr. Lincoln on the subject, which he at once did. The response to this very tersely and very forcibly discusses the issues at stake in the political contest of that time as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, July 28, 1859.

HON. SAMUEL GALLOWAY:—*My Dear Sir:*—Your very complimentary, not to say flattering, letter of the 23d inst. is received. Dr. Reynolds had induced me to expect you here, and I was disappointed not a little by your failure to come, and yet I fear you have formed an estimate of me

which can scarcely be sustained on a personal acquaintance. Two things done by the Ohio Republican Convention, namely: the repudiation of Judge Swan and the "plank" for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, I very much regretted. These two things are of a piece; and they are viewed by many good men, sincerely opposed to slavery, as a struggle against and in disregard of the Constitution itself. And it is the very thing that will greatly endanger our cause, if it be not kept out of our National Convention. There is another thing our friends are doing which gives me some uneasiness. It is their leaning towards "Popular Sovereignty." There are three substantial objections to this: First, no party can command respect which sustains this year what it opposed last. Secondly, Douglas (who is the most dangerous enemy of liberty, because the most insidious one) would have little support in the North, and by consequence no capital to trade on in the South, if it were not for our friends thus magnifying him and his humbug; but lastly, and chiefly, Douglas' Popular Sovereignty, accepted by the public mind as a great principle, nationalizes slavery and revives the African slave trade inevitably. Taking slaves into new Territories and buying slaves in Africa are identical things—identical *rights* or identical *wrong*s—and the argument which establishes one will establish the other. Try a thousand years for a sound reason why Congress shall not hinder the people of Kansas from having slaves, and when you have found it, it will be an equally good one why Congress should not hinder the people of Georgia from importing slaves from Africa. As to Governor Chase, I have a kind side for him. He was one of the few distinguished men of the nation who gave us their sympathy last year. I never saw him, suppose him to be able and right minded; but still he may not be the most suitable as a candidate for the Presidency. I must say that I do not think myself fit for the Presidency. As you propose a correspondence with me, I shall look for your letters anxiously. I have not met Dr. Reynolds since receiving your letter, but when I shall, I will present your respects, as requested.

Yours very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

This was the first letter which he wrote in reference to the Presidency. In response to the invitation of the Republican State Central Committee, of which Colonel Baber was a member, Mr. Lincoln spoke in Columbus on September 16th, 1859, and subsequently in Cincinnati. These speeches, which were published and scattered over the State, contributed greatly to the success of the Republicans in the gubernatorial contest, and in the election of a Republican Legislature. The State Board of Equalization met early in December, and furnished a favorable opportunity for requesting Mr. Lincoln to send on a copy of his debates with Senator Douglas, to be used in the ensuing Presidential campaign. On Colonel Baber's proposition, the Republican members of the State Board on Equalization, the State officers and State Central Executive Committee united, on December 7th, 1859, in letters of request to Mr. Lincoln, and under his instructions his private secretary, Mr. John G. Nicolay, personally visited Columbus and delivered to the Republican State Executive Committee a copy. The correspondence was withheld so long from publication, though the committee had ordered it immediately printed, that Mr. Lincoln wrote Mr. Galloway on the subject, declaring that the delay was placing him in an

unpleasant and unfavorable position. It was asserted that this delay was caused by the friends of Mr. Chase; but, however far this may be true, it is certain that it was to Colonel Baber's energy, enterprise and personal influence that this important correspondence saw the light of day in printed form on January 23d, 1860, in the *Ohio State Journal*. The proceedings of the Chicago Convention, at which Colonel Baber was an active friend of Lincoln, are matters of history. During the campaign which followed, being one of the electors on the Lincoln ticket, he was one of the most effective speakers and active canvassers in securing in the State a Republican majority of over forty thousand. At the commencement of the war he was appointed Paymaster, United States army, and stationed first at Washington, whence he was ordered to Louisville and Cumberland Gap, with General George W. Morgan. He proceeded then successively to Cincinnati, Memphis, St. Louis and New Orleans, arriving at the latter place in October, 1863, and remaining on duty there until June, 1864. A great portion of his time was spent with the army in the field, accompanying General Washburne in his campaign up the Bayou Teche country, and General Banks in his Red river campaigns. From New Orleans he was transferred to Cincinnati, and put in charge at Camp Denison until mustered out, in November, 1865. While in the field he aided his friends at home in the Lincoln and Johnson movement, by public correspondence and by his effective co-operation among the soldiers. The result was the sending of a delegation from Ohio to the Baltimore Convention which cast a solid vote for Lincoln and Johnson as the standard-bearers of the party. Colonel Baber was appointed one of the five members on the new Union State Central Committee, to represent the army interest, and rendered great services in this capacity. He sympathized with the bolters of the Philadelphia Convention of August, 1866, believing that the only wise plan was to adhere to the old Lincoln policy, and upon the ignoring of this policy he sided with others who had formerly acted with the Union organization, and in 1867 supported the Democratic ticket, aiding in the defeat of negro suffrage in Ohio by a popular vote of 50,000, and securing the return of Allen G. Thurman to the United States Senate in the place of Benjamin F. Wade. On the meeting of the Legislature he drafted the resolution, which was adopted, withdrawing the former assent of Ohio to the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, on the ground that the State had the right to do so at any time prior to the acceptance of that amendment by three-fourths of the States. He attended the Democratic and the Soldiers' National Conventions in New York, in 1868, and again had the satisfaction of aiding in the defeat of Chase's nomination. During the ensuing Presidential campaign he stumped for the Democratic ticket, and his speeches were circulated far and wide as the ablest of the campaign documents of the party. In the winter of 1869 he wrote the

report of the Committee on Federal Relations, submitted to the Senate of Ohio, setting forth the reasons for the rejection of the Fifteenth Amendment. In the Democratic State Convention, which was held in 1869, he was instrumental in procuring the nomination of General Rosecrans for Governor, a nomination which unfortunately was declined. In the Ohio General Assembly, which met on the first Monday in January, 1870, Colonel Baber, who had been elected a representative from Franklin county in October, 1869, was appointed on the Committees on Federal Relations and Elections, whose proceedings mainly concerned the exciting party issues which were debated in that session. He was soon recognized as one of the keenest and most logical of debaters, analyzing the political issues of the day with such readiness and perspicacity as to establish his reputation not only as a man familiar, even to infinite detail, with our past history, but as a statesman capable of tracing the effect of that history upon the grave political questions of reconstruction then agitating the nation. His was, perhaps, the clearest argument delivered in the Legislature against the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, which passed by a majority of one only in each house. He introduced a law to protect political organizations from fraud in their primary nominations, which passed the House but was defeated in the Senate. It was reintroduced at the succeeding session, passed both branches, and became a law on February 24th, 1871. Its familiar title is "The Baber Law." During his service in the General Assembly he secured the personal good will of his opponents, and became consequently most successful as a local member in the interests of his constituents. Colonel Baber supported the Greeley movement, in 1872, and in September of that year he spoke, by special invitation, with Hon. E. D. Campbell, General Gordon, Governor Vance and Hon. Benjamin Hill, at the reunion, at Louisville, of the supporters of the Greeley ticket in the Southern and Western States. In 1873 he was chosen by the Democratic party as a delegate from Franklin county to the State Constitutional Convention, and proved one of its most energetic, laborious and influential members. He has, in company with Senator Thurman and other leading Democrats, repeatedly stumped the State. In addition to the manifold variety of labors performed by him he has been one of the ablest and most constant contributors to the press. His first article was a searching review of the speech of the celebrated Hon. Thomas Hamer, delivered during the Clay campaign of 1844. It was published in the *Ohio State Journal*, then conducted by Mr. Follett, and was generally commended. Since then he has written a great deal that has invariably been instructive in matter and entertaining in form relative to the issues of the times, his productions having been published in the leading journals of the country. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession, occupying the oldest law office in Columbus. It was once used by Mr. Wilcox, with whom Attorney-Gen-

eral Pierpont read law. Colonel Baber was appointed, at a meeting of the bar of the State, at Columbus, in the winter of 1875, a member of the executive committee of six to secure the passage of judicial reforms asked for, and the submission by the General Assembly to the electors of the State of the constitutional amendment for the creation of a Judicial Commission of five, with like powers as the Supreme Court, to be appointed by the Governor, to dispose of the business of that court, then five years in arrears. Most of the reform legislation was obtained, and the proposed constitutional amendment, drafted by Colonel Baber, passed the Legislature, through his activity, with only two dissenting votes, and was indorsed by all the Judges of the Supreme Court in a correspondence with the committee. The amendment was printed on both party-tickets, and ratified by the electors at the last October election with only 93,000 votes against it out of 600,000 votes cast. It is universally believed to be a most salutary relief in the judicial system of the State. On the resignation by the Hon. Hugh J. Jewett of his seat in Congress from the Columbus district, Colonel Baber, at the Democratic Nominating Convention to fill the vacancy, in 1874, received 73 votes against 75 for Hon. William E. Fink, the nominee, an old and distinguished member of former Congresses, residing in another county of the district. Franklin, his own county, voted solid for him, the first time it has done so for any candidate since it was represented by the Hon. S. S. Cox. The circle of Colonel Baber's influence is not confined to his own city, county, or the State. He is well and popularly known to all the leading men of the country. His thorough legal training, his eloquence and powers of argument in political controversy, his career as a public officer, in civil and military service, have secured for him a lasting reputation. He is still a bachelor.

JONES, HENRY MASON, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Hospital, was born in Salem, New London county, Connecticut, September 15th, 1823. He is a son of Edmund Jones and Sarah (Holmes) Jones, who were both born in the same year, 1796, and are still living. This branch of the Jones family is descended from Rev. William Jones, a Presbyterian minister, who came from Wales to Massachusetts in 1640, and afterward settled in Salem, Connecticut, where many of his descendants are still to be found. He was educated at Bacon Academy, in his days one of the best institutions of its class in the country. In 1841 he relinquished school life as a pupil, and during the ensuing winter sustained in a district school at Colchester the role of educator. After spending the summer of 1842 upon his father's farm he again engaged in teaching in the fall. In the spring of 1843 he left his home to pursue the vocation of teacher in Long Island, New York. He was thus em-

ployed until he received the appointment of Principal of Public School No. 3, at Morrisania, New York, when he moved to his new field of labors, and entered upon the discharge of his duties, September 1st, 1851. That position he retained until July, 1856, when he accepted an appointment as Superintendent of the Cincinnati House of Refuge. He took charge of this institution in the following August, and retained his position there until failing health compelled him, notwithstanding the reluctance of the Board to lose his valuable and zealous services, to hand in his resignation. July 31st, 1865, accordingly, he left the House of Refuge, and for a time devoted his attention to the task of re-strengthening his enfeebled system. In March, 1867, he was earnestly solicited to assume the superintendence of the Commercial Hospital, which, established January 22d, 1821, as the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, has since become the Cincinnati Hospital; the erection of its new buildings, commenced in July, 1867, was completed in January, 1869. April 15th, 1867, he assumed the control of this institution, and has since continued to act as its Superintendent. Under his steady, skilful and efficient management the affairs of the hospital have been uniformly kept in an excellent condition, while its reputation as a sanitary institution is not eclipsed by that of any other establishment in the country. He has been for several years a member of the Baptist Church. He has always shunned the tumult and intrigues of the political arena, and, being identified with no particular party, exercises the elective franchise in accordance with his own judgments on men and measures. To this day he is held in grateful remembrance by former pupils and patrons on Long Island and at Morrisania, while his irreproachable management of the important institutions over which he has presided in the Queen City has won the esteem and approbation of all who have become cognizant of their workings. He was married, July 6th, 1845, to Harriet Maria Latham, daughter of Deacon Amos S. Latham, of Colchester, New London county, Connecticut.

ALSTON, JOSEPH, President of the Defiance Insurance Company, Defiance, Ohio, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, June 20th, 1818. In 1824 his parents removed to Lebanon, Lebanon county, in the same State, where he attended the Lebanon Academy, graduating from that institution in 1831. In April, 1832, he moved with his parents to Stark county, Ohio, and in 1837 commenced teaching school near Massillon, Ohio. In this occupation he was engaged until the winter of 1842-43. He subsequently removed to Defiance county, Ohio, and there devoted his time and attention to agricultural pursuits until 1850. In February, 1851, he settled in Defiance, in the same county, and engaged in the dry-goods business,

which, in 1857, was merged in the hardware trade, in which he continued until 1862. In 1860 he was elected Justice of the Peace; in 1862 was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Ohio; in September, 1863, became Assistant Assessor; in 1868 was appointed Special Agent of the Post Office in Defiance; and in 1869 became Postmaster of Defiance. He afterward engaged in the fire insurance business, and assisted importantly in the organization of the pioneer insurance company of the city—the Defiance Insurance Company—over which he presides in an able and masterly manner. He was elected President of this enterprise in 1875; the other officers are as follows: Samuel Rohn, Vice-President; I. F. Deatricks, Secretary; and Henry Hardy, Treasurer.

WHITE, EMERSON ELBRIDGE, Educator, Editor, etc., was born in Mantua, Portage county, Ohio, January 10th, 1829. His parents, Jonas White and Sarah (Gregory) White, natives of Massachusetts, were farmers in moderate circumstances. Until he had reached his eighteenth year he worked on the farm, and during this period secured an elementary education at the district school. When but seventeen years of age he assumed the role of teacher, and taught school for a salary of nine dollars per month, with the privilege of "boarding around." In the following summer he obtained the consent of his parents to leave home for the purpose of obtaining a more thorough education. Most of the several succeeding years he spent in the Trownsburg Academy and in college, defraying attendant expenses by teaching and by working in haying and harvesting. In the autumn of 1851 he suspended his studies in the Cleveland University in order to take charge temporarily of the classes in mathematics in that institution, and also to fill the place of the principal of one of the Cleveland grammar schools, who, on account of ill health, had secured a leave of absence for two months. At the close of these engagements, he was surprised by the unsolicited appointment to the Principalship of a new grammar school then about to be opened in Cleveland. As a result he abandoned reluctantly his purpose of graduating at the next commencement, and accepted the appointment, entering upon the duties of his new position in January, 1852. His intention, however, was to teach but a few terms, and then enter upon the study of law. In 1854 he resigned his position, but was at once appointed Principal of the Central High School, with a salary of one thousand dollars per annum. He acted in that capacity until 1856, in which year he accepted the Superintendency of the Public Schools of Portsmouth, Ohio, filling the position for nearly four years. Early in 1861 he removed to Columbus, to take charge of the *Ohio Educational Monthly*, which he conducted for more than fourteen years, making it one of the best and most influential educa-

tional journals in the country. In October, 1870, he started a national edition of the monthly, with the title of *The National Teacher*. In 1875 he sold both editions of his journal to Hon. W. D. Henkle, of Salem, Ohio. In 1863 he was appointed State Commissioner of Common Schools, to fill the unexpired term of Commissioner Catheart, resigned. In the first year of his incumbency he secured an important revision of the General School Law. Among the new provisions incorporated was one establishing the present institute system of Ohio; also another creating a State Board of Examiners. In 1865 the General Assembly passed a joint resolution instructing the Commissioner of Common Schools to report to the next General Assembly the organization and results of the best Normal Schools in the United States and in other countries, and also to submit a plan of organizing one or more efficient Normal Schools in the State of Ohio. In compliance with those instructions he visited the Normal Schools in several of the States, and his special report on the subject under consideration was submitted in January, 1866. In the third and last year of his incumbency, he prepared a codified edition of the school law, with opinions, instructions, blank forms, etc., the whole constituting a valuable manual for school officers in the administration of the school system. Since the close of his official term in February, 1866, he has devoted his time to his journal, to lecturing in Teachers' Institutes, and to other work of a literary and educational nature. He has been invited to take charge of several institutions, including four State Normal Schools, and to accept the superintendency of several city schools, but he has preferred to prosecute a chosen work which, in his opinion, was more important and useful. He has exercised a wide and salutary influence upon the cause of education, and is recognized as one of the leading educators of the country. He was President of the Ohio Teachers' Association in 1863, of the National Superintendents' Association in 1868, presiding at the meeting held in Nashville, Tennessee; and of the National Educational Association in 1872, presiding at the meeting held in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1866 he read a paper on "A National Bureau of Education," before the National Superintendents' Association, at a meeting held in Washington, District of Columbia. The paper was finally adopted by the association as an expression of its views on the subject, and he was appointed Chairman of a Committee to memorialize Congress on the importance of establishing such an office. He then drafted the memorial, and also a bill, both of which were introduced into Congress by Hon. James A. Garfield, of Ohio. This bill, with immaterial amendments, was subsequently passed by Congress, and is now the law under which the bureau is administered. He is the author of "A Class-Book of Geography," first published in 1853; the larger portion of "Bryant and Stratton's Commercial Arithmetic," published in 1860; "White's School Registers and Records," "White's Graded School Arithmetics," published in 1870; and a "Manual of Arith-

metie for Teachers," published in 1876. In addition to his many important and valuable labors as a writer and educator, he has for many years past, through his exertions and laudable actions in other public fields, stood prominently before the community not alone of Ohio, but also of many of the adjoining States, which esteem and admire him as a public-spirited, enterprising and useful citizen, while his sound scholarly attainments have won for him the respect of all interested in the literary development of the United States. He has a high reputation as a public speaker, and is one of the most popular institute instructors in the country. He was married, July 26th, 1853, to Mary Ann Sabin, of Hudson, Ohio, by whom he has had five children—three sons and two daughters.

MCDOWELL, MAJOR GENERAL IRVIN, was born in the village of Franklinton, near Columbus, Ohio, October 15th, 1818. His ancestry were Scotch-Irish, and took refuge from religious persecution in the north of Ireland. After the siege of Londonderry, in which the McDowells took part, they came to this country, settling first in the valley of Virginia. Some of them, including the branch from which the General sprang, removed thence to Kentucky. Abram McDowell, the father of Irvin, after the war of 1812, in which he served in his uncle's regiment, removed to Ohio, and settled near Columbus. His wife, Eliza Lord, was a member of the Starling family, one of the most respectable and influential in that section. Abram McDowell is described by old citizens of Columbus as being a noble specimen of the old-school Kentuckian, and an intense aristocrat. He kept haughtily aloof from the masses, and prided himself on his social position, his refinement and general culture. But wealth was never his, and money had nothing to do with this pride of position. His son Irvin was given a liberal education at home and abroad. His old school-mates at Columbus remember him as a genial, warm-hearted companion, but his residence abroad changed this to a habit of dignity and reserve. On his return from Europe his father had procured him an appointment to West Point. Here he was associated with the future military chieftains of both sides in the American civil war. At the academy he ranked socially very high, but in his classes he was far from being foremost. He was graduated in the same class with Beauregard, Barry, Hardee, and R. S. Granger, and ranked as low down as twenty-three, Beauregard being second. After his graduation he was assigned to the artillery arm of the service and sent to the Niagara frontier. He served in different parts of the frontier, and was for a short time on recruiting duty. In 1841 he was returned to West Point as Assistant Instructor in Infantry Tactics, and served one year in that capacity, and three years as Adjutant of the Academy. During these years of military duty he had become a man of the world—reserved, formal and polished—and had made

up by hard study his deficiencies as a cadet. His military qualifications were very high, and in appearance he was every inch a soldier. These brought him to the notice of General Wool, who appointed him an Aide-de camp on his personal staff, a position reserved for the most promising of the younger officers. He continued duty as a staff-officer almost without interruption until the outbreak of the rebellion, and had become a strict disciplinarian, devoted to his profession, and a thorough student of the art of war. For "gallant and meritorious conduct" at Buena Vista he was brevetted Captain. After serving in various capacities during the Mexican war, General Scott appointed him to his staff. He seldom visited his old home, and in the army he was known as a remarkably abstemious man, never dissipating with brother officers, never tasting wine, and never playing cards. So careful was he in avoiding stimulants that he abstained from tea and coffee. When the war broke out he was a Brevet Major on duty in the War Department. Through Salmon P. Chase, who had known him in Columbus, he was sought out and consulted as to the military organization of the republic. His advice in military matters was found of great service in the then demoralized condition of affairs. Governor Dennison proposed to make him commander of the Ohio contingent, but changed his mind in favor of Captain (General) McClellan. McClellan was not then in the service, and he was only appointed after much influence had been brought to bear on the Governor. Governor Dennison wrote Major McDowell explaining his conduct, and he replied in the most generous spirit, fully endorsing the appointment. Later, partly on his recommendation, McClellan was appointed to a Major-Generalship. Government officers urged his appointment to a like position, but he modestly held back. But the same bulletin that announced McClellan's advancement announced his own to that of Brigadier-General. General Scott opposed this latter promotion, as he wanted it for another officer. The old chieftain opposed him in many ways. When the campaign in Virginia was decided upon, he was assigned to the leadership of the army. As his personal testimony proves, he had his misgivings, not as to his competency to perform the task, but as to the obstacles that were being thrown in his way at head-quarters in Washington. The history of the disaster at Bull Run is too well known to be repeated here. The press of the country heaped censure upon the gallant officer in command of the Union forces, and the more radical portion of it even accused him of treason. He was also accused of drunkenness, although he never tasted liquor. It is the opinion of many military men and dispassionate writers that he was defeated as much by influences in the rear (Washington) as he was by the army opposed to him at the front. It is conceded that the plan of the battle was admirably arranged, but that the raw condition of his troops and the failure of one of his generals to carry out his instructions, turned the tide of the day at the very moment when the Union officers were congratulating themselves on

a brilliant victory. The people of the country clamored for the removal of the commanding general, and the story of the battle, as narrated in the press, made him really odious in their sight. He was accordingly removed, and placed in a subordinate position, although President Lincoln assured him that he still had confidence in him. His evidence before the Committee on the Conduct of the War is the manly utterance of a dignified soldier. He never undertook to refute the slanders heaped upon him, except in reply to official inquiries. He did not resign his commission, and thus make a virtual confession that he had been humiliated. He was a soldier willing to serve his country in any capacity, and is serving it still. But he was peculiarly unfortunate, being disliked by the citizen soldiery for his strict ideas of discipline. He served throughout the war in various positions, but fate was against him. He never became famous, yet he never lost the confidence of the authorities, who still consulted him in military matters of importance. He was virtually retired from active service. He was President of a board to investigate cotton frauds in the Southwest. During a portion of the year 1863 he was President of a board for retiring disabled officers. In July, 1864, he was sent to the Pacific coast to take charge of that department. Previous to the first appointment, a court of inquiry had fully vindicated him, but the country has never done him justice. March 13th, 1865, the rank of Brevet Major-General was conferred upon him for "gallant and meritorious services" at Cedar Mountain. In June following he was assigned to the department of California, where he still remains. General McDowell is a man of large, well-developed frame, of excellent presence, and fine address. His general bearing is reserved and cold, but among his friends, and in the freedom of the social circle, no man can be more winning. Although married and having a family, he is devoted to military life, and will probably never leave the service unless overtaken by incapacity. He enjoys the confidence and respect of his superiors, as he did through all his troubles in the late war.

WALLRIDGE, HORACE S., Banker, was born, July 21st, 1828, at Syracuse, New York, and is a son of Chester and Mary Wallridge. He received his education in Toledo, and when twelve years old was employed as a clerk in a grocery store, receiving one dollar per week. He was so occupied for two years, when he changed to a dry-goods store, where he remained for a year on a small compensation. He then labored for eighteen months in a flour mill, and subsequently was engaged for six months in erecting a saw-mill. In the spring of 1846 he went to Cincinnati, where he passed a short time in selling straw hats. In June, 1846, he removed to Toledo, and was engaged by Thomas Watkins as one of his assistants in his commission and forwarding establishment. There he remained until the death of that

gentleman, August 9th, 1852. During a portion of those years—from 1849 to 1851 inclusive—he was the travelling clerk, engaged in the purchase of produce on the lines of the Ohio canals. On the 1st of October, 1852, he took charge of the business of P. Buckingham & Co., at Toledo, a large commission house, receiving a salary of one thousand dollars per annum; and during the winter of 1853-54 became a member of the firm, which expired February 1st, 1857, and was succeeded by the commission house of Brown, Wallridge & King, which subsequently became Brown, Wallridge & Co., and this latter firm gave place to H. S. Wallridge & Co., which terminated in the spring of 1868. All these firms did a large and successful business. Meanwhile, in the autumn of 1865, the house of Wallridge, Watkins & Co. was founded at Chicago. This firm also dissolved in the spring of 1868, as the senior partner in both establishments found that he could not give his attention to the business while interested in real estate operations and city matters. With this step he dissolved all connection with the commission houses, resolving thenceforth to devote his entire time and mind to banking and real estate. He has displayed great activity in this latter branch, and no one has contributed more towards building up the city than himself. He has served three years as a member of City Councils, but has resolutely declined office, when asked by his fellow-citizens to be nominated thereto. He was President of the Board of Trade of Toledo for two terms. At present he is the President of the Northwestern Savings Bank, and is connected with two other moneyed institutions as stockholder, Director and Vice-President. He was married, October 18th, 1854, to Isabella D. Watkins, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and has had five children, of whom one son, Thomas H., is now at school in Troy, New York, and two daughters at home; the others are deceased.

AIKEN, SAMUEL C., D. D., Presbyterian Minister, was born in Windham, Vermont, September 21st, 1791. He entered Middlebury College in 1813. Among his classmates who afterwards became distinguished were Silas Wright, Governor of New York and United States Senator, and Samuel Nelson, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. His resolution to become a minister of the gospel having been taken during a revival which occurred while he was at college, he entered Andover Theological Seminary, and spent three years in fitting for that profession. He was then called by the Young Men's Missionary Society in New York to labor under its auspices in that city. His first call to the pastorate was from the First Presbyterian Church of Utica, New York, where he was ordained and installed February 3d, 1818. He continued to be pastor of that society for more than sixteen years. From a handful of struggling people in that little town, his congregation

grew to be one of the largest in number and highest in culture in the State. The Erie Canal had been built during that time, and the humble village, whose chief trade was in furs borne in bateaux down the Mohawk to tide-water, had become a large and prosperous city. With it, also, the subject of this sketch had ripened into a strong and vigorous man, whose influence upon the people of that community and in the councils of the ecclesiastical body was very great. In the spring of 1835 he accepted a call to become the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, Ohio. The society had just completed a small stone edifice on the corner of Ontario street and the Public Square. He was installed its pastor in November, 1835. In person he possessed a commanding figure, fine features, a dignified carriage, a clear strong voice, a mind somewhat slow to act, but, when aroused by great occasions, showing surprising power. The people with whom he came in contact were of a great diversity of character and sentiment in consequence of the constant arrivals of emigrants from the Eastern States. His great talents and cultured mind attracted to him the most able and thoughtful of the professional and business men of the community, and through them the influence of his elevated piety and wisdom went out to form the new institutions and correct the baleful tendencies of that growing community. His published addresses on public education, theatres and social crimes; his articles of controversy on Romanism, his sermons on the leading topics of temperance, Millerism, and slavery, show the ripeness of his scholarship, the soundness of his arguments, and the great influence he exerted in his professional and social life. He delivered in Utica a discourse before Governor DeWitt Clinton and the New York canal commissioners, on the occasion of the opening of the Erie Canal, an event recognized by him as signaling as well great designs of Providence as great enterprise and sagacity of statesmen. He delivered an address before the officers and guests of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company, when that road was completed in 1852, which was worthy of the occasion—the commencement of a new era in the history of Western civilization. At the Presbyterian General Assembly, which convened in Cleveland in 1857, which will long be remembered for its great discussions of the slavery question, his great power was fully appreciated. Nearly all of the States of the Union were represented. The hot debates between the Northern and Southern ministry were stormy. Dr. Aiken had been known as a conservative, and opposed those who advocated the "Higher Law." At the close of this great discussion he reviewed his own past course on the subject, and finally declaring that slavery was too flagrant a crime to be ignored, gave his great influence against his Southern brethren, carrying with him a large number of the ministry and laymen. He continued his ministry in the Stone Church society without any interruption until 1858, when he resigned on account of the infirmities of age, and Dr. Goodrich, who had been for several years his associate,

became the sole minister of the church. Dr. Aiken continued, however, for about ten years to take temporary charge of churches, and to perform much ministerial work in the neighborhood of Cleveland, and assisting largely in the organization and building up of new churches. His purity of life, faithful labors, superior talents and great influence have endeared him to thousands, and have given him a national reputation. He always receives marks of respect and esteem from men of every degree in life and of every shade of religious opinion. Now, after more than fifty-three years' labor in the Christian ministry, his majestic form, somewhat bent under the weight of over four-score years, is seldom seen in public.

§ HOTWELL, GEORGE H., Real Estate Dealer, was a native of New Jersey, having been born in Rahway in that State, on January 25th, 1811. He was of Quaker parentage, both his father and mother, who were natives of New Jersey, being members of the Society of Friends. His educational advantages were of a very limited character, and much scholastic training was not among his early experiences. At the age of nineteen years he left his home and went to Cincinnati. He became a salesman in a pork-packing house there, and after occupying that position long enough to acquire an insight into the details of the business, learning bookkeeping in the meantime, he was made book-keeper of the house, in which position he remained for a period of five years. At the expiration of that time he entered into business on his own account, engaging in the rectifying of whiskey. In this he was very successful, and soon built up a large and lucrative business. His trade constantly and steadily increased until the year 1847, and then reverses came. A sudden and very heavy decline in whiskey occurred that year. He had a large stock on hand, and besides that he had shipped large quantities to New Orleans and other Southern ports, and was unable to make any collections therefor. These facts compelled him to close up his business, and from that time until 1849 he was kept busy in settling up his deranged affairs. In the year 1850 he entered into business again, this time as a money broker. In this, as in his previous venture, he was very successful. In 1855 he succumbed to the "gold fever," and determined on going to California. He started, but on the Isthmus of Darien he was attacked with a heavy illness, and by the advice of his physicians, as soon as he was able to travel again, he retraced his steps towards home. He reached Cincinnati safely, but the next year he determined to go again on a journey to the far West. This time he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he resided about three years. During his residence there he made visits to Denver, Colorado, and to Pike's Peak. His business during these three years was speculating in Western lands. And he was also,

in connection with Messrs. Ryan & Hensley, of Cincinnati, largely engaged in furnishing supplies to the government troops stationed at Leveeuworth. He returned to Cincinnati in the year 1800, and opened a real estate broker's office. He continued in the real estate business there until his death, and his transactions were large and lucrative. His death occurred on the 14th day of January, 1869, and was occasioned by a kick from one of his carriage horses. It may be said that he was the founder of the real estate business in Cincinnati, it being claimed that he was the first there to conduct the business on a regular and legitimate basis. He was a thorough business man, and it is said of him that he was a man whose word could always be implicitly relied upon, and who took, for his business motto, "Honesty, integrity and fair dealing." His business, while a real estate dealer, was the largest ever carried on in that line in Cincinnati. He was married, on the 8th day of November, 1836, to Mary E. A. Tudor, of Cincinnati. Two sons and two daughters were the result of this union. The oldest daughter, Cordelia, is the wife of Dr. J. C. Campbell, of Cincinnati; the eldest son, Cassius, is in the real estate business in Cincinnati; George, the youngest son, is also in the real estate business; and the youngest daughter, Mary, is the wife of W. W. Backman, a prominent pork-merchant of Cincinnati.

AYNE, HON. HENRY B., Lawyer and Statesman, was born in Hamilton, Madison county, New York, on November 30th, 1810. His father, Elisha Payne, an early settler of that county, having removed there from Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1795, was a man recognized for his personal integrity, purity of character, and public spirit. He was instrumental in an eminent degree in founding the Hamilton Theological Seminary. Henry B. Payne was educated in Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and was of the class of 1832. The same year he commenced the study of law in the office of John C. Spencer. In 1833 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, then a village of three thousand inhabitants, and was admitted to the bar in 1834, and at once commenced the practice of law with H. V. Willson, his partner and former class-mate, and so continued twelve years, when he was obliged to relinquish his profession in consequence of hemorrhage of the lungs. Subsequently he was a member of the City Council two years, and assisted in reforming the finances of the city so that the municipal credit was restored. He also assisted in reconstructing the fire department. In 1849, with John W. Allen, Richard Hilliard, John M. Woolsey and others, he entered earnestly into measures for constructing the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad. On the completion of the road in 1851 he was elected President, and retained the office until 1854, when he resigned. During his presidency the organization was perfected to such a degree that for many years there-

after the road was regarded as a model. In 1855 he became a Director of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashland Railroad (now Lake Shore). In 1854 he was elected a member of the first Board of Water Works Commissioners. They located, planned and completed the Cleveland Water Works. In 1862 the Legislature created a Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners for the city of Cleveland, and he has been President of the Board since its organization. The original fund, about \$250,000, in twelve years increased to nearly \$2,000,000, which is, as a trust fund, perhaps without a parallel in the United States. Early he became a stockholder and director in eighteen corporations, such as coal and iron mining, manufacturing in various branches, moneyed institutions and others, all of which were in a sound and flourishing condition. In politics he has ever been a Democrat. In 1849 he was elected to the State Senate and served two years. In 1851 he was the Democratic nominee for United States Senator, but after a prolonged balloting he was defeated by one vote, the Hon. Benjamin F. Wade being elected. In 1857 the Democrats nominated him for Governor, but the Hon. Salmon P. Chase was elected by a few hundred majority. He was chosen a Cass elector in 1848, and was a member of the Cincinnati Convention which nominated James Buchanan in 1856. In 1860 he was a delegate at large to the Charleston Convention, and reported the minority resolutions which were adopted by the Convention. His speech advocating the report was remarkably eloquent. In it he condemned everything which would lead to secession, and delivered in bold and fearless style, it commanded the respect of the extreme Southern members. In 1858 he aided Stephen A. Douglas in his opposition to the Leecompton Constitution, by making speeches against it in Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and other cities. He was also active in procuring the passage of resolutions against it by the Ohio Legislature. In 1858 he joined Douglas against Lincoln, in the former's celebrated campaign. When the civil war came he persevered in public and earnest efforts for the suppression of the rebellion. In 1862 he addressed the people earnestly and vigorously in favor of enlistments and with good results. He also joined with other patriotic and wealthy citizens in a guarantee and indemnity to the County Treasurer for advancing moneys to equip regiments, trusting to future legislation for the justification of that official for such advances. He was Chairman of the Ohio delegation at the Baltimore Convention in 1872, which nominated Horace Greeley. In 1874 he accepted the nomination of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans for the Forty-fourth Congress, and was elected by a majority of 2532, in a district which had, prior to that time, given a Republican majority of about 5000. When he accepted the nomination he said: "If elected, and life is spared to serve out the term, I promise to come back with hand and heart as undefiled and clean as when I left you." As a political leader he has ever retained the confidence of his party and the respect of all. He has recently

been prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. He was married in 1836 to the only daughter of Nathan Perry, a retired merchant of Cleveland.

GATES, JOHN, Wholesale Boot and Shoe Merchant and Manufacturer of Shoes, was born at Seales, Cumberland county, England, February 2d, 1819. The quaint old English homestead where he was born, which has come down from father to son through many generations, still stands with its precious memories an object of special interest to the Gates family. His parents were devotedly religious people, members of the Wesleyan connection, and shared the opprobrium and hardships incident to the early history of Methodism in England. In 1830 Mr. Gates came with his parents to America, and they landed in the city of Quebec, Canada, with the intention of making Cincinnati their home. While on their journey, his father was taken sick in Zanesville, Ohio, and after a few days' illness died. His sister also was taken sick and died, leaving the remainder of the family to find their way through the hardships of flatboat navigation on the Ohio river to the city of their destination. In the spring of 1831 young Gates arrived in Cincinnati, where he has since resided, and where he has made his mark as a thorough and successful business man. In his early youth he had acquired the rudiments of an English education, and on arriving in his new home, availed himself of the advantages of Woodward High School, under the guidance of Professor Mathews and Dr. Joseph Ray. On the completion of his educational course he entered the Methodist Book Concern to learn printing. Here he remained a year setting type and carrying the *Western Christian Advocate* to city subscribers. This method of learning a trade did not quite suit his views, and he left, and entered the Cincinnati Type Foundry, where he completed his education in the art of printing. After this he worked as a journeyman in the old type foundry, which stood where the magnificent Saint Paul Methodist Episcopal Church now stands. In 1840, having laid up four hundred dollars, he borrowed four hundred more, and with this capital entered into partnership with John Simpkinson, in the retail shoe trade. This partnership was continued two years and a half, when he bought out a Mr. Cherver, on Lower Market street, and started business for himself. Here his business was very successful, and gradually grew into the jobbing trade. In 1841 he was united in marriage to a most estimable young lady, Elizabeth Collingwood. His business continued to increase, so that in 1850 he purchased and moved into his present large establishment on Pearl street, where he has ever since been in the wholesale trade exclusively. In 1871 the demands of his business became so great that he began the manufacture of ladies', misses', and childrens' sewed and pegged shoes. The house of John Gates & Co. is now

one of the oldest in the city in the boot and shoe trade, and has been built up by strict integrity and indefatigable industry on the part of its founder and proprietor. But while Mr. Gates has been diligent and successful as a merchant, he has not been indifferent to the claims of Christian benevolence. He has been more or less closely identified with all the public charities of the city, and for many years he has been one of the most devoted workers in the "Cincinnati Union Bethel," an institution that has a fame world-wide, because of the character and extent of its practical benevolence and Christian labors. To this institution he has given freely of his means and time, and for the last seven years has served as the honored President of its Board of Directors. Mr. Gates deservedly shares very largely in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and has before him a still more prosperous career as the eventide of human life draws near.

DICKEY, ALFRED S., Lawyer and Judge, was born in Giles county, Tennessee, January 6th, 1812. When he was about four years old, his parents removed to South Salem, Ross county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He descended from a family who removed from the north of Ireland to the colony of Virginia, many years before the revolutionary war. His ancestry, so far back as any knowledge extends, were always noted for their devotion to Presbyterian religious faith. On the 19th of January, 1832, he was married to Emily Ann Mackerly, and shortly afterward removed to Washington Court House, where, in 1838, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney. Here he rose rapidly in his profession, and soon occupied an enviable reputation, both as counsellor and advocate. In March, 1847, he removed to Greenfield, as much to educate his children at the Greenfield Academy, as to be more in the centre of his practice, which now extended to the several surrounding counties. He succeeded Hon. James Sloan to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the counties of Ross, Highland and Fayette, by appointment from Governor S. P. Chase in 1858, and was successively re-elected to that office until the fall of 1871, when he was succeeded by Judge S. F. Steele. He now returned to the practice of his profession, and while on a visit to his sister, near Ripley, Ohio, suddenly became ill, and after a few hours departed this life on the 22d day of August, 1873. His last distinguished professional effort was made in the Supreme Court of Ohio, December term, A. D. 1872, in the case of James Taylor and others vs. The Board of County Commissioners of Ross County *et al.* In this case the famous Boesel Railroad Law was declared unconstitutional, and with that case terminated the professional career of Judge Dickey. The case was characteristic of the man. Being of the people and the founder of his own fortune in every respect, he was opposed in every interest of his nature to extravagance in private or

public life; and therefore he most earnestly opposed the illimitable and illimitable power of taxation as claimed by the State; and throughout the able argument of himself and his compeers, that zeal, that earnestness, and that conviction of right can be perceived controlling the line of the argument which always characterized him when once he espoused a cause. He was a Democrat until the Kansas territorial trouble sprang up as to the area of slave territory, and on the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, believing that the result of his election would tend to perpetuate slavery and the increase of the slave power, and being conscientiously faithful to all the interests of his nation and his education and the religion of his family, he began gradually to withdraw his allegiance from the Democratic party to identify himself with the new party then forming, and which resulted in the organization of the present Republican party. With this latter party he most earnestly supported the administration of Mr. Lincoln throughout the whole war of the rebellion. He had a just conception of the position and functions—the rights and duties—of the bar; and he looked upon the profession as something above a mere occupation in which to make money. He not only believed that underhand practices will fail in the end, but he detested such practices as in themselves wrong and dishonorable, and bringing the profession itself into disrepute. He had an excellent mind for the law. His power of analysis was strong. In the investigation of a subject his mind rejected the irrelevant and weak. He was fond of investigating and applying general principles. His mind pondered upon whatever subjects he undertook to examine, until he saw them in all their aspects and bearings. He endeavored in his investigations to keep clear of the ruts of commonplace, and to tread on the higher planes of thought. He did not decide until his judgment was thoroughly convinced. If he could not, on the first effort, find data on which to base a satisfactory conclusion, he suspended his judgment for the time being, and renewed his process of pondering. He was an instance of the truth of a striking observation of a distinguished philosopher: "There is," says he, "much in this process of pondering and its result which it is impossible to analyze. It is by a kind of inspiration that we rise from the wise and sedulous contemplation of facts to the principles on which they depend. The mind is, as it were, a photographic plate, which is gradually cleansed by the effort to think rightly, and which, when so cleansed, and not before, receives impressions from the light of truth." Whilst he was at the bar, Judge Dickey was a successful lawyer. He did not degrade his profession by making merchandise of his legal knowledge and skill. He did not "run down" business, but let it seek him. He would not litigate a case, if he could well avoid it, when he thought his client would surely fail. He never encouraged a client who had not justice on his side. He preferred compromising controversies to bitterly litigating them. He seldom prepared any other brief than a reference to a few authorities, and he hardly ever prepared a

written argument. He could think and reason orally with greater accuracy, clearness and force, than he could with a pen in his hand. On the trial of a case he was master of the facts, understood the exact points in contest, and was prepared to discuss them intelligently and ably. He had an eminently judicial cast of mind. He loved justice, and desired that every case should, if practicable, be decided upon its substantial merits. Some practitioners in his courts thought he was too much inclined to allow equitable views and considerations to enter into his decision of every question and every cause. A sound point, clearly stated by the weakest member of the bar, had the same effect upon his judgment as it would have had if urged in argument by the strongest lawyer in his court. He was not often misled by a fallacious proposition, however artfully and strongly put. His instructions to the jury were plain and simple. Whilst he had a discriminating mind—a mind for which clear, nice distinctions were nutriment—still, as a magistrate, he seemed to think that too much refining destroys pure reason and interrupts the course of justice. Very few of his rulings or judgments were reversed. Nearly all of them that were carried to the Supreme Court were unanimously affirmed. Judge Dickey was a good judge. He seemed to have been fitted up by his mental and moral training, and his habits of industry and patient investigation, peculiarly for that position. Not a quick, off-hand, rapid despatcher of the business before him, ready, as some, before they have half heard a case, to decide, and become impatient, but a patient, painstaking magistrate, willing to hear all and to weigh all the matters involved in the case, and only ready to decide upon the fullest investigation and a thorough understanding of the whole case. Such a man could but make a safe judge. He was an honest man, and desired to administer the law so that right and justice should be done "though the heavens fell." Slow in coming to conclusions, it is true, sometimes, but when he did conclude he was firm, fixed and steadfast; not opinionated, however, but always ready to yield an opinion when convinced of his error, and always open to conviction by force of reason and truth. If we have, or have had any men among us who have or had the qualifications that Jethro recommended to Moses to select for judges in Israel, he was one of them. He was an "able man, such as feared God, a man of truth, hating covetousness." On the bench, at the bar, and in every other position, he was of sterling integrity. "The best court of equity is a good conscience." But above all, he was a true man. He was kind, genial, tolerant and intelligent. He could interest, edify, and divert any person, whether learned or illiterate, refined or rude, young or old. His conversation and discourse were characterized by solid sense and useful information, and oftentimes sparkled with seasonable wit and humor. If any man who came into his company had any genuine wit or humor in his nature, it would be brought out—it would catch of the judge's, as fire of fire. He was a sensitive man; his emotional nature was of fine fibre.

Hence he was easily affected by sharp or unkind words, or malicious criticism. But he was not revengeful; his resentments were fleeting. He doubtless thought the most speedy and effectual, as well as the noblest, remedy for injuries is oblivion. He cherished his friends; "grappled them to his soul with hooks of steel." And he seemed to regard them as a shield to his sensitive nature against harsh criticism and unjust censure. He was more charitable in his judgment of his fellow-men than they were in their judgments of him. In speaking of others he acted on the principle that detraction is a sin against justice. He did not try to discover and hold up for ridicule and execration the foibles of any man, whether friend or foe. He was above the meanness of envy. He never sneered at that which he could not rival. He praised meritorious deeds, by whomsoever done. He was pleased when a young man came to the bar who gave promise of maintaining its proper standard of learning, honor and ability. No man ever trusted him and was deceived or betrayed. He had a spark of divinity within him that made him every inch a man. He loved virtue and hated vice. His heart was always touched by the misfortunes of his friends or fellow-men, and his hand always outstretched and his pocket open to alleviate distress, come from what quarter it might. He was frank and firm in what he believed to be right, and would not "have flattered Neptune for his trident, or Jove for his power to thunder." He was a modest and unassuming man, cool and reflecting. His physical powers seemed hardly robust enough without excitement to a full development of his intellectual. His analytical and logical powers were of a superior type, and when duly exercised on any subject, his conclusions were seldom incorrect. He loved his family; he was bound to them by strong cords of affection, and perhaps in no sphere of life were the beauties of his true character and real inner life displayed to better or even as good advantage as in his family life—his home circle. His home was home indeed; there love and affection reigned, and virtue and intelligence displayed themselves in their true loveliness and beauty. His was a character requiring no concealments—no charitable coverings, which the grave is too frequently called on to conceal. "*De mortuis, nil nisi bonum*" is not to be applied to him.

 MCPHERSON, GENERAL JAMES BIRDSLEVE, was born at Clyde, Sandusky county, Ohio, November 14th, 1828. His father, William McPherson, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother, Cynthia (Russell) McPherson, was a native of Massachusetts. They were married near Canandaigua, New York, and removed shortly thereafter to Ohio. Here they settled on a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, near where the village of Clyde now stands, and built a frame house and blacksmith shop, and the husband divided his time between working in the latter and clearing his farm.

Four years after their arrival the future general was born. He grew up among the surroundings of a backwoods life, a sturdy and vigorous lad, working in the various departments of farm labor. The father became unfortunate in business, and with this blow came the keener one of failing health. The family were compelled to struggle the best they could. James, the eldest, was thirteen years of age at the time, and a bright, intelligent lad. He obtained a position with Robert Smith, postmaster and storekeeper at Green Spring, the next village, where he helped to lighten the burdens of his mother. In this place he remained for six years as store-boy and clerk. He was trustworthy and industrious, and liked by all with whom he came in contact. After the first year or two at the store he attended school in the winter, and it was always a regret with him that he could not attend more regularly. He was an admirable penman, and relied much upon this to pass examination for West Point. He was very anxious to improve his education and general knowledge, and greedily devoured books of all kinds. The vision of an appointment to West Point induced him to enter the academy at Norwalk for a couple of sessions of preparatory study. He was now nineteen, and he was fearful lest this and his lack of education would militate against him in his ambition to secure the coveted prize. He secured it, however, and entered the academy a few months before attaining his majority. Among his classmates was one with whom in conflict he was afterwards to meet death—James B. Hood. Another classmate was Philip H. Sheridan. Others, whose names were afterwards distinguished in the late war, were also in the class with this backwoods boy. He was a remarkably apt scholar, especially in scientific studies, and ranked high as a well-behaved student. Graduating at the head of his class, he was assigned to the engineers. He was kept at the academy for a year as Assistant Professor of Practical Engineering. For three years he was engaged in engineering duty on the Atlantic coast, mostly at the New York harbor. For three years and a half he had charge of the fortifications in the harbor of San Francisco. He had developed into an accomplished engineer. He was very affectionate in the family circle, thoroughly enjoyed his visits home, where he was almost worshipped. His father had died before his appointment to West Point. As is the case very generally with regular army officers, he was conservative in politics, and had a dislike for extremists, especially abolitionists. At the breaking out of the war he was in California, and he wrote to his mother a letter conched in honest patriotism. After personal application he obtained orders to come East in the summer of 1861, and was assigned to engineer duty in Boston harbor, and in August was made a Captain of Engineers. When Halleck went West he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy of Volunteers, and assigned to his staff. This was in November of the above year. When Grant moved on Forts Henry and Donelson, he was there as Brevet Major and Chief-Engineer of the expeditionary forces. Here his health gave

way from exposure, and he was compelled to seek medical assistance for a time. When he returned to duty early in the spring, he bore with him the instructions to Grant for the movement up the Tennessee. For efficient service in this disastrous campaign, ending at Pittsburgh Landing, he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the regulars and a Colonelcy in the volunteers, and again placed on Halleck's staff, this time as Chief-Engineer to the armies moving against Corinth. Though he did his work faithfully and well, he afterwards disapproved of the plans of his superior. When the latter was summoned to Washington as General-in-Chief, the young staff-officer remained behind, and shortly after, on the recommendation of General Grant, was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, that he might become Military Superintendent of Railroads. He remained, however, on Grant's staff until after the battle of Iuka. With a hastily formed brigade, he did good service in the relief of Rosecrans at Corinth. His gallantry soon after won him a Major-General's epaulettes. He was now called upon to leave his duties as a railroad engineer, and in testimony of appreciation his old subordinates gave him a parting supper, at which he was presented with a horse, saddle, bridle and sword. At this happy scene Grant, Logan, and many other rising officers were present. After his promotion he was assigned to the district of Bolivar. Here he furnished much information to Grant in shaping his first Vicksburg campaign. By order of the latter he made a successful reconnaissance to discover the enemy's strength. His services were so well appreciated that he was placed in command of the entire right wing of the army of the Tennessee, and assigned to the advance. When the movement upon Vicksburg by way of the Mississippi commenced, he was reorganizing his command at Vicksburg, which had been much weakened by the loss of supplies by the surrender at Holly Springs, and which necessitated long marches and short rations. He was prominent and active in this memorable campaign, and was one of the most successful officers in his operations. Indeed, many writers have placed upon his brow the laurels of that great Union victory. On recommendation of Grant he was made a Brigadier-General in the regular army. At one time hints were thrown out that he was too kind to rebel prisoners and had sympathies of a Southern character, but they are hardly worthy of passing notice. He was presented with a "gold medal of honor" by the Board of Honor for his military successes. At the opening of the Atlanta campaign he had secured the replenishment of his corps. That memorable campaign was his last. He took a conspicuous part in the movement on Atlanta, doing noble service for his country. He had been galloping hither and thither, giving orders and directing movements, when he ran into the fatal trap. He was riding from the 16th toward his own corps, the 17th, which he had heard was being badly pressed, when he came suddenly upon a skirmish line of rebels, and was ordered to halt. Pausing a moment, he dashed into a wood, followed by a

volley of bullets. A shot entered his right lung and shattered the spine. His charger, wounded in two places, galloped among his men, and mutely told the sorrowful story. The wound was necessarily fatal, and he was found an hour afterwards, conscious, but unable to speak. His horse had probably carried him too far for the rebels to follow. His men fought terribly to revenge his loss, and drove back the rebel assault with great loss. The entire army was bowed in grief after the battle. He was killed July 22d, 1864, in the full strength of manhood. In personal appearance he was a splendid specimen of a soldier, over six feet high, well developed, and with graceful carriage. His loss was a terrible blow to his family, of which he was the idol. He was buried in the orchard of the old homestead at Clyde. At the time he met his death he was betrothed to a young lady of Baltimore.

AYLOR, JOSEPH D., Lawyer, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in November, 1830, but with his parents removed to Guernsey county in 1833, where he has ever since resided. Up to the age of twenty years his life was spent mostly upon the farm where his home was situated, and where, in the laborious duties of farm life, alternating with hard study during the winter months and the summer evenings, was laid the foundation of those habits of intense application and persevering industry which have been the keynote to his subsequent success. After this time his attention was devoted more exclusively to literary pursuits, but having to depend wholly on his own exertions, he studied, taught school, and read law, by turns, attending Madison College a part of the time, where he went through all the branches of the collegiate course except Greek. He taught in all about five years, and was one of the most successful teachers in eastern Ohio. He took an active part in the organization and management of teachers' associations and institutes, thus contributing largely to the new era in public education, and through the Fairview High School (attended mostly by teachers), which he established and taught for several years, and through the medium of his lectures and public addresses, delivered in almost every town, village and district, in his own and some of the surrounding counties, he reached by his labors and influence hundreds of schools and thousands of scholars. While teaching he was elected County Surveyor, and was subsequently re-elected, but resigned the office before completing his second term, to give his attention to other duties. He was School Examiner of Guernsey county, but resigned this position upon entering the army. In March, 1859, he was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court in Columbus. He attended the Cincinnati Law School two terms, graduating there in the spring of 1860, and the following fall began the practice of law in Cambridge, Ohio, where he is now practising his profession. When the war broke out he was appointed by the Governor

a member of the county and district military committees, and gave much time and valuable aid in the organization of troops, and in procuring and forwarding supplies to the soldiers in the field. In the fall of 1861, in connection with W. H. F. Lenfestey, of Cambridge, Mr. Taylor purchased the *Guernsey Times*, the only Republican paper in the county, and continued his connection therewith, publishing it under the name of Taylor & Lenfestey for ten years, taking only a general management of the paper, during which time the size of the paper was doubled, and the subscription list increased from less than seven hundred to over two thousand, while the Republican party grew from a bare plurality, which had given the Democrats for years before that fully one-half the offices, to a reliable majority of not less than six hundred. In 1863, when General Morgan's command crossed the Ohio river, Governor Tod issued a call for troops to defend the State, giving it as his opinion that the seat of war was about to be transferred to the north of the Ohio river. Mr. Taylor raised a company for the 88th Ohio Regiment and had it in camp in about ten days, where he was by a unanimous vote of the company chosen Captain. After the regiment was sufficiently organized and drilled for active service, he was among the officers of this regiment who petitioned the Secretary of War to send them to the front instead of the undrilled hundred-day men, and the order came to this effect, but was countermanded at the instance of General Richardson, who insisted that the regiment could not be spared from Camp Chase, where they were guarding many thousands of rebel soldiers. Soon after this he was detailed on special duty, and remained on detached service until the close of the war, serving on courts-martial and military commissions as Judge Advocate, at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and other places. In the fall of 1864 he was appointed Judge Advocate of the District of Indiana, with office at Indianapolis, where he remained until 1866. When he entered upon the new and responsible duties incident to this position, there were hundreds of criminals in the military prisons at Indianapolis, and the plans of the Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle to release and arm the rebel prisoners in the North had just come to light. The whole management of the Judge Advocate's department in that district was given to him by General Hovey, who was then in command, and although the duties of District Judge Advocate did not require him to act as Judge Advocate of a military court, yet as soon as the necessary records, clerks, and phonographic reporters were provided, he organized two military courts, and served as Judge Advocate of both, one court sitting in the forenoon, with one phonographic reporter, and the other sitting in the afternoon, with another phonographic reporter. Colonel Taylor thus discharged the ordinary duties of three officers, his arduous labors often compelling him to remain nearly all night in his office. While on duty at Indianapolis he was sent to Cambridge, Ohio, as Judge Advocate of a military court convened by General Hooker to try the mur-

derers of John B. Cook, Provost Marshal. This was one of the military trials during the war which attracted great attention throughout the country, and assumed to some degree a political character. The trial lasted three months, resulting in the conviction of the prisoners, Oliver and Hartup, and their subsequent execution at Camp Chase in September, 1865, after making a full confession of their crime. Colonel Taylor won golden opinions from the people and the press for the signal ability and success with which he managed the case against the determined efforts and labored strategies of the able counsel who represented the defence. While serving as Judge Advocate at Cincinnati and Indianapolis, he made, at the instance of General Hooker, General Hovey, and Colonel Burnett, a number of important investigations and reports, all of which, as well as all the records and reports made by him while he was Judge Advocate, were approved by the Department of Justice and the Secretary of War. At the close of the war, after being mustered out of the service, he was employed by the government to act as Special Judge Advocate in the trial of two important cases at Indianapolis, that of a quartermaster and a disbursing officer of the regular army, in which the government was interested to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. During his term of service he was twice brevetted for his faithful and efficient services in the interest of the government, which was done on the recommendation of officers of the regular army as well as of the civil service, for which, when confirmed by the Senate, he received his commissions; and his superior officers also asked that he be paid extra compensation for his services. In the early part of his professional career he was twice elected Prosecuting Attorney of Guernsey county, and was very strongly urged to be a candidate for a third term, but declined. No officer in the county ever discharged his duties more thoroughly or more acceptably, and his prosecution of those who violated the liquor laws was so vigorous and successful that scarcely a saloon was found in the county at the close of his term. In December, 1866, he was married to Miss Hill, daughter of William Hill, of North Berwick, Maine. In 1872, when the scarcity of money seemed to impede the progress of improvements in the community where he resided, he obtained authority to organize a national bank, and procured the stock and completed the organization of the Guernsey National Bank, with a capital of \$100,000, which has since been increased to \$150,000, of which he was chosen and still continues President. He has also been President of the Cambridge Board of Education for the past six years, during which time the board has built one of the finest union school buildings in the State; for which the people of the Cambridge Union School District are greatly indebted to him, as he led in the movement for the house and in the management of the building as it progressed. He took an active part in procuring the stock and location at Cambridge of the Marietta & Pittsburgh Railroad, and in all important enterprises, in-

volving the moral and material interests of the community, he is found at the head, both with his means and his influence. He is now practising law in Gueusey and adjoining counties, and has a large and lucrative practice. He is a man of unswerving integrity, tireless energy and spotless reputation, and occupies the position in his State and community to which these qualities and the record of a hitherto busy and useful life justly and legitimately entitle him.

ALLEN, HON. JOHN W., Lawyer, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1802. His father, John Allen, a lawyer by profession, was a native of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where William Cullen Bryant began life as a lawyer and made Green river famous in one of his earliest and sweetest poems. After removing to Connecticut, he became a representative of that State in the last Congress held in Philadelphia. The subject of this sketch left Litchfield at sixteen years of age and moved to Chenango county, New York, where he received a fair classical education and studied law. He next removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1825, and after one year's necessary study and residence commenced the practice of law in 1826. From 1831 to 1835 inclusive he was elected annually President of the village corporation, and Mayor of the city of Cleveland in 1841. In 1835-37 he represented the district of which Cuyahoga county was a part, in the Ohio Senate, and in 1836 was elected to Congress, commencing with the extra session called in September, 1837. He was re-elected in 1838. In the division of parties of that day he was a Whig, and by reason of his admiration of and devotion to the person and public policy of Henry Clay, he was classed with a large party of old-line Clay Whigs. He was one of the original movers and workers in the enterprise of having railroads to add to the growth and prosperity of his city and State, and he has been fortunate enough to live to see the iron rail laid all over the States, even to the Pacific. He discussed the subject of railroads in the newspapers as early as 1837, and made some direction of such enterprises, but without practical avail on account of the financial embarrassments of the country following that period, and perhaps for the further reason that his enterprising spirit was a few years in advance of his contemporaries. In 1847 he was mainly instrumental in procuring the legislative charter for the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, and canvassed the line of the river to ask the people to subscribe to the stock, which resulted in his obtaining the first subscription of \$100,000. He became the first President of the company, and by his zealous activity and adroit management, in the face of apathy, rival interests, and open opposition, secured its success doubtless many years before it otherwise would have existed. He was, for a time, one of the five commissioners of the State, charged with the duty of putting into operation and

managing the State Bank of Ohio, and its several branches, and under whose supervision it proved a sound and admirable banking system. In 1850 he was appointed, under a resolution of the Legislature, the agent of the State to investigate the claims of the State against the national government, growing out of the grants of land in aid of canals, which occupied him five years at Washington. He was eminently successful in this service, and his labors were of great value to the State. He received from President Grant in 1870 the appointment of Postmaster at Cleveland, and his commission was renewed in 1874. He proved a very efficient officer, devoting his whole time and attention thereto. His official intercourse, like his social, was admirable in manner and spirit, which caused the public to regret very much his retirement. He resigned in January, 1875. He was twice married. His first wife was Ann Maria Perkins, of Warren, Ohio, who died early. His second was Harriet C. Mather, of New London county, Connecticut. Four children were born to them, two sons and two daughters.

BURGERT, ADAM, Boot and Shoe Merchant, was born in Stark county, Ohio, November 14th, 1826. He is the son of David Burgert, an old and successful merchant of the village of New Bedford, Coshocton county, Ohio, and acquired his early education in his native place. Until his eighteenth year was reached he found employment under his father in the capacity of clerk, and moved subsequently to New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where during the ensuing year he was similarly occupied, in clerking in a dry-goods store. In 1846 he embarked in business on his own account, and prosecuted it for a period of three years. Disposing afterward of his interests in this trade, he resumed his former station as clerk for M. W. Henry & Co., of Akron, Ohio, with whom he was connected for about three years. At the expiration of that time he removed to California, and in the fall of 1852 received an appointment as Deputy Sheriff in Eldorado county, in which capacity he acted for two years and six months. While sojourning on the Pacific slope he received various desirable office appointments in addition to the one mentioned, and wherever placed uniformly gave entire satisfaction to all parties concerned. As Collector of Foreign Revenue, under D. E. Buel and William Buchanan, in 1853-54, and part of 1855, he met with notable success, conducting himself with laudable ability and fidelity. In July of the latter year he resigned the collectorship, and returned to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was employed for four years as a clerk in a wholesale boot and shoe house. He left Cleveland for Toledo in the fall of 1859, and went into the wholesale hide and leather business. Therein he continued until January 1st, 1866, when he was compelled to sell out his interests in order to recruit his health, which had suffered severely through rheumatism,

contracted in the business. The summer of that year he and his family spent in New Orleans and Mobile. He returned home in September, with health very much improved, and in the following December opened out in the wholesale boot and shoe business, in which he has been engaged ever since, and has been uniformly prosperous. He is now doing a trade of four hundred thousand dollars annually. An excellent man of business, a keen and shrewd observer, he has fairly earned the success that has crowned his efforts. Politically he has been successively a Whig and a Republican. He was married September 3d, 1857, to Elizabeth Wood, daughter of Bourdett Wood, of Bellevue, Ohio.

BRADFORD, THOMAS C., M.D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 3d, 1835, and is of Scotch and Irish extraction. His education was acquired in the literary institutions of his native State. After leaving school he determined to make the practice of medicine a profession, and for that purpose he entered Jefferson College in Philadelphia, and subsequently Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York city, where he was graduated in the spring of 1864. The superior advantages of the Eastern medical colleges over the Western, for obtaining a thorough scientific, medical and surgical education, led Dr. Bradford first to Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, to be prepared by their unequalled didactic course of instruction for the clinical study of disease at the bedside in the large charity institutions of New York city, to one of which, as its name indicates, Bellevue College is attached, and in which the most able faculty of the school taught the student first the theory and then the practice at the bedside in the different wards of those great hospitals. With such advantages and close application to his studies he was enabled to pass a creditable examination on each branch of the profession, and was graduated. His education having been purchased by the proceeds of his own labor, it was considered too valuable to be thrown away. Consequently directly after the school closed in 1864, he located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and began the practice of his chosen profession. His arrival in Cincinnati was opportune indeed, as within a very short time of his appearance in the field several of the oldest physicians of both schools were removed by death, leaving a large opening that some one could fill without treading on the toes of any one. Thus he early found use for the knowledge gained at school, and by constant and well-directed efforts he has gained the position he now holds in the city and profession. Dr. Bradford's life has thus been devoted entirely to the healing art. Having had all of his time absorbed in the practice of his profession, he has taken no active part in politics and therefore is not known in the political world. He has a fine medical and miscellaneous library, to which he is greatly attached. Of the Pulte Med-

ical College he is Treasurer, a member of the faculty, and also one of the incorporators of that institution. In religion he is a Protestant, being a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, of which Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D.D., is pastor. Dr. Bradford was married on October 6th, 1868, to M. A. McCroskey, of his native city.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM H., Lawyer, and Insurance Agent, was born April 11th, 1832, at Fredericktown, Washington county, Pennsylvania. He is of Scotch and German descent, and a son of Andrew Alexander, an extensive coal merchant and agriculturist in his day. William received instruction in the old log school house on the banks of the Monongahela river, and completed his education at Carmichael's Academy, in Greene county, Pennsylvania. When twenty-three years old, he removed to Knox county, Ohio, where he engaged in teaching school, at the same time reading law under the supervision of Vance & Cooper, of Mount Vernon. After his admission to the bar, he removed to Canton, in Stark county, where he commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with W. K. Upham. After continuing a few years in this connection he relinquished the law, in order to devote his whole time to insurance as a profession, and removing to Toledo, in the autumn of 1867, he engaged actively in this business. Towards the close of the year 1870, being assisted therein by E. O. Brown and C. E. Bliven, he succeeded in perfecting and putting into practical operation what is termed the "Toledo Schedule Rating." While not entirely new, this mode of rating was then for the first time made practicable; and the surveying and rating of the entire city of Toledo was the first instance on record of the application of the system to a whole city. He has continued since that date to perfect the schedule, until it is now acknowledged to be the most finished and just method of fixing an adequate and exact rate for insurance. Notwithstanding the opposition it has met, many of the first insurance men believe it to be the best mode of determining rates, and that it will come into general favor. Its perfection is mainly due to the genius, perseverance and application of William H. Alexander.

STEEL, SAMUEL F., Lawyer, Judge of the Second Subdivision of the Fifth Judicial District of Ohio, was born in Hillsborough, Highland county, Ohio, July 5th, 1837. He was the fourth child in a family of six children whose parents were Samuel Steel and Ann J. (Russell) Steel. His father, a native of Ireland, near Londonderry, was through life a Presbyterian clergyman, who, after attaining enviable distinction as a zealous and able spiritual counsellor and

guide, died in November, 1869. His mother, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was a daughter of Captain Russell, commander of a merchantman that was lost at sea. He received a liberal preliminary and literary education, was a student for one year at the Miami University of Ohio, and for the same length of time attended the Centre College of Danville, Kentucky. For one year also he pursued a course of studies at the Princeton College of New Jersey. After graduating in 1859, he began teaching school, as private tutor for Mrs. Whitney, and was engaged at this occupation for three years. In 1862 he returned to Hillsborough, Highland county, Ohio, and there—having studied law while sustaining the role of educator—resumed his legal studies. In the fall of 1864 he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was subsequently engaged in successful professional labors, making rapid strides toward the leading rank of practitioners, until the fall of 1871, the date of his election as Judge of the Common Pleas Court. In the discharge of the duties of this honorable position he has since been assiduously engaged. He is one of the youngest Judges of the State of Ohio, yet the possessor of the confidence of the general community, and the sincere esteem of his brethren at the bar, and on the bench. His political conceptions and principles are embodied in the rule of action of the Democratic party, to which, accordingly, he lends his influence and support. Religiously, he favors the doctrines of the Presbyterian church. He was married in 1875 to Mary F. Poor, of Washington, District of Columbia.

KENT, MARVIN, Projector and ex-President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, was born at Ravenna, Ohio, September 21st, 1816. His father, Zenas Kent, was a joiner and carpenter by trade. When a young man, he formed the acquaintance of Captain Heman Oriant. This gentleman discovered in Mr. Kent high qualifications for business pursuits, and in 1815 succeeded in inducing him to embark in mercantile life at Ravenna. The executive and financial ability which he displayed, coupled with enterprise and methodical management of his affairs, soon made him one of the most successful as well as one of the most reputable merchants of northern Ohio. It was in his establishment that his son, Marvin Kent, was trained. Up to the age of nineteen, his time was alternated between his father's store and the school. His education was finished at Tallmadge Academy, and while it was in progress he was being inducted into the practical details of mercantile life. In his nineteenth year his father intrusted him with the purchase of his spring stock of goods, and for this purpose he visited Philadelphia and New York, having special instructions to buy on his own judgment and to disregard the advice of

others relative to the investments he had in contemplation. His father was pleased with his purchases, and with the high order of mercantile skill which his son, at so early a period in life, had exhibited. In 1838, the year following the attainment of his majority, Marvin became associated with his father in mercantile business at Franklin Mills, Ohio, now Kent, but on account of the precarious state of his health relinquished it soon, and embarked in tanning in an establishment erected by his father and Captain John Brown, subsequently of Harper's Ferry notoriety. While thus engaged he was married to Maria, daughter of the late Colonel William Stewart. He conducted the tannery with success for some years, and in 1844 returned to mercantile life, becoming at the same time largely interested in the manufacture of flour. In the latter business he continued without interruption for about twenty years. In 1850 in company with others he engaged in the manufacture of window glass at Franklin Mills, and erected and placed in operation extensive works. It was during the same year that he entered upon the most important labor of his life, and which secured to him a reputation that must be co-existent with the grand public work he carried to completion. He projected in 1850 the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, designed to connect the Erie with the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, and to form a grand trunk line, uniform in gauge its entire length, from New York to St. Louis. In 1851 the necessary legislation was obtained, but in order to secure the charter he was obliged to subscribe for the full amount of stock required by law for the organization of the company, etc., as well as to indemnify some of the first Board of Directors for the payment of one share subscribed by each to make them eligible for election. This was necessary, as little confidence was then felt in the success of so great an undertaking. The organization of the new company was completed by the choice of Mr. Kent as President. This responsible position he filled with the highest integrity and ability, excepting an interval of three years, until the completion of the road in 1864. On June 21st of that year he had the indescribable satisfaction of driving the last spike in the last rail. In his maiden speech, delivered upon this auspicious occasion, he referred to the fact that on the 4th day of July, 1853, he had broken ground for the new road with his own hands, and removed the first shovelful of earth. It was especially gratifying to him to participate in the ceremony of finishing the road, which, united with the Erie and the Mississippi Railway, formed a continental line, with a gauge of six feet, from New York to St. Louis. This road, projected by Mr. Kent, encountered perhaps more opposition in its construction than any other in the Union, yet notwithstanding the obstacles that were constantly set in the way of this grand undertaking, he carried it forward with unwavering energy, and was at length rewarded with the honors of a triumph. The *Portage County Democrat*, of June 3d, 1863, contained this tribute of respect to him: "The location of the shops at Franklin Mills is doubtless

due to the position and influence of Marvin Kent, Esq., the President of the road, who resides at that point. If any man ought to be gratified and benefited by the location of the shops, it is President Kent. He was not only the early friend of this road, but if we are correctly informed, he originated the idea of its construction. In carrying forward this great improvement to its completion he has toiled and struggled for over twelve years, amidst doubt and discouragement, amidst jeers and sneers and obloquy. While others hesitated, he stood fast; when the fainthearted turned aside, he persevered with unfaltering nerve and courage; when timid friends forsook, he succeeded in raising up other friends and in attracting capital to this great work; and thus with a patience, a courage, an assiduity, an unswerving fidelity to a single aim that reaches the point of real heroism, has he held on his way through twelve laborious years of fluctuations, vicissitudes, and uncertainties, neglecting or abandoning his private business, pledging or imperilling, or at least casting into the hazard of success his large private fortune for the benefit of his cherished enterprise. And yet he has labored all this time without general appreciation; the select few, more intimately associated in official relations with him, only knowing and appreciating his trials and his toils. But it is time the man to whom, more than to any other, the country is indebted for this great and leading road should be understood and appreciated, for every man and every community benefited by the construction of this road owes to Marvin Kent a debt of gratitude. He is to be congratulated on the success which the intelligence, the ability, and the fixed and resolute purpose which he has brought to bear on the enterprise, have accomplished. Who, under these circumstances, can grudge to Mr. Kent the location of the extensive machine shops in the place of his residence? Who, more than he, and what community than the one favored by his residence among them, can be more entitled to the benefit?" Upon the completion of this road, and the successful consummation of his project, Mr. Kent substantially retired from business to the enjoyment of private life. Upon the death of his father in 1865, he became his successor as President of the Kent National Bank, which ever since its organization has been in a prosperous condition. At the election in October, 1875, he was chosen to represent the Twenty-sixth District of Ohio in the State Senate. Mr. Kent is a gentleman of varied experience and of varied business qualifications, equally capable as an engineer or as financial manager to conduct a great public work. He has remarkable tenacity of purpose, and once resolved as to the value of an enterprise, no human obstacle can prevent him from carrying it out. It was this undaunted perseverance that carved success out of most adverse circumstances, in the construction of the Atlantic & Great Western road. He is a man of liberal views and generous impulses, and has in a great variety of ways aided in advancing the material welfare of those among whom he lives.

WARNER, SIDNEY LARDERS, Banker and Merchant, was born April 10th, 1829, in Suffield, Connecticut, and came with his parents to Ohio, locating at first in Portage county, whence they subsequently removed to Wellington, Lorain county. He received a common school education in different schools in northern Ohio, and also studied at an academy in Norwalk, and at Oberlin College. When about twenty years of age he commenced operations as a farmer and stock-dealer; and by habits of economy and careful investments accumulated a large property. He is now engaged in banking and also cheese dealing. He is one of the firm of Hon. Warner & Co., of Wellington, cheese manufacturers and dealers, and is also a partner in the house of Braman, Hon & Warner, of Elyria, Ohio, cheese dealers. He is President of the First National Bank of Wellington, and a Director of the Savings Bank of Elyria. He was elected to the Legislature in 1861, and re-elected in 1863. In 1865 he was elected State Treasurer, and re-elected in both 1867 and 1869, being the only person in the State who ever held that office for three terms in succession under the present constitution. He is connected with the Citizens' Mutual Relief Association of Wellington in the capacity of President. He is regarded by the entire community as a valued citizen, an eminent financier, and possessing qualities of a high order. He is pleasant and affable in his manners, and esteemed by every one. He was married in the autumn of 1851 to Margaret A. Bradner, of Huntingdon, Ohio.

GIBSON, THOMAS, Plumber, was born in 1823, in Newland parish, Scotland, and came to the United States when but eight years of age. He first found employment in a bakery in New York city, where he worked a short time, and subsequently worked for two and a half years in a screw nail factory in the village of Ramapo, New York State. He then removed to the western country and passed five years on a farm in Missouri. When sixteen years old he arrived in Cincinnati, literally penniless. In that city he entered the plumbing establishment of his uncle, Peter Gibson, which the latter founded in 1832, and was the first industry of the kind at that period. He thoroughly mastered all the minutiae of the trade, and has been ever since connected with the concern in some capacity, and extending over a period of thirty-seven years. In 1845 he was admitted as a partner, the firm being known as Peter & Thomas Gibson. Their house was then located on Walnut between Third and Fourth streets. In 1856 Peter Gibson retired from the firm, and was succeeded by his son, J. B. Gibson, now one of the proprietors of the Gibson House. The style of the house was changed to J. B. & T. Gibson, and the establishment was removed to the present site, Nos. 200 and 202 Vine street, a building which they erected for their own purposes. In 1871 another

change occurred by reason of the senior partner disposing of his interest in the business to Calvin Zell and Robert Carlisle, when the firm name became Thomas Gibson & Co., and so remains. The house is also connected with a brass foundry, of which L. Maxwell is the active partner. The establishment of Thomas Gibson & Co. is the oldest in Cincinnati of the kind, and when first founded, the proprietors were their own workmen. Now, a large number of hands is constantly employed to execute the many large orders with which they are charged. The great increase in their business is largely owing to the high character of the proprietors and the mode of conducting their business. Not only do they attend to the higher class of work demanded in the city of Cincinnati, but their reputation has extended to other towns and cities and the surrounding country, from which they have secured an extensive patronage. They are thoroughly alive to all the improvements and inventions incident to their special line of work, and many of the most celebrated foreign appliances are daily produced and used in their business. The present senior member of the firm, Thomas Gibson, has taken a great interest in all those public movements which tend to develop the welfare of the city, and he is one of the members of the Board of Managers for the Mechanics' Institute. He is also a constant laborer in his church, and is a gentleman who exemplifies his principles both in his business and daily life.

ANDREWS, ALANSON, JR., President of the Union Manufacturing Company of Toledo, was born June 4th, 1841, at Wales, Massachusetts, on which day also his mother died in giving him birth; his father died at Loudenville, Ohio, in 1850. When he was four years old he was placed with his grandparents, then residing at Ashland, Ohio, where he lived and where he attended school until his seventeenth year. He then evinced a strong desire for travel, trusting that he might find some opening whereby he could improve his fortunes. He effected an engagement with a family westward bound as a teamster, and on their arrival in Missouri, which was their destination, he continued to act in that capacity in Howard county, for the space of one year. He afterwards removed to the southwestern part of the same State, in company with one Winought, whose family consisted of his wife and a Root-Digger Indian, whom Winought had previously brought from California. Andrews took with him some cattle which he had received in lieu of money, in return for his hard work. On arriving in Vernon county, he allowed his stock to be used in part payment for Winought's farm, and these two then labored diligently in fencing in the land, and in breaking ground for the crop, but it was the year when a terrible drought prevailed throughout Missouri, and all their labors proved a total failure, and Andrews became so discouraged that he left

that country. With but ten dollars in his pocket he commenced his journey. He succeeded in hiring himself to a man who was driving hogs to southern Illinois, in return for which service he and his pony were provided for. When he had reached their point of destination, he went to work husking corn, being paid therefor at fifty cents per day, but, not being as proficient as the older hands, was soon discharged. He then started for northern Illinois with his pony, but as his funds were exhausted, he was obliged to stop and try corn-husking again, being compensated therefor at the old rate. When again ready to resume his travels, his little friend, the pony, had died. With the money now due him, and which he received, he purchased a ticket on the Illinois river to take him to Geneseo, Illinois, where his brother and other relatives resided. After obtaining his ticket, he had but twenty-five cents remaining, and when at midnight he was to change cars, he was obliged to wait for the morning train to carry him to his destination, and this he did beside a heap of coals and hot ashes left there by the locomotive, and by means of which he gained a little warmth. Covered with cinders he arrived at Geneseo and presented himself to his relatives, who were among the first citizens of the place. He soon obtained work on a farm, where he continued until the breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted as a private in Company H, of the 59th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, the company then commanded by Captain John Simpson, who is now the General Superintendent of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad. After spending some time at Camp Morton, the troops were ordered to Pittsburgh Landing, in Tennessee. He was at Corinth, both at the capture of that place, and in the fight between Price and Vandorn, in their attempts to recapture that point. He also participated in the Yazoo Pass expedition, down the Black river, and at the taking of Jackson, Mississippi. At the battle of Champion Hills, in the last-named State, he was wounded through both thighs, left on the field with the wounded, and so taken prisoner. In about six weeks thereafter, he was paroled and sent to Memphis. He was thence transferred to the Invalid Corps at St. Louis, where, at the Fourth street hospital, he was placed in charge of undertakers' orders and passes for the inmates and attendants. The first time he indulged in a walk outside, he happened to pass along the levee when he sighted a steamer which seemed familiar to him, as indeed it proved to be the one in which his company had previously been transported. He found on board an old companion in arms, one of the few of the command who still survived the vicissitudes of war. None but a soldier can understand or appreciate the feelings of both, as they clasped hands after so long an absence, and after parting on the battle-field. As the men were under guard at that time and not allowed the privileges of the city, he was not there long with his passes, before they succeeded in obtaining their liberty. On the following day, when the boat was leaving for Vicksburg, with his company to join their regiment (they having been detailed

to proceed to St. Louis as guards over a large number of prisoners) that day was the last of his services as a member of the Invalid Corps. On arriving at Vicksburg he was made an instructor of a company of colored troops destined for a regiment then forming. They succeeded in enlisting men, but where there was one recruit brought to camp by the men, they passed the remainder of the day in buying some of those already recruited. Owing to the various diseases, at that time prevailing in camp, it was almost impossible to keep up the numerical strength of the companies. When his regiment received marching orders, he accompanied them. They embarked from Vicksburg for Memphis, and thence across the country to Chattanooga. He was in General Sherman's command, although not on active service, being still lame from his wound. Through carelessness on the first night of the attack on Mission Ridge, he was captured, taken to Belle Island, where he was detained during the entire winter. In the following spring he was removed to Andersonville, where he remained for six months, and subsequently taken to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was placed under the fire of the Union guns. His prison experience was by no means pleasant. As the shot passed over the heads of boys in blue they would greet it with a cheer; and, in fact, the only regret seemed to be that the shot did not come nearer. The Union prisoners were again removed to Florence, South Carolina, where they continued over fourteen months, and finally took passage on a government transport bound to Annapolis, Maryland, reaching there too late to take any further part in the suppression of the rebellion, which was nearly at an end. He was finally mustered out of the service at Indianapolis, Indiana; shortly after which he succeeded in obtaining a situation on the railroad, first as fireman, and then as brakesman. After some time occupied in these duties, he relinquished the railway, and, having saved some money while a prisoner of war, he invested the amount in a patent right; but after a year's experience, he found all his means had been swallowed up, excepting the sum of sixty-five dollars, which he had previously sent home while in the field. He had been with his company paid off, somewhere to the south of Corinth, Mississippi, and being desirous of saving a hundred dollars, confided that amount to an express company, which charged him thirty-five dollars for this service! As an engagement was anticipated about that time, a large amount of money was sent North by different parties, and probably on the same extortionate terms. After he had received the amount of sixty-five dollars, he started for Toledo, and after his arrival there engaged in the lumber forwarding business, assisted by P. M. Dinger of New York, and others, and by means of Philadelphia, Boston and Albany houses, established an extensive trade. He built at this city several vessels, one being the schooner "Benson," and sent her to sea; she was the first vessel leaving the lakes, loaded with grain, bound direct to Europe. He also built the schooner "A. L. An-

draws," so named in honor of his wife. In January, 1875, he was elected President, and in the following April, Treasurer of the Union Manufacturing Company of Toledo, Ohio, which positions he still occupies with honor to himself, to his business, and to his associates. Since his connection with the company, he has succeeded in materially advancing its already large business, and improving its trade in many ways. It is at the present time one of the largest establishments in America, and its products find a sale in every city of the Union. By his genial and affable manners he has won a host of friends, and those in his employ have a special regard for him. Brave as a soldier, inured to hardships of every description, he is one of the best representatives of the self-made men of America. He was married on Christmas day, 1868, to Abby L. Andrews, of Ashland, Ohio.

FULLER, JOHN W., Merchant and Brevet Major-General United States Volunteers, was born July, 1827, in Cambridge, England, and came to the United States with his father's family in 1833. His father, a Baptist clergyman, and a graduate of Bristol College, England, personally superintended the education of his son, and to him the latter is largely indebted for whatever success he has met with in life. He passed the years of his boyhood and earlier manhood in Utica, New York, where he was widely known as one of the leading merchants of that place. In 1858 his establishment was destroyed by fire; and, in the autumn of the same year, he removed to Toledo. Previous to the outbreak of the civil war he was engaged in the book publishing business, and was extensively known as a leading man in that branch of trade. When the rebellion commenced he left a prosperous business and a young family, to join the Union army. Having had a taste for military matters, he had for some years been studying tactics, and thus had prepared himself for the work he was about to undertake, and although he was comparatively a stranger in Ohio, he was, after a few weeks' service on the staff of General Hill, in West Virginia, appointed to the command of the 27th Ohio Infantry. He entered the field with his regiment in August, 1861, and served in the campaign of Missouri, joining General Fremont at Springfield about the first of November. In February, 1862, his regiment formed a part of the force under the command of General Pope which drove the enemy out of New Madrid, and which, in April, crossed the Mississippi and captured Island Number Ten, together with several thousand prisoners. He remained under General Pope until after the evacuation of Corinth by Beauregard. In July, 1862, he was placed in command of the Ohio Brigade, which soon became among the most famous in the Western army. This brigade was composed of the 27th (Fuller's), 39th (Governor Noyes), 43d (General Wager Swayne), and the 63d (Gen-

eral Sprague). At Iuka this brigade came to the fight only to see its close, but at the battle of Corinth it played so conspicuous a part, that Colonel Fuller was specially mentioned by Generals Hanley and Rosecrans, and he was afterwards promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, for services at this battle. In December, 1862, his command fought Forrest at Parker's Cross Roads, Tennessee, driving him across the Tennessee river, capturing seven pieces of artillery and three hundred and sixty prisoners. In March, 1864, he crossed the Tennessee river with his forces by night and captured Decatur, Alabama, at daylight, which place they strongly fortified. In the Atlanta campaign his brigade was conspicuous at Resaca, Dallas and at Kennesaw Mountain. Early in July he was assigned to the command of the 4th Division, 16th Army Corps. In the battle of Atlanta, on July 22d, his command bore an important part, and for his services in this battle he was subsequently made Major-General by brevet. He marched with Sherman to the sea, then from Savannah, Georgia, to Raleigh, North Carolina, where Johnston surrendered, and the war closed. After being honorably discharged from the service, he returned to Toledo, where he resumed the mercantile business, and is now one of the leading merchants of that city. He is the senior member of the firm of Fuller, Childs & Co., one of the largest boot and shoe houses in the Northwest. He is also Collector of Customs for the Port and District of Toledo, having been appointed to that position by President Grant. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He was married in 1853 to Anna B. Rathbun, of Utica, New York.

MATTHEWS, HON. ALBERT G., Lawyer, ex-Judge, ex-Mayor, of Hillsborough, Highland county, Ohio, was born near the aforesaid town, March 31st, 1819. He was the sixth child in a family of twelve children, whose parents were John Matthews and Mary (Hussey) Matthews. His father, a native of North Carolina, followed through life mainly agricultural pursuits; in June, 1805, he moved to Ohio, settling in Highland county, where he resided until his demise, August 17th, 1818. His name is prominent in the annals of the early growth and initial development of Highland county; he was for fourteen years one of the Associate Judges of that county; and for a number of years was also Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner. His mother, a native of Tennessee, a daughter of Chris. Hussey, one of the adventurous pioneers of Greene county, Ohio, died April 22d, 1866. Until he had attained his majority, his days were passed alternately in laboring on his father's farm during the summer season, and in attending school through the winter months. He also passed one term in literary study at Hillsborough Academy, in Highland county, Ohio. In December, 1840, his store of scholarly attainments having assumed fair dimensions, he engaged in

teaching school in the same county, and in that and Ross county found steady occupation as an educator, for a period of four years. In the final year of his experience as a teacher, he commenced the reading of law, under the supervision of McDowell and Collins, of Hillsborough, and in 1845 attended a course of lectures at the law school of Cincinnati, Ohio. On the 25th of December, 1845, he passed the required examination, and was admitted to the bar. He then opened a law office in Hillsborough, and entered upon the practice of his profession, primarily, for one year, as a member of the law firm with which he had begun his studies, afterward alone until March, 1873, when he took into partnership with him his present law partner, Henry M. Huggins, a promising young lawyer of Hillsborough, under the firm-name of Matthews & Huggins. Since his entry into professional life he has resided permanently in Hillsborough, and there conducts the affairs of a very extensive clientage. For two years he officiated as Mayor of the town, and served three years as Probate Judge, his election dating from 1854. To the latter office he was re-elected in 1860, for a further period of three years. He has always been more or less intimately identified with the educational and public interests of his native county, and is, and has been, uniformly a valuable and zealous co-laborer in all measures and enterprises designed with a view toward developing fruitfully the more important resources of his State and county. His political views and sentiments harmonize with the formula of the Democratic party, and he cast his first Presidential vote in favor of Martin Van Buren, in 1840. For fifteen years he has been a Deacon in the Presbyterian Church, and in it is warmly esteemed for his moral and upright course of life. January 5th, 1846, he was married to Margaret J. McDowell, daughter of his old preceptor, Joseph J. McDowell.

JOHNSTON, G. W. C., Merchant and eleventh Mayor of Cincinnati, under the present constitution of Ohio, was born in that city, in 1829. His ancestry originally came from the north of Ireland, and settled in Cincinnati at an early date; in fact, they were among its pioneers. After having enjoyed the advantages afforded by the public schools of the day, he learned the trade of a house and sign painter, and then embarked in the business on his own account, continuing to follow his trade until 1850, when he became engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1856 he changed the character of his business into a dealer of fire-wood, and subsequently added coal, and this avocation he has ever since followed, uninterrupted by official duties. He has always been attached to the principles of the Democratic party. At an early period he served it as a member of the Executive Committee, of which body he was several times Chairman. In 1859 he was elected a member of the City

Council from what is now known as the Eighth Ward. In 1861 he was chosen member of the School Board, and served for four years. While in the Board he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for City Auditor, but failed to be elected, the entire ticket being defeated. In 1871 he was elected, by a City Council which was politically opposed to him, a member of the Board of Health. The following year he was chosen to the responsible position, by a vote of the people, of trustee of the Water-works for the term of three years; and while in that office, in April, 1873, was selected as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Cincinnati. He was returned by a majority of upwards of sixteen hundred over an able and popular competitor, who had previously been mayor. No Democrat had filled that office for the period of ten years. In 1872 he was the chairman of the Hamilton county delegation to the Democratic State Convention at Cleveland, which selected the delegates to the National Presidential Convention and the Presidential electors. In 1875, his term as mayor expiring, he was unanimously nominated by the Democracy for re-election. This was the first time in twenty years that the party had nominated a candidate for re-election. It was ratified by the unusually large majority of 6397 votes over a most worthy competitor, this majority being nearly fourfold as great as he had previously received. While he has been thus active in political life, he has been a very industrious business man, taking much interest in everything of a commercial character that is designed to forward the interests of Cincinnati.

 ROUGH, JOHN, third "War Governor" of Ohio, was born in Marietta, Ohio, September 17th, 1811. His father emigrated to this country from England in 1806. A fellow-passenger in the ship was the noted Blennerhasset, with whom he afterwards remained on the most friendly relations until his unfortunate connection with the Burr conspiracy. The mother of John was a native of Pennsylvania, and it was from her he inherited the force of character that afterwards distinguished him. He was the oldest of three sons, but second in a family of five children. He received a good common school education. In 1822 his father died, leaving the family to depend upon their own exertions for support, and John went into the employ of Royal Prentiss, a printer of Marietta, and set type for a few months. An opportunity offering, he entered the Ohio University, at Athens, and while there worked at his trade in the early morning and at night. He made rapid progress in his studies. Fond of out-door exercise, he was fleet of foot and the best ball-player in the village. About the time he came of age he went to Parkersburg, where he edited the *Gazette* of that place. Returning to Marietta, he published and edited the *Washington County Republican* for a short

time. In 1833 he purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, which he edited for five years, spending his winters at the State capital, where he was Clerk of the upper House of the Legislature. It was here that he began to exhibit the financial ability that distinguished him in after life. He was a member of the lower House in 1838-39, being elected to represent the counties of Fairfield and Hocking, and was an outspoken and vigorous legislator, especially upon financial questions. He was afterwards elected State Auditor, in recognition of his services, although he was bitterly opposed by some of the leading men of his party. He held the office for six years, and at the beginning of his term thoroughly reorganized the office in its business details, and introduced many excellent reforms of an enduring character. He made an enviable reputation by his official acts, and his annual reports are among the most valuable historical papers of the State. Especially had he a keen scent in detecting corruption, and in hunting after dodging tax-payers. In this way he discovered and presented claims against 300,000 acres of canal lands, the owners of which had successfully eluded the tax-collector for years. He earnestly set about to reform the loose way in which the public money was handled, and to introduce a financial system that would hold the State officers to strict accountability in receipts and expenditures. Opposition met him at every point, but it became weaker and weaker, until his efforts met with success. As one result of this reform, 1,020,000 acres of land were added to the taxable list. The State was finally freed from pecuniary embarrassment and her credit restored, and for this Ohio owes much to the sterling integrity and financial ability of honest John Brough. His views were profound with regard to taxation and retrenchment, and his theories were clearly and forcibly expounded. He devoted much time to the subject of the inequality in taxation, and prescribed a remedy, which was the appraisement of all property at its cash value, arguing that, though it would undoubtedly swell the aggregate, it would materially reduce the rate. His views on all questions were broad and statesmanlike, and, although a Democrat, he was never bound by party ties. While Auditor of the State he bought the *Phoenix* newspaper, at Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, and made his brother Charles editor. At the close of his official term he began the practice of law in Cincinnati, devoting a portion of his time to the editing of his paper. There is some evidence that he was ambitious to represent his State in the United States Senate, a position for which he was eminently fitted as an eloquent speaker and experienced legislator. The pro-slavery features of the Democratic party gradually estranged him, politically, from its leaders, and he resolved to drop politics, and sold a half interest in the *Enquirer* to H. H. Robinson. President Polk offered him the Secretaryship of the Treasury, but it was afterwards withdrawn without explanation. It is probable that political enemies within his party, who were

displeased with his course as State Auditor, caused the withdrawal. He afterwards refused several diplomatic missions, and embarked in railroad business. He became President of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, making the former place his residence. He was remarkably successful in his management of that road until 1853, when one of his best friends, Stillman Witt, invited him to go to Cleveland. He accepted the invitation, and was tendered and accepted the position of President of the Bellefontaine line. That road became, under his management, prosperous, and took its position as one of the leading lines of the country. In 1861 he removed to Cleveland, and managed the road from that city. He was an active and successful railroad promoter for many years, and may be said to have laid the foundation of the present system which centres at Indianapolis. He was greatly devoted to the railroad development of the country, and after fifteen years' retirement from politics it was with reluctance that he returned to them. Nothing but pure love of country moved him. During the first two years of the war he aided the Union cause all that he could in transporting troops promptly over his road, and in every other way in his power. In 1863 the Democrats nominated C. L. Vallandigham for Governor, and this it was startled Mr. Brough into political life again. Stillman Witt, his true friend, who was the largest owner of the Bellefontaine Railroad, urged him to go forth in defence of the United States. So he went to his old home, Marietta, and delivered a powerful speech, declaring slavery destroyed by act of the rebellion, and eloquently urged all men of whatever party to come forward and support the government of the United States. Soon after he had made this speech the Republican State Convention met in Columbus, and John Brough was unanimously nominated for Governor of Ohio. After some hesitation he accepted the nomination. The concluding sentence of his letter of acceptance read as follows: "I have but one object in accepting the position your constituents have offered me, and that is to aid you and them in sustaining the government in the great work of suppressing this most wicked rebellion and restoring our country to its former unity and glory." His opponent was the nominee of the anti-war and Southern sympathizing element of the Democracy. He had been tried and found guilty of inflammatory and treasonable acts and utterances, and sent within the rebel lines. He had warm adherents, was a man of magnetic power as a stump speaker, and was looked upon by the anti-war Democrats throughout the country as a martyr to principle. At the time of his nomination he was within the rebel lines, but before the day of election came he had made his way by circuitous route to Canada, where he took notes of the political situation and consulted with his sympathizers. The campaign was between a war Democrat, thoroughly in sympathy with the administration, and an anti-war and pro-slavery Democrat, thoroughly in sympathy with the Southern Confederacy. It was waged

with bitterness, though the success of the Union candidate was never doubted. The adherents of Vallandigham openly boasted that they would escort him to the State capital with an army of a hundred thousand in the event of his election. But the news of Federal victories came to still further strengthen the Union cause, and so inspired were the Union-loving people that men abroad, on business or pleasure bent, came home to vote. The result of the election astounded the country and raised it to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. It was by far the strongest pledge of devotion the government had yet received from any State, and encouraged the army to renewed efforts for the salvation of the Union. The majority on the home vote was 61,920, increased by the soldiers' vote to 101,099. His friend, Stillman Witt, generously volunteered to perform the duties of president of the railroad, and insisted that Governor Brough should receive the salary of that office while performing the more important duties of Governor of the State. From the time of his inauguration he did all in his power for the Union cause, being an intimate personal friend of Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, and one of President Lincoln's most trusted advisers. He entered upon his duties, January 11th, 1864, and his inaugural address was the very essence of patriotism and good sense. One of the first acts of his administration was to recommend that the tax for the relief of soldiers' families be largely increased, and when a suitable law was passed he gave earnest attention to its enforcement. He carefully followed up the work so well begun by his predecessors, watching over the interests of the Ohio soldiers in the field. Through his zeal in their behalf he came into conflict with the Sanitary Commission. The Governor was opposed to the bounty system of obtaining recruits, and believed, when all other means failed, in resorting to an impartial draft. He was very vigilant in breaking up the treasonable organization known as the "Sons of Liberty," or "Order of American Knights," founded for the purpose of armed resistance to the authorities, especially in the enforcement of the draft. The draft went forward promptly and peaceably, and no armed resistance was offered. His zeal in raising troops never flagged, and in the spring of 1864, at his suggestion, a meeting of the Governors of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin was held in Washington to consider his proposition to raise a sufficient number of men, for a brief term of service, to protect the border from raids during Grant's and Sherman's final campaigns against the now tottering confederacy. A proposition was agreed upon and submitted to the President, who approved and accepted it. It called for 85,000 men for a hundred days' term of enlistment, from five of the Western States, Ohio's quota being 30,000, or 10,000 in excess of any other. The call was made, April 25th, and before ten days had elapsed Ohio had 38,000 men in camp and ready for muster. The War Department was amazed at the rapidity of this movement, and the Secretary warmly

congratulated the Governor. In one sense this great movement was a failure, but it reflected more credit upon the man who conceived it than he has ever received. The war did not end with the term of service of these men, but their patriotism drew forth a warm eulogy in writing from President Lincoln. Thus did this patriotic Governor keep the military activity of Ohio far in advance of her sister States. When the war at last closed, he gave great assistance to the government in the mustering out of the Ohio veterans. He was also active in providing a home for disabled soldiers. His zeal in promoting military operations, and the strict accountability which he imposed upon subordinates, somewhat impaired his popularity and led to an unfortunate quarrel with officers of the army. He was not an impetuous man, but he was firm in his convictions and never swerved from what he considered to be his duty. He declined to become a candidate for Governor for a second term, on the ground of ill health. His health had really begun to fail. The assassination of Lincoln fretted and wore upon him. In June he was so unfortunate as to sprain his ankle. Not being able to take proper exercise his hand became inflamed from the impoverished condition of his blood. Gangrene set in, and for weeks he endured the most unceasing physical torture. The best medical aid was sent to him from Washington, where he was held in high esteem, and where it was understood he was to be transferred as Secretary of War at the close of his term of Governor, if not before. But he was thoroughly broken down, and no professional skill could aid him. Passing into a state of insensibility he was never after conscious, and died at his residence in Cleveland, August 29th, 1865, having a little less than one-fourth his term of service yet to fill. Thus passed away one of Ohio's most patriotic citizens. He had faults, but they are lightly looked upon now, and only his brilliant record as a leading "War Governor" and sound statesman are preserved in the memory of the people. In 1832 he was married to Achsah P. Pruden, of Athens, Ohio, who died in 1838, at the age of twenty. He again married, in 1843, at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, Caroline A. Nelson, of Columbus, Ohio. Though not a member of any church, he was a Christian.

FOOTE, HORACE, Lawyer and Jurist, was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, March 21st, 1799. His father was Roger Foote, a well-known farmer of that county, and was of English descent, their ancestors being among the first settlers of New England; their descendants were numerous, and eminent in many ways. Horace was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1820. He rose to distinction in a class which included such men as Theodore D. Woolsey, afterwards president of the college, and Leonard Bacon, D. D., the eminent divine. He took the

Berkley prize for Latin and Greek. After graduating he entered the office of Seth P. Staples, in New Haven, to study law, remaining there two years. He then went to Middlesex county, Connecticut, where he was admitted to the bar in 1822 and commenced the practice of law, and remained there till 1836, when he removed to Cleveland, Ohio. A charter for the city of Cleveland had just been obtained, and when he arrived a fierce quarrel was raging between the new city of Cleveland and Ohio City, lying on opposite sides of the Cuyahoga river, each struggling to crush out the other. His first important law-suit was connected with this quarrel. A bridge across the river had been built by private enterprise and donated for public use. Each city claimed jurisdiction over the structure. Armed men on either side turned out to take possession, a piece of artillery being posted on the Cleveland side. A fight ensued, in which several persons were wounded and the bridge was partially destroyed; the sheriff of the county interfered at this point, took possession of the bridge and lodged some of the rioters in jail. This removed the bridge question from the battle-field to the courts, and in the legal controversy that followed Mr. Foote represented the interests of Cleveland against the claims of Ohio City. The able manner in which he conducted the case secured for him a good practice, and so general was the appreciation of his abilities as an expounder of law that in 1853 he was urgently solicited to accept the position of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Although the acceptance involved a pecuniary sacrifice, the salary at that time being very small, he was induced to consent, and was elected to that office, and re-elected at the end of every term until 1874, when he retired from the bench. One incident in his long term of office excited discussion at the time and evoked opposition to his re-election. In 1867 an act took effect making a considerable addition to the salaries of the judges, but applying only to those elected after the passage of the act. Considering it an injustice to the old judges that the new judges should come into office at nearly double the salary, whilst the old should receive only the former meagre stipend, he resigned. There was considerable opposition to his re-election, in consequence of this step, but the majority of the people saw the reasonableness of his position, and he was re-elected. No judge in the State has had a higher reputation for profound knowledge of the law, promptness and accuracy in his rulings, and the justice of his decisions. His integrity has ever been beyond the shadow of a doubt. No personal, social or political bias or prejudice ever swayed his decisions in the slightest degree. He showed unyielding firmness in maintaining the course of justice and upholding the dignity of the courts. He was a terror to evil-doers, and a rigid disciplinarian in matters of practice. His decisions were examples of wisdom, learning and sound law, and were so seldom reversed by the higher courts that they were not often carried up to the Supreme Court. On several occasions he was urged to

accept a nomination to the Supreme Court, but always decidedly refused. In politics, he was originally a Whig, and then a Republican. He was very decided in his views, but took no active part in political movements. His opinions on the questions of the war of the rebellion were very positive. He held that the controversy should be settled by the sword in such a way that it would never require a second fight. In this, as in all other matters, he thoroughly and dispassionately studied the questions at issue, made up his mind as to the right of the case, and was unyielding in his adherence to what he believed to be right. He was married in 1834 to Mary E. Hurd, of Middlesex county, Connecticut, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

PERKINS, JOSEPH, Capitalist, was born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 5th, 1819, and is the son of Simon Perkins. He was educated at Marietta College, where he graduated at the age of twenty years. On leaving college he entered his father's office, and after the death of his father aided in the settlement of the estate until 1852, when he removed to Cleveland, and at once identified himself with the business projects and enterprises of the city. When the Bank of Commerce was organized he was elected President, and retained that office until the bank was reorganized as the Second National Bank, when he was again chosen President, and held the office until he resigned, in 1872. He was actively interested in the affairs of the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad, which owes its existence mainly to his brother Jacob. He became director of the road, and on the death of Governor Tod was chosen President, a position which he retained until the road was transferred by sale to the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company. He was also for many years closely identified with the management of the Society for Savings, of Cleveland, and as chairman of the building committee of that institution, and also of the building committee of the National Bank building, was the first to propose and secure the erection of the first fire-proof buildings in Cleveland. He served as trustee of the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, for twenty years, taking a prominent part in the management of its affairs. As a member of the Board of State Charities he contributed greatly to its efficiency by the thoroughness with which the work of investigating the condition of the prisons and charitable institutions of the State was performed. He devised and urged the adoption of new and improved methods of construction, which were gradually introduced. The Woman's Retreat was largely indebted to his energy and liberality for its existence and success. Among the enterprises of a public character with which he was identified the Lake View Cemetery was not the least important. This cemetery, probably the finest in the State, bears testimony, in its beauty and variety, to his

taste and judgment, which were displayed in the plans for laying out the grounds. He was for nearly forty years connected with the Presbyterian Church, in which he remained an active and influential worker, and he took a deep interest in the Sabbath-school work and was for many years a superintendent. In all religious, benevolent and moral enterprises, he took a strong and generally very active interest. He had very positive convictions on the subject of temperance, and manifested his sympathies during the crusade of 1874 by acting as chairman of the committee under whose counsel the crusade against the liquor traffic was undertaken and conducted. During the late war of the rebellion he contributed liberally to the support of the Union. He was married, October 19th, 1844, to Martha E. Steele, of Marietta, Ohio. Four of the six children by this union are now living (March, 1875).

ROYNTON, HON. WASHINGTON WALLACE, Teacher, Lawyer and Jurist, was born, January 27th, 1833, in Russia township, Lorain county, Ohio, and is of both Scotch and English descent; one of his grandfathers was a noted sea captain, and during his lifetime crossed the ocean sixty times; this was prior to the era of steam navigation. Washington received his education in the common schools, and, realizing the advantages of learning, employed all his leisure moments in study, and at the age of sixteen became a teacher in the district winter school, which he continued to instruct until he attained the age of twenty-two, when he was appointed one of the School Examiners for Lorain county by the Probate Court. He subsequently opened a select school in South Amherst, Ohio, which he taught successfully for two successive years. Meanwhile he had been reading law, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Lorain county. He entered upon the practice of his profession in 1858. In the spring following he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, to fill a vacancy in that office, and in the autumn of the same year was elected to the same position, which he held for two terms and then resigned. In the fall of 1865 he was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature, and served during two winters. He was the member who introduced an amendment to strike out the word "white" from the State Constitution. This was voted upon in the autumn of 1867, and defeated by 40,000 majority. He continued in the practice of the law until 1869, when he was appointed, in February of that year, by Governor Hayes, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to fill a vacancy, and in 1871 was elected to the same position, which he still retains. The Republican party was organized during the same year in which he attained his majority; he voted that ticket from the very first, was at once recognized as one of the leaders of that party, and at various times has made appeals in its behalf.

He is one of the Directors of the Citizens' Savings Bank of Elyria, and also a charter-member of the Citizens' Mutual Relief Association of Wellington. He is highly esteemed by all who know him as an upright citizen, possessed of bright intellectual faculties, and an impartial Judge. His address is pleasing, and in personal appearance commanding. He was married in 1859 to B. F. Terrell, of Ridgeville, Ohio.

GRIFFITH, WILSON W., President of the Merchants' National Bank, Toledo, ex-member of the Legislature, Centennial Commissioner on the part of the State of Ohio, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, February 14th, 1823. His grandparents on his father's side were Virginia slaveholders, but manumitted their slaves at an early day—about the year 1803. On the maternal side (Jennings) his grandparents were of the Friends or Quaker faith. His parents moved to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, about the year 1806; at that time there were but three or four families in the county. He was raised on a farm until fifteen years of age. From fifteen to twenty-three his time was for the most part spent in teaching, clerking and securing an education. He commenced his studies at Oberlin with reference to a collegiate and professional career, but ill health prevented him from carrying out his intentions. From 1845 to 1849 he was merchandising at the Falls of Sugar creek, in his native county. In the latter year he removed to Elkhart county, Indiana, and continued the same business until 1854, when he located at Toledo, where he has since resided. Then it was a village of a few thousand inhabitants, now it is the third city in Ohio in point of population, business and wealth. After removing thither, Mr. Griffith spent eight years in the forwarding, commission and elevator business, and four years in the wholesale boot and shoe trade, during this time amassing a goodly share of this world's goods. At the expiration of this period he retired from active business life, and visited Europe, Asia and Africa. Returning, he spent one year on the Pacific coast. His first appearance in public station was when he was elected a member of the 59th General Assembly. During his official career there was no member of the House more popular, nor one who had more influence in the council than he. While there he served as Chairman of the Interest Committee, and his ablest speech was made in favor of his bill to more effectually regulate our usury system. This speech was printed in the leading papers, eliciting complimentary letters from leading financial and business men all over the State, who approved of the provisions of the bill. He is also the author of the noted "Griffith railroad bill," allowing cities, villages and counties to build, equip and run railroads. During this session he drew up and engineered through a series of resolutions exposing the bad faith in which the State of Indiana had acted toward Ohio in maintaining and keeping up the Wabash &

Eric Canal (extending from Terre Haute to Defiance), built in 1827 by a grant of public land from the government. The adoption of the resolutions created a great financial sensation, millions of dollars being involved, and gave Mr. Griffith, through the untiring industry displayed by him, a national reputation. He also got through the Legislature a bill creating an additional Common Pleas Judge in his judicial district. Casting his first vote for "Harry of the West," he was a life-long Whig until Whiggery was swallowed up by the Republican party. Since the close of his legislative career he has been President of the Merchants' National Bank of Toledo. It was measurably by his efforts that this institution was started in 1871, with a capital of \$300,000, increased to \$500,000 the following year. It was also largely by his influence and capital that the Milburn Wagon Works were removed in 1873 from Mishawaka, Indiana, to this city, with a paid-up capital of \$600,000. In 1871 he was nominated by Governor Hayes as one of the two Commissioners of the State for the Centennial Celebration, and was appointed to that position by President Grant. This post he has since held in connection with his colleague, Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Director-General of the Exhibition. In personal appearance he is of medium stature, delicately framed, but he is capable of enduring a great amount of labor. His head is well formed, his hair and whiskers dark; he has an ample forehead and genial expression. He is a gentleman of fine social qualities and is widely esteemed. He was married, July 4th, 1844, to Margaret M. Miller, of Summit county, Ohio.

BACON, NORVAL B., Architect, was born, November 1st, 1837, in Hamilton, Madison county, State of New York, of American parents and of English ancestry. He obtained his education at the academy in his native town, and after leaving school became a teacher for one season. He subsequently entered the studio of A. J. Purdy, the well-known portrait painter of Ithaca, New York, but was compelled to abandon this pursuit after one year on account of weak eyes. At the early age of thirteen years he had commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, and continued the same at various intervals for nine years. After relinquishing the idea of becoming an artist, he engaged in mechanical pursuits, including drawing, for seven years, and finally devoted his exclusive attention to the study of architecture. He passed nearly five years with A. J. Lathrop, of Utica, New York, the celebrated architect and builder, and latterly was a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, from which city he removed in April, 1873, to Toledo, Ohio, and has now attained an extensive and increasing patronage in that city. His progress in his profession has been marked by the encouragement he has received from leading citizens, and which is due to his practical, mechanical and artistic acquirements. During the time devoted to the study of his pro-



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D. Noble M.D.

cession he was in part the designer of many buildings and blocks in the East, including residences, court houses, churches, etc., in central New York. He has also been identified in the design and construction of many costly dwelling-houses and business structures in Toledo, among which may be named the elegant Wallbridge & Hunker building, on Summit street, and the fine residences of Hon. R. Mott, Adam Burgert and L. S. Baumgardner, also of Toledo, all of which are among the most costly family residences in the city. In political matters he acts with the Republican party. He was married, September 18th, 1873, to M. Louise Cleveland, of Holland Patent, New York.

NOBLE, DAVID, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born, August 16th, 1820, in the county of Donegal, Ireland, and is the son of David and Mary A. (Hamilton) Noble. His parents were of Scotch extraction, and his paternal ancestors being of the "Seeders' faith, noted for their piety, and for their desire of educating some member of the different branches of the family in each generation for the gospel ministry. His mother's family were descended from that General Hamilton who behaved with great gallantry during the siege of Londonderry in the war of 1688, and so nobly defended that city against the rebel forces. He received a classical education in Ramelton, near his birthplace, and when eighteen years of age emigrated to the United States and located in Ohio. He soon presented himself before a Board of School Examiners, and from them received a certificate of competence, which authorized him to teach in any of the common schools of Adams county for two years. He shortly after this engaged to teach in one of the rural districts for six months, at a salary of twenty-five dollars per month; but on account of his youth, or a lack of disciplinary power, or both combined, he was obliged to relinquish the position at the expiration of three months. He then removed to an adjoining county (Highland), where he taught with great acceptance to the directors and people for several terms, receiving a higher compensation than his contemporaries. Having become, however, dissatisfied with teaching, and being qualified through the superior education he had acquired in Ireland, he resolved upon the study of medicine, and with that end in view placed himself under the preceptorship of that justly celebrated physician, Dr. P. J. Buckner, of Georgetown, Ohio. In 1846, during his attendance on the lectures in course of delivery at the Medical College of Ohio, he was appointed Attending Physician to the Hôtel for Invalids, on Broadway, Cincinnati, then under the control and management of those eminent men in their profession, Drs. Taliaferro and Marshall. After attending one course of lectures, his funds being all exhausted, and having no friends or relatives on whom he could rely for pecuniary aid, he was compelled to defer obtaining his diploma until

1855, when he complied with the regulations, taking his final course of lectures at Starling Medical College, where he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. At the commencement of the late civil war, the enlistments in his neighborhood being few and but little zeal manifested by the people to aid the government in its struggle for existence, his patriotism prompted him to enlist as a private in a volunteer company raised for border defence, and the regiment being disbanded, he made application for the position of Surgeon in the United States service. Having passed a successful examination, he was assigned for duty as the First Surgeon of the 60th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He then abandoned a very extensive and lucrative practice of medicine and surgery in Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio, in which he had been engaged since 1847. He joined his regiment at Gallipolis, and was assigned to duty as Post Surgeon at that city. During his stay there he was forcibly impressed with the condition of the large numbers of wounded and sick soldiers, who were passing down the Ohio river on steamers bound to Cincinnati, to be transported thence by railway to Camp Demison; and he addressed a letter to the authorities at Washington, and also another to Governor Tod of Ohio, fully demonstrating the necessity of establishing hospitals at Gallipolis, near the scene of operations of the army in West Virginia, thus adding to the comfort and perhaps saving the lives of the brave Union soldiers, which might be lost owing to the great distance between the battle fields and the then point where the hospitals were in operation. But he was destined to disappointment in not being able to have his favorite project carried out under his immediate supervision, for although he received orders from the War Department at Washington to have three hospital buildings erected at Gallipolis, he had just two hours before these orders reached him by telegraph also received a telegram from the Colonel of the 60th Regiment, ordering him to report at New Creek, Virginia, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as the Assistant Surgeon of the regiment had resigned. He at once joined his regiment, then on its march to reinforce the troops under Generals Schenck and Milroy, at Franklin, they having been driven back from McDowell, Virginia, by the Confederate forces under General "Stonewall" Jackson. He was then detached from the 60th Ohio Regiment, and appointed by General Fremont a member of the Board of Medical Examiners for the Mountain Department, and by them chosen as their President, which position he held until General Fremont was superseded by General Pope. He was then appointed Acting Brigade Surgeon under General Piatt, and subsequently Acting Medical Director under General White, and was present at the skirmish at Currentown, and the night attack of the Union forces, under command of General Chiscret, on the troops of the Confederate General Jackson at Strasburg, Virginia. He was also at the battles of Cross Keys and Port Republic, and the engagement and surrender at Harper's Ferry. Here he was paroled, and repairing to

Chicago was honorably discharged with the regiment, it having enlisted for only one year. In 1863 he was appointed Surgeon of the Board of Enrolment for the Sixth Congressional District of Ohio, and held that position until the close of the war. In 1865 he resumed the practice of medicine and surgery in the town of Hillsborough, Ohio, and was appointed Medical Examiner of Pensions. In 1872 he assisted in the organization of the Citizens' National Bank, and was elected one of its Directors. He also took an active part in organizing the Hillsborough Building and Savings Association, with a capital of \$300,000, and was elected its President. He was also one of the incorporators of the Hillsborough Gas Light Company, which is now in successful operation. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and at one time was one of its Vice-Presidents. In all his varied and useful life he has maintained a character for honesty and integrity, and is a striking example of what can be accomplished by industry, energy and perseverance. He is emphatically a self-made man, having arisen from a comparative state of obscurity and limited means to wealth and influence in society.

WORTHINGTON, JOHN, Stonecutter, Quarryman and Contractor, was born at Whitley Rocks, Staffordshire, England, and was educated at Cheddleton, near Stoke, where he attended school until he was eleven years of age, and was then apprenticed to learn the stonecutter's trade. He followed this calling in England, and was engaged on the new Houses of Parliament in London until the "great stonecutters' strike" occurred, when he resolved to emigrate to America. At this time he was about nineteen years old. He landed in New York city, the possessor of about ten dollars and a small outfit of clothing. Having the chance of working his passage to Buffalo on a canal-boat, he accepted it, and after reaching that city he started on foot to Toronto, Canada, and where he found employment at his trade, working by the day. During the winter of 1842 he walked from Toronto to Kingston, Canada, a distance of 180 miles, and secured the position of foreman under the Messrs. Milner, they having the contract for building the City Hall in that place. In 1845 he accepted a position as foreman stonecutter for James Ritchie, at Toronto, which he held for a number of years. In 1851 he commenced business on his own account as contractor, and began buying stone from Henry Warner, owner of the Brownhelm Quarries. After having great trouble in getting stone fast enough from Warner, and becoming satisfied the quarries were exhaustless and that they would prove a source of wealth, he purchased them in 1855. He succeeded in obtaining many contracts for the erection of various public works; among them may be named the University of Toronto; Brock's Monument, at Queenstown Heights, Ontario; Union Depot,

at Cleveland; the Ashtabula & Jamestown Railroad, and the Southern Central Railroad, in the State of New York. His career as a contractor was marked with success, and he realized handsomely on all that he undertook. He was a Director of the Dominion Bank of Canada for a number of years; also Vice-President of the Western Canada Loan and Savings Society; Chairman of the Water Works Commission, and held many other public trusts. He was married, November 25th, 1844, to Mary Welbourne, who with six children survive him. He died in Toronto, Canada, December 25th, 1873, leaving a large estate.

WORTHINGTON, JAMES M., Manager of the Worthington Quarries, is the eldest son of the late John Worthington, and was born, November 25th, 1845, at Toronto, Canada, where also he received his education in the Upper Canada College. After leaving school he worked at the carpenter trade for two years, and then removed to Amherst, Ohio, in 1863, where he took charge of the Worthington Quarries as business manager. At that period these quarries were, comparatively speaking, in a very undeveloped condition. He subsequently entered into a partnership with his father, but retaining his position as head of the firm, his father not being an active partner. The business prospered greatly, and by his careful management they soon became the foremost operators of sandstone quarries in the United States. The present company are the owners of the extensive stone quarries in Brownhelm, one of the largest quarries in Amherst, and also large quarries on the shore of Lake Huron, at Grindstone City, Michigan, where they employ about 300 hands, and their productions average about half a million dollars per annum. James Worthington has always adhered to the tenets of the Republican party, and takes a great interest in the success of its principles in his adopted country. He was married, 1865, to Helen D. Watterman, of Cleveland, Ohio.

WEAVER, WALTER L., Lawyer, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, April 1st, 1851, being the son of Rev. John S. and Amanda (Hurin) Weaver, the former of whom, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, was a native of Philadelphia. His mother was a native of Warren county, Ohio, and her father was one of the pioneer settlers of that State. Mr. Weaver was educated at Wittenberg, and graduated in the class of 1870, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently the degree of Master of Arts was conferred in course. He read law with General Keifer, and by diligent and careful study thoroughly prepared himself for professional labors. He was admitted to the bar on March 28th,

1872, and at once entered upon practice under auspices of the most flattering character. In 1874 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney on the Republican ticket, and discharged the duties of his office with great ability. He has a good practice, and is gradually winning his way to a leading position in the profession. He is an influential Republican, and has for some time been a member of the Republican County Committee, of which in 1875 he was Chairman. Mr. Weaver is a young man with a bright future in prospect.

NELSON, THOMAS LOTHIROP, Merchant and President of the Savings Deposit Bank, Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, was born in Lyme, Grafton county, New Hampshire, January 11th, 1823. He attended school only at the district common school and a short time at Thatford Academy; beyond the humble knowledge thus gained his acquisitions are all his own. For two years after leaving school he found employment in a store in his native town. About the age of twenty-one he left Lyme, and with all his scanty wardrobe in the small compass he could carry in his hand, turned his face towards the setting sun, and arrived in Oberlin, Ohio, with a capital of only one dollar. Relinquishing his original idea of studying at the college, he pushed his way in another direction. Travelling a long distance on foot he at length found himself weary, footsore and despondent in Mansfield, Ohio. He remained here six months. Providence next led his steps to Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio. In this place he began a career of success and influence, by entering the store of S. W. Baldwin & Co. as clerk. By the most stringent economy and self-denial, he saved his earnings, and after the lapse of five years, Mr. Baldwin, the senior partner, retiring, he formed a partnership with Starr Brothers & Co., which continued for six years, doing a successful business. Then a new company was formed, under the firm-name of Baldwin, Laundon & Nelson, and prosecuted this business until 1872. Thus constituted, the firm of Baldwin, Laundon & Nelson, and their branch store at Wellington, Ohio, have done the largest business of general retail merchandising in Lorain county, amounting some years to \$350,000 per annum. In 1872 he established, in connection with others, the Savings Deposit Bank of Elyria, of which he is now President. He is ever in close sympathy with all that is noble and just, and is a staunch friend of education. For many years he has been President of the Board of Education of Elyria, and is one of the Trustees of Oberlin College. For one year he officiated as Mayor of Elyria; other positions he has invariably declined. His first vote was cast in connection with the Whig party, and since that time he has been successively a member of the Liberty and Republican parties. The subject of this sketch is not only a man of remarkable energy and business skill, as his victory over the toils and perils of

business life would indicate, but he is possessed of a strength and sagacity of mind which give to him a kind and degree of influence quite wonderful. In the prime of life, he has developed a character, rendering it but justice to say he fills in a high degree that greatest title—a Christian gentleman. He is genial and benevolent to all; generous to all calls charity has upon him, and his life is a perennial sunbeam of geniality, casting its cheerful influence on all about him. Cultivated taste and unaffected piety have ever made his home a model of happy and refined domestic life.

HOLT, PARLEY CURTIS, Teacher, Bookseller and Publisher, was born, February 28th, 1819, at Derby, Orleans county, Vermont, and received his primary education in the common schools and at the Derby Seminary. He was left an orphan at the early age of eight years. After acquiring his education he taught school for a considerable period in New England, and then removed to Ohio in 1843, where he continued to teach, and travelled for eight years in the book business. In his thirty-third year he commenced dealing in books in Maumee City, Lucas county, on his own account, and still continues in that calling. In May, 1873, he added to his business the publication of the *Maumee Advertiser*. He was formerly a member of the Whig party, but since it has ceased to exist has been a firm and consistent Republican. He was appointed Postmaster of Maumee City by President Lincoln, and held that position above eight years. He has been connected with the City Council for fourteen years, and during four years of that period served as President. He was also a Director of the Infirmary for three years. By his genial and manly deportment he has won the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. He was married in October, 1851, to Charlotte Drummond, who died in May, 1857. He was a second time united in marriage, in July, 1858, to Miss Post, of Maumee City.

DANIELS, THOMAS, Pharmaceutist and Inventor, was born, March 21st, 1823, in Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, Wales, and when seven years old came with his parents to the United States, residing for several years in the vicinity of Canandaigua, New York State, where he received his education both in the common and select schools of that vicinity. The family removed to Toledo, Ohio, in 1837, and in the spring of 1838 he became an apprentice to the drug business, wherein he continued about six years, when he commenced on his own account in a small way, his only capital being his savings during his clerkship and his industry. By dint of close application to his vocation he has been reasonably successful. He was among the first to

improve soda water apparatus, and constructed a novel and complete method of drawing the beverage with great rapidity, it at the same time being of extreme frigidity. He obtained two patents upon the apparatus, which in fact cover all the principles involved in the elegant fountains now in general use. At an early day he was an active member of the Toledo literary societies, frequently taking part in debates and lectures, and for some time was President of the Young Men's Association, which at a later period was merged in the Toledo Library Association. His political creed was first that of the Whigs, with which he was affiliated until its dissolution, since which time he has taken a deep interest in the principles and the success of the Republican party. He was married at Hudson, Ohio, January 1st, 1850, to Mary, daughter of John B. Clark, of that city.



WOOD, REUBEN, ex-Governor of Ohio, was born in Middletown, Rutland county, Vermont, in 1792. His father was a clergyman and chaplain in the revolutionary army. He obtained a good English and classical education in Upper Canada and then commenced the study of law. Hon. Marshall S. Bidwell, of New York, was one of his classmates. In 1812 he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve in the war against the United States. He was determined not to fight against his native country, and one stormy night escaped, accompanied by Bill Johnson, afterward an American spy, and known in the patriot war of 1839 as the "Hero of the Thousand Isles." They took a birch-bark canoe and attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A gale of wind swept the lake, and the rain fell in torrents. Pitch darkness enveloped them. They were in great danger of drowning when they took refuge on a small island where they were confined by the storm for three days. Their suffering for food and from exposure was very great. At last, in a most deplorable condition, they reached Sackett's Harbor, on the New York shore of the lake. As they entered the harbor in their frail canoe, they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. For four days they were held as captives on board of one of the ships. An uncle of Mr. Wood, hearing of his arrest, gave assurance of the patriotism of the two young men, and secured their release. Reuben Wood went to Woodville, New York, where his family had gone, and raised a company, of which he was chosen Captain. As his company was marching to repel a threatened invasion on the northern frontier, the battle of Lake Champlain was fought and the British defeated. The volunteers then returned to Woodville and were disbanded. Mr. Wood then entered the law office of General Jonas Clark, of Middletown, Vermont. In 1818, two years after his marriage, he emigrated to Cleveland, Ohio, where he found only a small village. The clearing opened upon the bank of Cuyahoga river scarcely

encroached upon the boundless forest. It was necessary for him to apply to the Supreme Court, then in session at Ravenna, for authority to practise in the courts of Ohio. He was so poor that he made the journey on foot. His wife and infant daughter soon joined him at Cleveland, taking the steamer "Walk-in-the-Water," from Buffalo. This steamer was the first on Lake Erie. When he thus finally took up his residence in Ohio, his worldly possessions consisted of his wife, his daughter, and a silver quarter of a dollar. In 1825 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and continued in the Senate six years. Soon after he was appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of his district, and was subsequently promoted to the bench of the Supreme Court, and served as Chief-Justice the latter portion of the time. In all he served on the bench of the Supreme Court fourteen years. In all the various offices he filled so acceptably, the breath of suspicion never touched him. Even the heat of party strife, where so much injustice is practised, never left a blot upon his character. His tall, erect form and commanding mien won for him the title of the "Old Cuyahoga Chief." In October, 1850, he was nominated for Governor by the Democratic party, and though the dominant party had been Whig for a number of years, he was elected by a majority of 11,000. The canvass was very spirited, but not a line of abuse or any blemish on his private character was ever hinted at by any paper in the State. His personal friends were numerous among the Whigs, and they voted for him. The Fugitive Slave Law had filled the country with bitterness, and Governor Wood in his inaugural expressed his abhorrence of slavery, while at the same time he counselled obedience to law. "I must not," he wrote, "by any means be understood as attempting to defend the propriety and expediency of the law. It is unacceptable to a very large majority of the people of the North. It has crowded Northern feeling to its utmost tension. Public disapprobation will continue to hamper its execution and agitate its early repeal. But with all these objections to the propriety of law, violence is not to be thought of for a moment. There is a constitutional and legal remedy, which will not overthrow that stately edifice of freedom erected by our ancestors on the ruins of colonial oppression, and which has hitherto been fully protected by the majesty and supremacy of law. The remedy is amendment or repeal." During his administration Ohio was very prosperous, and it was universally admitted that the gubernatorial chair had never been more worthily filled. The new State Constitution went into effect in March, 1851, thus vacating the office of governor. He was renominated by the Democratic party, and re-elected by a majority of 26,000. At the assembling of the great Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1852, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, the division in the party was such that forty or fifty unavailing ballots were taken. The Virginia delegation then offered to give its entire vote to Governor Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The hostility of one man

prevented this arrangement. The same offer was then accepted by the New Hampshire delegation, and Franklin Pierce was nominated. In 1851 he accepted the office of Consul at Valparaiso, South America, then said to be one of the richest in the gift of the government. In resigning the chair of chief executive, he addressed an affectionate letter of farewell to the people of Ohio, and thousands regretted his departure. Not finding the office as remunerative as he expected, he resigned, and soon returned to his native land. For a short time he resumed the practice of law, and then devoted the remainder of his life to the cultivation of his beautiful farm, called "Evergreen Place," about eight miles west of Cleveland. It was a charming home, which he had spent many years in adorning, and which was rendered doubly attractive by his generous and true hospitality. He was a strong Union man, and supported with all his powers the efforts of the government in the war of the rebellion. Although he was more than seventy years of age, he had accepted an invitation to preside at a Union meeting to be held in Cleveland, October 5th, 1864. The Thursday previous he visited the city, and returning home that night, he was the next morning violently attacked with bilious colic. For thirty-six hours he suffered great pain, but retained entire consciousness. At three o'clock, Saturday afternoon, October 1st, 1864, he died, surrounded by his family. His remains were buried in Woodland Cemetery, Cleveland. He left a widow and one daughter. His grandson, Noble H. Merwin, is the only male representative of the Wood family now living. His residence is in Cleveland.

ALY, HON. JAMES G., Lawyer and Judge of Probate, was born, December 6th, 1816, near Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, and was reared to manhood on a farm, attending the district school during the winter season, until he was twenty years of age. In August, 1837, he went to Napoleon, in Henry county, and shortly afterwards commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He subsequently commenced the practice of his profession in Napoleon, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1842 and 1843, being the first Assembly under the new Constitution; this was previous to the building of the Erie and Wabash Canal. He filled the office of Prosecuting Attorney from 1840 to 1845, and was County Auditor from the latter year until 1849. He continued a resident of Napoleon and a practitioner of law until 1869, when he was elected Judge of Probate, which position he still continues to hold. During the war of the rebellion he recruited a company for the 68th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was tendered the captaincy of the same, but on account of ill health declined the appointment. He was thereupon commissioned Quartermaster of the regiment by the Governor, and served in that capacity in Tennessee

and Mississippi during a portion of 1861-62, being absent about one year. He is the earliest settler of Henry county, with one or two exceptions, now living. His political creed has always been that of the Democratic party. He was married, August 12th, 1845, to Mary A. Conkling.

BARCLAY, HON. JOSEPH, Member of the lower House of Representatives of Ohio, was born in Poland township, Mahoning county, Ohio, February 11th, 1816. He was educated primarily in his native place, and after the attainment of his nineteenth year he pursued his studies in Youngstown, in the same State. He was there employed subsequently in the construction of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, and also in mercantile pursuits. During the absence of the late Governor Tod in Brazil, he acted as the principal accountant of that officer, and was also, at a later period, County Surveyor for two years. From 1871 to 1873 he was the Treasurer of his county, and within two years after the expiration of his term, in 1875, was elected by the Democrats of his district to the lower House of Representatives. He was married in 1838 to Miss Crandall, of New York State.

WHITNEY, LUTHER, Architect and Builder, was born, April 8th, 1817, in Fairfield county, New York, and is the son of Luther Whitney, a soldier of the war of 1812, who died when his son was in his fifth year. In 1832 he and his mother removed to Ohio, where she is still living and active, though in her ninety-ninth year, having been born December 27th, 1777. He received a common school education in the State of New York and in Cleveland, and subsequently served an apprenticeship with a carpenter and joiner in the same city, working thereafter as a journeyman until 1836. He next obtained a situation as an artisan on the public works of the State of Ohio, and in 1840 removed to Chillicothe, where he commenced business on his own account as contractor and builder, continuing the same until 1851. He next removed to Cleveland with a view of pursuing the same business in that city. In that year he was employed by the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company, whose line was then in course of construction, as Architect and Superintendent of buildings then being erected by the said company between Hudson and Chicago. After this work was well under way, heavy operations commenced at Toledo, as a new railroad depot and other buildings were contemplated there, and it became necessary for him to remove his family to that city, which he did in 1855. After the completion of the various structures that were erected, he resumed his business of builder and contractor, in which he continues at the present date, having erected many of the principal business blocks in Toledo, beside several large

elevators in Cincinnati and elsewhere. He has attained his present eminence as a builder purely by his own industry, energy and skill, having labored incessantly at his vocation since he was sixteen years of age. In 1867 he was elected a Councilman from the Second Ward of Toledo, and twice thereafter was re-elected, serving the city in that capacity for six years; of which body he was chosen Vice-President for two years, and President for one year. He was married in 1836 to Louisa A. Wood, who died in 1855. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Elizabeth J. Cain.

SHEFFIELD, WILLIAM, Lawyer and Banker, was born, November 19th, 1817, in Geauga county, Ohio, of American parentage of English descent. He was educated at Oberlin, and immediately after leaving the seminary commenced studying law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in Huron county in 1838. He began the practice of his profession at Huron, in Erie county, where he remained until the spring of 1841, when he removed to Napoleon, Henry county, being engaged in the courts of that and the northwestern counties of the State. In 1849 he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at the United States Land Office, Defiance, Ohio, and removed to that place, but only held his post for a year, owing to a change in the political atmosphere. He remained at Defiance until 1862, and was only nominally but not actively engaged in the practice of law until 1856, not pursuing any active business from 1853 until 1862. He went to Napoleon in the latter year, and commenced the banking business there in 1865, being associated with J. D. Norton, under the firm-name of Sheffield & Norton, in which he is still engaged. He is a Director of the Mansfield & Cold Water Railroad Company. In politics he was a Whig, and since that party ceased, has been an active and zealous Republican. In 1864 he was one of the electors—representing the Tenth Congressional District of Ohio—which cast the vote of that State for Abraham Lincoln; and he was selected by the electoral college as messenger, to carry the formal result to Washington City. He was married in 1840 to Hilda Harrington, of Erie county, Ohio.

COLDHAM, JAMES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born, March 4th, 1830, at Suettisham, county of Norfolk, England, and is a son of the Rev. John Coldham, a clergyman of the Established Church, still living in the village of Suettisham, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and in good health. James remained at home and attended school until he was seventeen years of age, and then left England for Canada. He located at Simcoe, Ontario, where he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Covert, in 1847. He subsequently went to Boston, and entered Harvard

College medical department, where he graduated in 1850. He then returned to Simcoe, where he commenced the practice of his profession. The following year, immediately after his marriage, he removed to Houston, Texas, but, not being pleased with the change, remained in that town but six months, when he returned to the North. It was in the autumn of 1851 when he took up his abode in Toledo, Ohio, where he has ever since resided, actively engaged in the practice of medicine, which is very large and lucrative—perhaps the largest in the city. He is also Surgeon of the Marine Hospital. In personal appearance he is rather above the average size, of medium height, and enjoys robust health. In manners he is a thorough English gentleman, perhaps a little blunt in speech, but has a kind and generous heart. He revisited England, and especially his native place, in 1865. He purchased and occupied his present elegant residence in 1872. He was married, May 28th, 1851, at Simcoe, to Annie Williams, and has five children living.

TRAINER, JOHN H. S., Lawyer, was born, January 22d, 1826, at Lancaster city, Pennsylvania, and is of Irish parentage, both his father and mother having emigrated in 1818; the former was a manufacturer and subsequently engaged in farming. He attended school in Lancaster until he was ten years old. He then accompanied his parents to their new home in Jefferson county, Ohio, where he went to school during the winter months in Springfield township, and labored on his father's farm during the balance of the year. He thus continued until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the academy at New Hagerstown, Ohio, remaining there until the spring of 1845. He next became engaged in teaching school, first in Harrison county and then at Cadiz, so continuing until 1848. Meanwhile he had commenced reading law with Hon. T. L. Jewett, and on April 7th, 1848, was admitted to the bar at Steubenville. He commenced the practice of his profession at Mount Gileon, Ohio, having formed a partnership with Judge Stewart, of Mansfield, which, however, terminated in six months, as his health had become impaired. He then removed to Carrollton, where he formed a legal partnership with Judge Beldon, of Canton, which continued from November, 1848, until June 20th, 1850. He next opened an office at Wellsville, in Columbiana county, where he practised alone until April 1st, 1853, and then returned to Steubenville, where he found a partner in Hon. George W. Mason. This firm continued only nine months, when Mason retired, and he continued on his sole account until he associated himself in May, 1862, with Robert Martin, under the firm-name of Trainer & Martin. In September, 1862, Martin joined the army, and he remained without any partner until the following April, when he became associated with J. F. Daton. The latter was subsequently elected

Prosecuting Attorney, and the firm was dissolved. In April, 1865, his former associate, Martin, returned from the field, when the partnership was renewed and continued until February, 1867, when Martin, having been elected Judge of Probate, necessitated his withdrawal. He then connected himself with Milton Taggart for one year, and then, after a short interval, he formed a partnership, November 1st, 1868, with John McCleave, under the firm-name of Trainer & McCleave, which terminated November 1st, 1873. Since the latter date he has been associated with John M. Cook, under the style of Trainer & Cook, which still continues. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Jefferson county on the Democratic ticket in the autumn of 1853, and filled that position until the expiration of his term, January 1st, 1856. In April, 1857, he was elected Mayor of Steubenville, and served in that capacity for two years. He was a candidate for County Judge in October, 1858, but his opponent was elected by 373 majority, although on the balance of the ticket the average majority was 1400. In April, 1859, he was elected City Solicitor, and held the position for two years. He declined a renomination for this office as well as for Mayor. In 1871 he was tendered the nomination for Common Pleas Judge, but declined the same. In 1873 he was nominated as Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of the State, but was defeated by 172 votes, although the county had at the previous election given 1700 Republican majority. His name was brought before the State Convention in 1875 for Attorney-General, but he declined being considered a candidate, although the nomination could easily have been obtained. During all the years of the practice of his profession he has been very successful, and has a large and lucrative patronage. He embarked on his career with but very limited means, yet by his indomitable perseverance and industry he has amassed a competence, and ranks as one of the best attorneys in the State. He was married, October 10th, 1849, to Hettie A., daughter of Judge Morrison, of Carrollton, Ohio, and has had six children, of whom five are now living.

NODD, EZRA SQUIERS, Journalist and Editor of the *Toledo Democrat*, was born in Adams county, Ohio, on the 23d of July, 1844, of American parentage. His early education was obtained in the free schools of his native State. Subsequently he attended Grosse Isle Academy, Michigan, and Logan College, and eventually matriculated at the Middle Temple Inns, London, England. The profession he had selected was that of journalism, and he established himself in Toledo as the publisher and editor of the *Toledo Democrat*. He subsequently became the publisher of the *Columbus Ohio Statesman*, as well as of the *Democrat*, one of the ablest representatives of the Democratic press in Ohio. In 1865 he, like almost everybody else, took his share in the

war for the suppression of the rebellion. He was appointed Major of the 184th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with that organization until it was mustered out of the service. Politically he is a Democrat, and he has worked faithfully and well in the interest of his party. His influence, personally and through the medium of the printing press, has been ably and effectively used in support of his political faith. His labors have been fully appreciated by his party, and in 1872 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for election to the State Senate from the Thirty-third District. He received the support of the full party strength of the district, but that was not sufficient to carry the day in a district that was largely Republican, and he was defeated. In 1874 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket to represent Lucas county in the Ohio Legislature. Again he was a candidate in a strong Republican community, and again he was defeated. He was a delegate to the Baltimore National Convention. In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Allen to the position of State Gas Commissioner, which position he still holds. He has also been, since 1872, a member of the Toledo Board of Education. He was married in 1868 to Julia E. Brigham, who died May 17th, 1875.

WADE, GENERAL MELANCTHON S., formerly Merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in this city, December 2d, 1802. He was the son of David E. Wade, who was an active participant in the colonial struggle for independence, and who on one occasion was imprisoned in the old Sugar House prison at New York. D. E. Wade emigrated from New Jersey in 1790, and settled in Cincinnati, whose present site was at this early day occupied partly by a fort only, the country thereabout being then in possession of the Indians commanded by Simon Girty. He travelled with his family in wagons from New Jersey to Redstone Fort, New Brownstown, on the Monongahela river, and thence to Cincinnati, or Fort Washington. On arriving at this point, no house or hut existing in which to find shelter, he tore apart his boat, and with the lumber thus obtained hastily constructed a temporary home, which served as a dwelling place until he had constructed a more substantial one built of logs cut and hewn on the ground. On the same spot where he constructed his first home in the wilderness, and where he died, July 22d, 1842, he constantly lived until in the place of the original forests covering a virgin soil he saw a great city rise around him; and his log house, once the first and only one for miles about, was figuratively lost in the midst of the many homes of later coarsers. This ground is now the northeast corner of Pearl and Butler streets. M. S. Wade received such an education as was obtainable at the schools of Cincinnati in those early days, and at the age of fifteen years was placed by his father in the dry goods store of John B. Emis, in order to learn the mercantile business. After

remaining in this situation for three or four years, he accepted a position in the dry-goods store of John D. Jones, where he served for several years as salesman, and for a portion of this time travelled for the house as collector. He subsequently purchased an interest in the business of this establishment, which he retained until about 1830, when he embarked in the same business in connection with his brother, Stephen I. Wade, on the southwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, where, in addition to carrying on a very extensive and profitable business, he conducted the affairs of a large tannery. At this time their house and that of John Shillito's were the leading dry-goods establishments in the city. In 1845, after accumulating a handsome fortune, he retired from business and removed to Avondale, one of the loveliest suburbs of Cincinnati, where he lived until his decease. On arriving at manhood he identified himself with the volunteer militia companies of the city, and by regular gradation rose from the rank of Second Sergeant to that of Brigadier-General, and was under commission from 1825 to 1849. He always manifested a warm interest in the citizen soldiery, and upon the outbreak of the late civil war tendered his services to the government, and on the recommendation of General O. H. Mitchell, was commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers by President Lincoln, and assigned to duty as Commandant of Camp Dennison, then the rendezvous of the major portion of the Ohio troops. In this position his arduous and important duties were faithfully and satisfactorily performed, and in his disposition of the men only too eager, if possible, to finish their preparatory drilling and proceed to the seat of war, he evinced the possession of sterling administrative and executive talents. For three months he was constantly busied in drilling and equipping the troops, and forwarding them to the field, and at the expiration of this time, owing to the effects of the miasma of the camp, and the attendant exposure of camp life, particularly prejudicial at his advanced age, his constitution gave way, and he was compelled to tender his resignation, which was accepted. He was married in August, 1823, to Eliza G. Armstrong, daughter of Colonel Armstrong, of revolutionary fame, by whom he had seven children, four sons and three daughters; of these three are now living, one son and two daughters. He died in Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 11th, 1868.

HELDON, BENJAMIN ERASTUS, Lawyer and Mayor of Napoleon, Ohio, was born in Huron county, Ohio, January 28th, 1834. His parents, natives of America, were of English origin. His preliminary literary education was acquired at Oberlin College, where he was an attendant until the end of the junior year; he graduated subsequently, in 1861, at Lagrange College, Tennessee. After graduating, he accepted a superintendency of public schools at Napoleon,

Ohio, and during the ensuing two years performed the duties of his trust with marked fidelity and ability. At the expiration of this time he began to apply his attention, in the same place, to the theory and practice of law. He pursued his legal studies under the supervision of Judge Morris, of Miami county, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. Since that time he has resided in Napoleon, Ohio, and is now the leading lawyer of the place, and the possessor of a very extensive clientage. In April, 1874, he was elected to the honorable office now filled by him, of Mayor of Napoleon. Originally well endowed by nature with sterling capacities, he has been a close reader and observer throughout his life, and valuing highly the beneficent influence of thorough culture on self and humanity, has constantly sought knowledge in all seasons and under all guises. He was married, June 11th, 1863, to Anna E. Dodd, of Napoleon, Ohio.

ABBITT, HENRY S., M.D., Chief Clerk and Deputy Auditor of State, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, December 1st, 1826; educated in the public schools of that town; studied medicine at Northampton, teaching school to meet his expenses; graduated at the Berkshire Medical College in 1848; at the age of twenty-one was elected Secretary of the "Berkshire Medical Association," and a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society the same year; discharged the duties of City Physician of Lowell in 1849, under Professor Abner H. Brown; and in the autumn of that year commenced business in the new manufacturing town now called Holyoke; was elected Treasurer of the town in 1850, and appointed Postmaster by President Fillmore. He went to New York city in 1853, where he was appointed an Assistant Secretary of the Crystal Palace Association, and had charge of the agricultural department of the World's Fair while it existed. He was one of the contributors to "Putnam's Illustrated Record of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," and during the same year wrote up the "History of Reaping Machines from the Earliest Date," which was published in a series of articles in the *Scientific American*. He removed to Newark, Ohio, in 1854, to fill an engagement for five years with the Newark Machine Works; remained with that company till the breaking out of the slaveholders' rebellion; was Secretary of the Newark Horticultural Society, etc. The president of the machine works (General George B. Wright) being appointed Quartermaster-General of Ohio, Dr. Babbitt was invited to assist in his office, from which he was sent on an expedition to General J. D. Cox, at Gauley Bridge, Virginia, and was commissioned by Governor Dennison, August 6th, 1861, as Lieutenant and Quartermaster to equip the 31st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. While serving with his regiment he was appointed Post Commissary at Camp Dick Robinson, Kentucky, in November, 1861, and assigned by General



W. H. & Co. Philad.

Isaac M. Wise

George H. Thomas to his staff as Division Commissary, in January, 1862. He was relieved of that duty in April, while lying sick near Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee, and was appointed senior Aide-de-camp by General Thomas on the evacuation of Corinth, Mississippi, in May, remaining in that capacity and serving as Assistant Adjutant-General under that most loved commander and faithful friend until appointed to a position in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, November, 1862. While in this office he wrote up for the Committee on the Conduct of the War the "History of the Intercourse with the Rebellious State," from its commencement, under the motto of Mr. Chase that "trade should follow the flag." He left Washington in August, 1863, on receipt of a telegram from Governor Tod to return to Ohio, and was appointed Paymaster for the troops called out to repel the "Morgan raid" and adjust the compensation for services and supplies for the same; was appointed one of the Morgan raid Commissioners by Governor Brough in April, 1864, and made the report for the same in December of that year; was commissioned by Governor Brough to settle certain war claims of the State of Ohio against the United States, a duty satisfactorily performed. He was appointed principal bookkeeper in the Auditor of State's office in January, 1865, and promoted to the Chief Clerkship in January, 1872, to which post he was reappointed for four years, January 10th, 1876; was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture in 1865, to serve during the absence of the secretary that season, in Europe; was reappointed in 1866; was elected Recording Secretary in 1867, and has for ten successive years been re-elected Recording and Financial Secretary of that society; he has officiated at every State fair since 1853, except three during the war. In 1870 he was chosen Treasurer of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, and has been six times re-elected to that responsible post. In August, 1874, he was chosen a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Hartford, Connecticut. For several years he has been one of the Trustees of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, and Secretary of the same. Dr. Babbitt was married, September 17th, 1850, at Worcester, Massachusetts, to a former pupil, Harriet Maria, eldest daughter of Sidney Smith, of Sterling, Massachusetts. Five children (three daughters and two sons) have been born to them; the eldest son, George Henry Thomas, graduated at the United States Naval Academy, in June, 1875, in his nineteenth year. In early life Dr. Babbitt was, in politics, a Free-Soil Democrat; in religion, too liberal in his views to subscribe to any "creed;" later, and always a Republican, and in religion, convinced that liberality so called was only in practice another term for license, he joined the First Congregational Church, of Columbus, Ohio, under the earnest, convincing ministrations of Rev. E. P. Goodwin, now of Chicago, Illinois. An earnest advocate of "temperance in all things," yet impulsive and radical by nature,

though staid and conservative from habit, he has ever been ready to test any innovation that gave fair promise of economy in time or substance; hence he has been a member of such organizations, public or secret, from his youth up, as promised amelioration for the evils of society.

MISE, REV. ISAAC M., Jewish Rabbi, and Editor of the *American Israelite* and *Die Deborah*, was born, April 3d, 1819, in Bohemia. He was educated primarily in Prague, and finally in Vienna, graduating from the university in the latter city in 1843. He was immediately thereafter appointed Rabbi of a congregation at Radnitz in Bohemia, and continued there until 1846, when he resigned his pastoral charge and sailed for the United States. On his arrival in New York, he accepted a call to minister to a Hebrew congregation in Albany, where he sojourned until 1854, when he removed to Cincinnati to become Rabbi of the Temple Congregation in that city. In 1855 he established the *American Israelite*, and in the following year *Die Deborah*; both of these publications have been issued uninterruptedly since, and he still continues his position as chief editor of both. In addition to his pastoral and editorial labors, he has written many well-known and important works, including the "History of Israel," 1854; "Prayer Books of American Israelites," 1857; "Hymns, Psalms and Prayers," 1868; "Origin of Christianity," 1868; "Judaism, its Doctrines and Duties," 1872; "The Martyrdom of Jesus of Nazareth," 1874; and "The Cosmic God," 1875; the latter a fundamental, philosophic work. He has never aspired to any political or partisan office, and declined the nomination on the Democratic ticket, in 1863, to the State Senate. He was elected a School Trustee, and served in that capacity for six years, and was a Trustee of Farmers' College for three years. He has labored long and persistently for the reform movement among the American Hebrews, and was President of the first Jewish conference which ever assembled in the United States; this body met at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1875. In 1873 he was elected Rabbi of a large and influential congregation in New York city, with a salary of \$8000 per year, but declined the same. He has likewise been tendered many honorary degrees by various institutions, but has never accepted the same. In July, 1875, he was elected a member of the Board of School Examiners for the city of Cincinnati; and on August 29th of the same year was chosen President of the Hebrew Union College of that city, in which institution he fills the chair of Professor of History and Philosophy. He was married, May 26th, 1844, to Therese Block, of Grafenreid, Bohemia, who died in 1874. As a public orator, among the American Hebrews especially, he was very successful, so that he was called, to deliver the public orations on laying corner-stones, and dedicating synagogues and other public buildings, to almost all parts of the country,

including New York city, the New England States, as well as the West and South. He is considered one of the most scientific Talmudists, and a most liberal expounder thereof.

BACKUS, HON. FRANKLIN T., Lawyer and Statesman, was born, May 6th, 1813, in Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. When he was very young, his father, Thomas Backus, removed to Lansing, New York, and there died, leaving a widow and large family with but limited means of support. From this cause he was obliged to spend his early days upon a farm, and to the hardy exercise then taken was due the strong constitution which enabled him to endure the severe mental toil of an extensive legal practice. By hard study he prepared himself for college in an unusually short time, and on examination was admitted to the junior class of Yale College in 1834, and graduated with high honors in 1836, holding the position of one of the best mathematicians of his class. As soon as he had graduated, he was tendered the position of assistant professor. Immediately on leaving college he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, commencing life there by opening a classical school, in which he was very successful. He then read law with Messrs. Bolton & Kelly. He was admitted to practise at the Cuyahoga bar in August, 1839, at the term of the Supreme Court then in session, and at once took a high position in the profession. In 1841 he was nominated by the Whig party to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of the county. He was elected and re-elected for the second term of two years. In 1846 he was elected to the lower House of the General Assembly, and served one term and refusing a second. In 1848 he was elected to the State Senate, and became one of the most prominent members of that body. Subsequently he was nominated by the Whig party for Supreme Judge of Ohio, and later by the Republican party. The ticket on which he run was defeated both times, but he stood very high on it. In 1860 Governor Dennison appointed him one of the peace commissioners to compromise the differences between the North and the South. In this good cause he labored earnestly yet without success. After the war had really begun he gave every assistance in his power to the United States. In 1840 he associated himself in the practice of law with J. P. Bishop, the partnership continuing for fifteen years, when Mr. Bishop became one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He then entered into partnership with Judge R. P. Ranney, and later with Mr. E. J. Estep. After his retirement from the State Senate, he devoted himself almost exclusively to his profession. At an early period in the history of Cleveland railroads, he became interested in them, and was retained as attorney and counsel for the principal companies, holding that position until his death. His knowledge of the law relating to corporations was unsurpassed. He was fre-

quently consulted in behalf of the city, and his opinions were always final authority: No client ever lost by his inattention to the merits of the cause, or by his inability to present all its good points to a jury, or his neglect to hunt out for the judge all the authorities that sustained the case. His integrity no man questioned. He discouraged litigation when a fair settlement could be made, but no man prosecuted more vigorously what he considered right. In the spring of 1870 he broke down suddenly from overwork, and died May 14th, 1870. In January, 1842, he was married to Lucy Mygatt, daughter of George Mygatt, then of Painesville, Ohio, and subsequently of Cleveland.

BECKISON, DAVID STEWART, Lawyer and Prosecuting Attorney for Henry county, Ohio, was born in Dundee, Scotland, November 14th, 1849. In May, 1855, he left his native country and settled in Napoleon, Ohio, where he has since resided, and where, also, he received his elementary education in the public schools. After completing a course of legal studies, under the supervision of J. H. Tyler, then a resident practitioner of Napoleon, Ohio, he was admitted to the bar in July, 1872. He commenced the active practice of his profession in the same year and place, and rapidly secured favorable notice as a rising and able practitioner. In October, 1874, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Henry county, Ohio, which position he still occupies. He has also held several local official positions of trust and honor, and in all of these deported himself with fidelity and ability. In 1867 he became attached to the 4th United States Artillery, and was engaged in this branch of the service for about three years. While no politician in the narrower sense, he takes an active interest in public affairs, finding in the creed of the Democratic party the expression of his views and sentiments.

BUR, JOHN CHARLES, Druggist and Bookseller, was born in Manchester, Summit county, Ohio, April 5th, 1841, and is the son of American parents of German extraction. In 1850 he moved with his parents to Seneca county, Ohio, and settled at a point located about six miles north from Fostoria, Ohio. In the years 1857-58 he attended Heidelberg College of Tiffin, Ohio. From 1858 until 1862 he was engaged in teaching school, but not finding that mode of life congenial to his tastes, he ultimately entered the drug store of Dubois & Co., of Tiffin, Ohio, in the capacity of clerk. In the spring of 1865 he removed to Napoleon, Ohio, and purchasing a small stock of drugs, entered into active life on his own account and resources in the drug and book business. During his residence in Napoleon, by strict attention to his business, and to a great

extent by his sterling personal characteristics, he has succeeded in obtaining the confidence of the general community; has secured extensive and profitable trade relations. The Democratic party commands his sympathy and support, but he has never taken any active part in the partisan contests of the day, beyond that demanded of him as a loyal citizen. He was married, August 22d, 1864, to Prudence Ann Belden, who was at that time attending school in Oberlin, Ohio.

ILL, GENERAL JOSHUA W., was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, December 6th, 1831. His father, a lawyer of distinction, was one of the earliest settlers of that place, and still resided there some years after the war. His mother died while he was very young, and he was reared and educated at home under the eye of his father. He had a taste for literature and science, which was fostered and developed. In 1850 he was appointed a cadet to West Point, graduating third in his class, in 1853, and being at once appointed Second Lieutenant of Ordnance at Watervliet Arsenal. Ordered back to the Academy as Instructor, he remained there until next year, when he was sent to Oregon to superintend the construction of magazines and fortifications. During the Indian war in Oregon, he was Chief of Ordnance to General Harney, and performed his duties with energy and efficiency. But not liking the position, having had a misunderstanding with the commanding general, he applied for and obtained an exchange; and in the fall of 1859 he was again at Watervliet. Ordered from there to Fort Leavenworth, he remained at that point until the spring of 1860, when he resigned his commission to accept the Professorship of Mathematics and Engineering in the Polytechnic College, at Brooklyn, New York. Here, in a position he filled with ability, the opening of the war found him. He was offered and urged to accept the Colonelcy of several New York regiments, but he chose to return to his native State, where he entered the Adjutant-General's office, and assisted in organizing and equipping Ohio regiments until the summer of 1861, when he took command of the 33d Ohio Infantry, and accompanied McClellan to the Kanawha Valley, in West Virginia. From this time until his death in the field, he was constantly in active service; under Nelson and Thomas in eastern Kentucky; Mitchel in Alabama; and Buell and Rosecrans in Tennessee and Kentucky. In every sphere of military duty he proved himself a skilful soldier and honorable gentleman. Although but a Colonel in rank at the outset, he commanded a brigade from the first, and it was not until the winter of 1861 that he was made a Brigadier-General. This was for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the field." On the organization of Buell's army at Bardstown, he was placed in command of a division in McCook's corps, which he held until death relieved him.

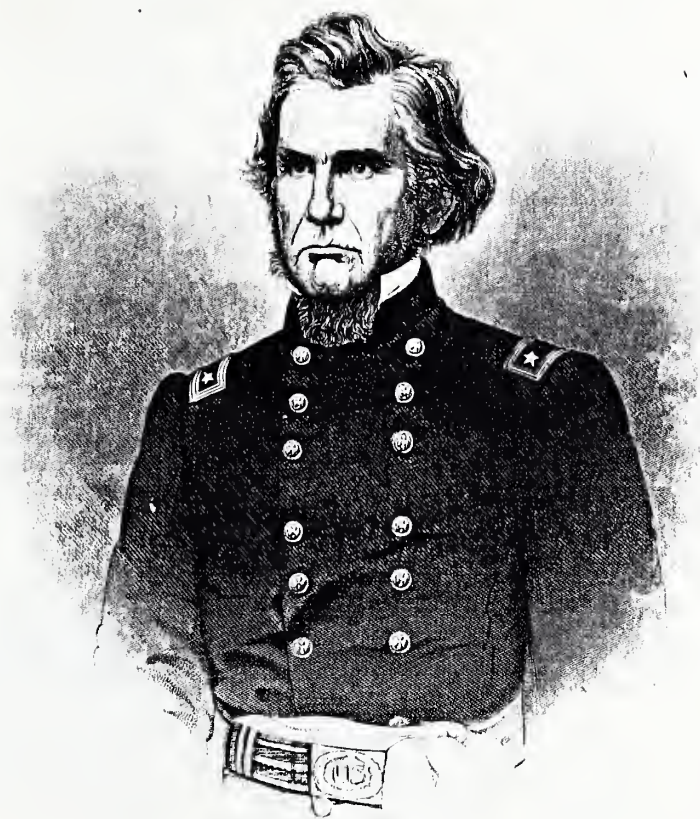
He was killed at Murfreesboro', December 31st, 1862, while leading a brilliant charge against the enemy, under an order of General Sheridan. In appearance the General was of light build, with a mild and pleasing address. He was a man of scholarship and refinement, and of simplicity and kindness in manner. His life was pure and spotless, and he was loved by all who knew him, and especially was he idolized by his soldiers. The State of Ohio has been honored by men more known to fame, but she never sent forth a braver man to battle for his country. He was among the youngest generals in the service, and was cut off in the midst of his usefulness to the cause.

LONG, DAVID, Physician, was born at Hebron, New York, on the 29th of September, 1787. He sprang from New England ancestry, both his father and his mother being natives of Massachusetts. He received his general education in Massachusetts, and when the time came to decide upon a profession, he chose that of his father, Dr. David Long, Sr. Having made his decision he commenced the study of medicine with his father, and having accomplished the preparatory course of reading, he went to New York to continue and perfect his studies. There he graduated and received his diploma, when he was twenty-two years of age. Immediately after his graduation, in 1809, he removed to the wilderness of Ohio, and established himself in what is now Cleveland. At that time the settlement consisted of only half a dozen houses, and these were nearly all shanties. Here he commenced practice as a physician and surgeon, and here he achieved a professional success rarely surpassed. He was composed of the material that genuine pioneers are made of. He had strong will, tireless energy, and indomitable perseverance, and it was fortunate that he was so endowed, for his practice was attended with very great fatigue and a degree of danger which the people of to-day cannot realize at all. His "ride" extended all over northern Ohio, and that region was then an almost unbroken wilderness, a ride through which was anything but a pleasure trip. His success was great from the first; and as the population grew more and more dense, the demands on his time and his professional skill became continuous; and not only was his professional popularity very great, but the personal consideration in which he was held was exceedingly high. As the physician he won the confidence of the entire community, and as the man he received the respect and love of all with whom he came in contact. Politically he belonged to the Whig party, and acted with that organization on all the issues of the day in which he lived. But he was not a politician, and his political action consisted in the performance of the citizen's duty of voting. He never held political office, and never occupied public position of any kind. He had devoted himself to his pro-

fession, and his profession sufficed to occupy his time, his thoughts, and his energies. At an early day he invested largely in real estate, and now his three children are enjoying the benefits of these wise and thoughtful investments. He died on the 1st of September, 1851, at the age of sixty-four years, having lived to see the little settlement, in which he cast his lot, grow to be one of the largest cities in the State, and leaving behind him a whole community of mourners.

MITCHEL, GENERAL ORMSBY McKNIGHT, was born near Morganfield, Union county, Kentucky, August 28th, 1810. His parents came from Virginia, where they had owned considerable property. The father was a man of intellect, with a strong liking for mathematics, and an inclination for the astronomical studies that were to make his son so famous. The mother was a cultivated, refined, and pious woman. Three years after the birth of Ormsby, the father died, and other deaths bereaved the household in rapid succession. The mother decided to leave a neighborhood that proved so unhealthy, and the family made their way to the Ohio river, crossing to the point where Cincinnati now stands, thence to Miami, in Clermont county, and from there to Lebanon, in Warren county. Ormsby, too young to help in the support of the family, was allowed to devote himself to books, and proved, with his imperfect facilities, a very apt student. At nine years he was reading Virgil. At twelve he was progressing in Greek. Then he was placed in a country store, where he worked hard day and evening for twenty-five cents a day, for two years. Then the harshness of his employer's wife caused him to leave and to face the world without a cent. Meeting a countryman with a team he accosted him, and secured employment as a teamster. But this life could not but be distasteful to the student and future great scientist; and his mother, through her kinsman, Justice McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States, secured for him an appointment to West Point, although he was then not quite fifteen. It was doubted whether he would pass the examination. "I shall go through, sir," was the confident response of the lad. With a little knapsack on his back, he started for the academy. Partly on foot, sometimes on horseback, and by canal boat, he arrived there with a shilling in his pocket. Though the youngest boy, he passed as creditably as most of the applicants. A daily routine of study was a novelty to him, and he had not acquired the self-control necessary to keep him at his best. But for this he would have graduated much higher. In his class an unknown name was first, R. E. Lee, second, Joseph E. Johnston, thirteenth, O. M. Mitchel, fifteenth, and B. W. Bruce, fortieth. Jefferson Davis was also a cadet there at this time, and, it is said, liked the little fellow so well as to have often made him his companion. After his graduation,

at the age of nineteen, he was retained as Assistant Instructor in Mathematics. He displayed great ability in this position, and was well liked by all. Serving here a couple of years, he was sent on garrison duty to St. Augustine, Florida. Before this he had won the heart of a Mrs. Trask, the widow of a West Pointer, and a member of a prominent family in the county in which the academy was situated. His marriage led him to dislike his profession, and he began to study law. Finally he resigned his commission, and began the practice of law in Cincinnati. His partner was Edward D. Mansfield. They had a hard struggle, and barely made a living. "How much did you and Mitchel make practising law?" the surviving partner was once asked. "I think about fifty dollars in all," was the reply. During this time he delivered his first lecture on astronomy, to an insignificant audience in point of numbers. He also joined Dr. Lyman Beecher's church, and was prominent for his fervid zeal at prayer-meetings. In 1834 the partners were given professorships in the College of Cincinnati. His chair was that of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy. Here began his fame as a teacher, and soon his influence was felt outside the college and church. Railroad enterprise was in its infancy, and his knowledge of civil engineering was turned to account. He encouraged the building of the proposed road up the valley of the Little Miami, and finally became its engineer at the youthful age of twenty-six. In conjunction with George Neff he secured a loan of \$200,000 from the city of Cincinnati, to assist the work. In 1836-37 he was its chief engineer, and between this duty and the professorship he was kept busy. But another matter was also engaging his broad intellect. He was an enthusiast in the science of astronomy, and deplored the lack of sufficient apparatus for making instructive observations. He conceived the project of erecting a complete observatory, and threw his very soul into making it a success. He delivered a series of lectures on astronomy, which drew the most cultivated and intelligent people of Cincinnati. The last lecture was repeated by request, and drew an audience of over two thousand persons. At its close he developed his plan of operations, that of forming a joint stock company, with shares at twenty-five dollars each, work to commence when three hundred were sold. At last this number was subscribed for, and he went to Europe to examine instruments. After much unsuccessful search, he found at Munich a lens to suit him. It was not finished, but he contracted for it at ten thousand dollars, although but seven thousand had been subscribed. He was determined to have the observatory the finest in the United States, and he returned home to raise the money. He aroused local pride by his report, and raised the money. Nicholas Longworth gave the ground for its erection. John Quincy Adams laid the corner-stone. There was still much to do to complete the work, but the projector finally surmounted all difficulty, and the telescope was placed in position in March, 1845. He had promised to give his



Engraved by J.C. Buttre.

O. M. Mitchell

MAJ. GEN. O. M. MITCHELL.

services at the observatory for ten years, free of charge, depending upon his salary at college for support. But the college was burned down, and with it his means of livelihood. He at once entered the lecture-field, was pecuniarily and otherwise more than simply successful, and returned to the observatory in accordance with his promise. His inventive genius brought new mechanical aids to his favorite study. He still found other fields, which, if not so congenial, were very necessary as a means of support. He surveyed the route for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, used his persuasive eloquence in securing the co-operation of State Legislatures, and thrice crossed the Atlantic to negotiate its bonds. More than to any other single individual was the success of this road due to him. He also for a time published the *Sideral Messenger*, an astronomical journal, which lived for a year or two. His first book, the "Planetary and Stellar Worlds," was well received here and in Europe. His lectures on the "Astronomy of the Bible" were also published in book form, much to the gratification of those who heard them. In 1860 his "Popular Astronomy" was published. During these active years he had not entirely forgotten his military training, for he was captain of a volunteer company for ten years. For two years he was Adjutant General of the State of Ohio. Such had been his various and useful career up to the beginning of the war, at which time, in answer to an appeal, he was furthering the efforts to have an observatory constructed at Albany, New York. Science and every interest of his life were forgotten in patriotism. At the great Union meeting in New York, his speech was the most electrifying.

.... I owe allegiance to the government of the United States. A poor boy, working my way with my own hands, at the age of twelve turned out to take care of myself as best I could, and beginning by earning but four dollars a month, I worked my way on until this glorious government gave me a chance at the Military Academy at West Point. Then I swore allegiance to the government of the United States. I did not abjure the love of my native State, nor of my adopted State, but all over that rose triumphant and predominant my love for our common country. And now, to-day, that common country is assailed, and, alas! alas! that I am compelled to say it, is assailed in some sense by my own countrymen. They are countrymen no longer when war breaks out. The rebels and traitors in the South we must set aside; they are not our friends. When they come to their senses we will receive them with open arms; but till that time, while they are trailing our banner in the dust, then we must smite. In God's name I will smite, and as long as I have strength I will do it. [Enthusiastic applause.] Oh, listen to me! listen to me! I know these men. I know their courage. I have been among them; I have been reared with them. They are brave—do not pretend to think they are not. I trust you are all ready; I am ready. God help me to do my duty. I am ready to fight in the ranks or out of the ranks. Having been educated in the Academy, having been in the army seven years, having served as commander of a volunteer company for ten years, and as an Adjutant-General of my State, I feel that I am ready for something. I only ask to be permitted to act; and in God's name give me something to do.

This stirring address and appeal, so small a portion of which is given, melted men and women to tears. All thought the trouble would be of short duration, and the gallant speaker was not called into service until the following August, on the 8th day of which he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was placed in command of the Department of Ohio, with head-quarters at Cincinnati. He at once put the city in a position of defence, and took charge of the raw troops centring there. He was especially eager to go to the relief of the East Tennessee Unionists, and received his orders to start. But the order was countermanded before he got ready. When Buell assumed command in Kentucky, he was relieved in Cincinnati, and given command of a division of the army then forming between Louisville and Bowling Green. He thoroughly drilled his troops, and then asked Buell to allow him to face the enemy. The zeal which he infused into his every movement aroused the jealousy of other division commanders, and his activity was looked upon with disfavor. Placed in command of raw troops, he had raised their standard of drill and discipline above that of the others. His division was given the advance in the movement on Bowling Green, and by forced marching he reached the town as the last rebel was leaving. Quite a lot of commissary stores were captured, also a number of locomotives and one gun. The quickness of his movements caused the enemy to destroy stores of an estimated value of \$500,000. The commanding general was lavish in his compliments, and the division general proudly addressed his troops in a grand outburst of patriotism. On the 22d of February, 1862, he set out for Nashville, and on the evening of the following day had taken possession of the city. His success intensified the jealousy of some few officers, and he was subjected to annoyances of a petty nature. He was soon, however, to rise above it all. He was left to act somewhat independently with his command, with orders to gain a foothold on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. It was then that he conceived the brilliant idea of making a dash into northern Alabama. His advance was a succession of surprises to the rebels. This was the memorable railroad raid which has made his name so famous. The country applauded the dash of his movements. With a command of fifteen thousand, he had planted himself in the heart of rebellion. He fought no great battles, but startled the foe into flight by the suddenness of his movements, coming upon them in menacing force when least expected. For his great success in this memorable campaign he was made a Major-General of Volunteers, but was soon after recalled to Washington, not being able to agree with Buell. Faith in him there was unshaken, except that the new General-in-Chief, Halleck, looked upon his mode of warfare with disfavor. Meantime his enemies had set afloat a swarm of slanders, and charges were forwarded to Washington, but they were never noticed. To his credit be it said, General Buell discountenanced all efforts to cast a stigma upon the

name of his late subordinate, and tried to discover the authorship of the slanders. He was out of command for some months, and devoted himself to looking after the Cincinnati and Dudley Observatories, which were still under his directorship. On the 12th of September, 1862, he was assigned to a new department. He was given command of the Department of South Carolina, and he went to work in his new field with all the vigor that had characterized him in the past. His coming inspired the troops, and his preliminary movements were attended with success. He was ever on the offensive, feeling the enemy's strength by sudden raids into his territory. But in a little over a month after his arrival he was stricken down with yellow fever. He lingered four days, and died, October 30th, 1862. His death was the greatest loss the government had so far sustained in individual military ability. Without ever having taken active part in any of the great battles, he was one of the most successful generals of the war.

LYTLE, GENERAL WILLIAM HAINES, was born in Cincinnati, November 2d, 1826. He came of a military family, his great-grandfather having held a commission in the French war of 1779, and his grandfather, General William Lytle, having served with bravery and ability in the Indian wars of his time. His father, General Robert Lytle, a prominent and influential politician in Ohio, at one time represented the Cincinnati district in Congress, and held the office of Surveyor-General under President Jackson. The son, William H., was graduated, at the age of sixteen, at the old Cincinnati College, and although, in keeping with the military spirit of his family, he would have preferred to go to West Point, he was induced to select the law as a profession. When war with Mexico was declared, he immediately entered the service, and was elected a Captain in the 2d Ohio Infantry. After the close of this conflict, in which he had gained distinction, he resumed the practice of the law, and was shortly after elected to the State Legislature. In 1857 he was commissioned Major-General of the Southern District of the Ohio Militia, a position previously held by his father and grandfather. With the opening of the rebellion he was among the first to offer his services, and with great promptness and efficiency organized Camp Harrison, the first properly organized drill-ground in the West. Having accepted the Colonelcy of the 10th Ohio Infantry, he left the above camp, June 24th, 1861, and joined the army under Rosecrans in West Virginia. During this campaign, with his regiment he surprised the rebel advance at Carnifex Ferry, drove them from their position, and, though he suddenly came upon a well-intrenched and much larger force than his own, he made a fierce charge, and would have carried the works, had he not been unsaddled by a shot that wounded him and

killed his horse, the latter galloping within the enemy's lines, where he fell dead. Before he had recovered from his wound he was placed in charge of a camp of instruction at Bardstown, Kentucky. Remaining here three months, he then joined General O. M. Mitchell, and commanded the 17th Brigade in his remarkable campaign in northern Alabama. At the battle of Perryville he was again wounded, and fell so close to their lines that he was captured and carried off in their retreat of the next day. He was kindly cared for, and upon reaching Harrodsburg was paroled. Being promoted for his gallantry, he was assigned to the command of the 1st Brigade, Sheridan's Division, Army of the Cumberland. This brigade had been formerly commanded by General Sill, who fell at Murfreesboro'. Being urged about this time to become a candidate for Governor of Ohio, he declined, having entered the army from a sense of duty, and desiring to remain until the close of the war. The 10th Ohio, his old regiment, ever held him in loving regard, and a few weeks before the battle in which he met his death they presented him with a Maltese cross of gold, studded with precious stones. The presentation was made in a pleasant spot, where he was surrounded by his present and old command, and a large number of ladies and officers of rank. He accepted the tribute in a graceful speech of thanks. On the 2d of September, 1863, he was ordered to break camp and begin the march which led to the fatal field of Chickamauga. After three weeks of incessant marching, his command reached Lee and Gordon's Mills. Before his troops had time to rest, he was ordered to move on the double-quick to the relief of General Thomas, on the left of the line of battle. But before this could be accomplished, he was furiously attacked by the enemy, and subjected to a murderous fire which compelled him to place his command in the order of battle. The brave General prepared for the worst, and although wounded already, charged the enemy and fell, pierced by three bullets, at the head of his brigade. One of his aides caught him in his arms; and two orderlies were killed, and an officer wounded, while trying to remove the dying soldier. Mutely appealing to those about him to fall back and save themselves, he placed his sword in the hands of an orderly and waved him to the rear, thus expressing a last wish that it should not be captured by the foe. Lying in a little knoll, at the foot of a tree, in the midst of carnage, death came to one of the bravest and most daring generals of the late war. As he had written years before:

"On some lone spot, where, far from home and friends,
The way-worn pilgrim on the turf reclining,
His life, and much of grief, together ends."

Though his body fell into the hands of the enemy, it was treated with the respect due his rank, and temporarily buried near Crawfish Springs. Friend and foe alike mourned his loss, for he was well known and kindly regarded by large numbers of rebels. When the remains were removed to his home, high honors were paid them along the entire route.

They were met at Chattanooga by his old command, who keenly felt his loss, and whose ceremonies were very imposing. At Cincinnati the body lay in state for a day, and was visited by large crowds of sympathizing citizens, anxious to view the features of the dead hero. Houses were draped in mourning, bells tolled, and flags were at half-mast. The burial took place at Spring Grove Cemetery, where the remains were placed among those of his kindred, and in ground honored by the reception of many of the illustrious dead from other battle-fields. Before the outbreak of the war, poetry was to him a pleasant occupation and a source of much delight. The poem, "Antony and Cleopatra," beginning with "I am dying, Egypt, dying," was from his pen. There was much of the poet, at least the ideal poet, in his appearance. A well-proportioned head covered with long, silken brown hair, a complexion so fair as to be almost effeminate, a flowing beard, a high intellectual brow, lit up with expressive eyes, finely curved nostrils, and the whole effect toned down by an unaffected modesty—he was a man to be distinguished among men.

MCCOOK, GENERAL DANIEL, was born in Carrollton, Carroll county, Ohio, July 22d, 1834. He was a younger brother of General Robert L. McCook, murdered by guerillas. He loved books, especially poetical works. Among his chief attributes was a warm affection for his mother. Unlike his brother Robert, he was delicate and nervous from childhood. He was graduated from a college in Florence, Alabama, in 1857. Studying law for a year, he was admitted to practice, and settled in Leavenworth, Kansas, becoming a member of the firm of Ewings, Sherman & McCook—the two former, sons of Hon. Thomas Ewing, and the third a name that was to become celebrated in the military annals of the war. Here he was married in December, 1860, to Julia Tibbs, of Platte county, Missouri. At the time of the firing on Sumter he was Captain of a militia company, the Shields Grays. With them he entered the service. "A general's star or a soldier's grave," said he; and he was destined for both. In November, 1861, he was appointed Adjutant-General on the staff of his brother Alexander. In this capacity he served for nearly a year, taking part in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and in the campaign against Chattanooga. In the spring of 1862 he was requested to undertake the recruiting of an Ohio regiment by Governor Tod—the 52d. He accomplished this task in time to answer the call for troops to repel the invasion of Kirby Smith. He was afterwards made commander of a brigade, and was engaged with it in the campaign from Perryville to Kenesaw Mountain, in the storming of which he met his death. "If Harker and Daniel McCook had lived," said Sherman, "I believe I should have carried the position." While the dew of death was settling upon him,

a despatch came from the War Department announcing his promotion to a Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers. The promotion was dearly earned, and his loss was deeply felt in the important stage of the conflict in which he fell. George D. Prentice was a warm friend of the gallant soldier, and his esteem met with a hearty reciprocation. In a graceful tribute to his memory, and in the face of a painful and peculiar circumstance, this paragraph occurs:

In one of the battles or skirmishes south of Murfreesboro' Daniel McCook shot my son, Colonel Clarence J. Prentice, inflicting a very severe and even dangerous wound. A short time afterward, and while my son was still confined to his bed, I met my friend Dan at a hotel in Nashville. He knew that I knew it was he who had wounded my son. He advanced to me, but not with his accustomed alacrity, apprehensive, as he afterward told me, that I might not wish to speak to him. But when I heartily grasped his hand he gave utterance to all the joyousness of his nature. He told me that he had always liked me and admired me, and that he should thenceforth like and admire me more than ever. And he was kind enough to say, I am sure in all sincerity, that if he had recognized my son in the fight, he should have fired his pistol in some other direction. My impression of Daniel McCook is, that he was one of the noblest, bravest, and most generous spirits that I ever knew. I know not where he sleeps, but I should love to lay a flower upon his grave.

He was buried with the honors due a soldier, in Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati, beside his father and two brothers, who had already met death at the hands of the enemies of their country. The first member of this noted family who fell in battle was Charles Morris McCook, a private in the 2d Ohio Volunteers. He was killed in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861.

BISHOP, LEONARD W., M.D., was born in Cheviot Green township, Hamilton county, Ohio, July 25th, 1823, and was the seventh child in a family of ten children, whose parents were Preston Bishop and Anna (Whittaker) Bishop. His father, a native of Cumberland county, New Jersey, followed through life, before coming to the West, the vocation of sea-captain; he moved to Ohio in 1820, or thereabout, and settled primarily at Cheviot, in a short time after moved to Cincinnati, from whence, about the year 1830, he removed to Goshen, Clermont county, Ohio, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1859, the date of his demise. His mother, also a native of Cumberland county, New Jersey, died in 1859. His ancestors were active and prominent participants in the revolutionary war. Until he had attained his nineteenth year, his days were passed mainly in hard labor on the paternal farm; while his education, limited in both degree and kind, was acquired in an irregular attendance during winter months at an ordinary country school. In 1843 he became a student in a select school, under the supervision of Rev. L. G. Gaines, with whom he

continued his studies for about two years. He then attended Miami University, and for four years was engaged alternately in studying and in teaching. During his experience as an educator he devoted a portion of his time also to the reading of medicine. In the winter of 1847-48 he attended a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and in the spring of the latter year settled in Mount Carmel, Clermont county, Ohio, where he practised during the succeeding twenty months. At the outbreak of the cholera scourge in Anderson township, Hamilton county, Ohio, in July, 1849, he left Mount Carmel and located his office at Mount Washington, where he was constantly occupied for four years in successful professional labors. He then attended a second course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and in 1852 graduated with honor from that institution. Subsequently, until 1867, he practised medicine in Mount Washington, and in this year returned to Mount Carmel, where he remained until 1872. He then removed to Batavia, where he has since permanently resided, engaged in the practice of medicine. Politically, he is a liberal yet conservative voter, and has been twice a candidate for the Legislature in Hamilton county. During the war of the rebellion he was a member of Dr. Conney's medical staff, and administered efficiently to the needs of the sick and wounded after the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. He was also, in 1873, Examining Surgeon for the government, in Batavia, Ohio. Religiously, he is a Presbyterian, and for many years has been an elder in his church. Through life he has been remarkable for integrity of character, and untiring energy and industry in the practice of his profession. He was married in 1851 to Orrosina Hawkins, of Hamilton county, Ohio, who died in August, 1814; and again, August 31st, 1865, to Louisa Williams, of Clermont county, Ohio.

 NEILBAKER, HON. DAVID T., late Mayor of Cincinnati, was born in Philadelphia, August 29th, 1804. His family were among the oldest settlers of Pennsylvania, his grandfather having been born in Philadelphia in 1721, and his father, Philip Snelbaker, in the same city in 1764, and resided there until his death, in 1807. The educational advantages of our subject were extremely limited, but by dint of close application and extensive reading he became a man of liberal culture and possessed of a large fund of practical knowledge. He learned the cooper's trade in his native city, and was there married in 1827 to Elizabeth Duey. In 1833 he removed to Cincinnati, where he formed a copartnership with Alexander Dalzell, under the firm-name of Snelbaker & Dalzell, and engaged in the coopering business. This firm continued in successful operation, being at that time the largest establishment of its kind in the city, until 1846, when it was dissolved by

mutual consent. He had been a member of the City Council before his retirement from business, and was subsequently elected Magistrate, which position he held until elected Mayor for two years, in 1853. During his term occurred the memorable "Bedini riot," which developed the iron nerve and firm executive ability which he possessed in its suppression. The "Know Nothing movement" was also inaugurated during his occupancy of the office, but during these times of turmoil and political excitement he presided over the destinies of the Queen City with rare dignity and executive ability. After the expiration of his official term he engaged in the practice of the law, which he continued up to the time of his death. He died, April 19th, 1867, mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. His first wife having died in 1837, he was married in 1839 to Mary Hooper, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

 NEILBAKER, THOMAS EDWARD, Superintendent of Police of Cincinnati, was born in that city, September 26th, 1844. He is the son of Hon. David T. Snelbaker, whose sketch precedes. He was educated in the schools of his native city, including the Hughes and Woodward High Schools. Though only in his seventeenth year he left school in June, 1861, to enter the army, and served with the Army of Virginia for two years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Cincinnati, where he was appointed Cashier in the Internal Revenue Office of the First District of Ohio, in 1863. He held this position until 1867, having during that period received and accounted for some \$20,000,000. He was then appointed Chief Deputy for the Third District of Ohio, where he served until 1869, when he resigned and went South. He returned to Cincinnati in 1870, and was appointed Assistant City Clerk, which position he held until he was appointed Assistant City Auditor, in April, 1872. In June, 1873, he was elected Secretary of the Water Works Board, and continued to hold that office until February 26th, 1875, when he was appointed Superintendent of Police, which position he still holds. He was married in November, 1867, to Elizabeth C. Rook, of Cincinnati. Such is the record of a man whose efficient discharge of his duty as an official has won for him the approbation of his associates and given him a continuous career of public trust.

 REIS, JULIUS, Merchant and President of the Board of Aldermen of Cincinnati, was born at Billigheim, on the Neckar, Dukedom of Baden, Germany, January 6th, 1841. He is a son of Manassas Reis and Sarah (Westheimer) Reis, and was educated in the High School (Real Schule) at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Upon relin-

quishing school life he entered a large grocery house in Frankfort, and remained there until 1857. He then emigrated to the United States, and took charge of the books for the firm of S. Rothschild & Brother, at Columbus, Ohio. At the expiration of his engagement with that house he removed to Cincinnati, where, in 1861, he formed a co-partnership with his brother, Samuel Reis, and engaged in the grocery business. In 1865 another brother, Abraham Reis, was admitted into the firm of Reis Brothers & Co., which is now conducting, on a very extensive scale, the business of importing the products of foreign countries, while the value and importance of its trade is probably not excelled in the country. He neither sought nor held any public office until 1874, when he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of Cincinnati. In 1873 he was chosen to fill the Presidential chair of this body, and since his election to that office has presided over its deliberations with dignity and acceptability. He was married in 1868 to Julia Seasongood, daughter of Jacob Seasongood, a leading and influential merchant and capitalist of Cincinnati, Ohio.

 WANEY, REV. JOSEPH ASBURY, D. D., Pastor and Missionary, was born near Freeport, Harrison county, Ohio, March 1st, 1824. He spent about two years in the common schools of Freeport and Barnesville and in Dr. Belknap's Academy, in the former place. In twenty-six days, while attending the academy, he learned the Latin grammar, and read "Historiæ Sacræ" and a part of "Viri Romæ." Surveying, in its various branches, he studied without a master; and studied bookkeeping at the Iron City Commercial College, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he received a diploma. He learned to read Greek without the aid of a teacher, and also to read, write and speak Spanish; while at all times he read with avidity and care all useful or entertaining works which came within his reach. "It was his habit to seize moments between working hours for reading, and he read many a page while working, walking or eating." For a time he was employed in a woollen factory in Barnesville, Ohio, but apparently did not find there an occupation harmonizing with his tastes and predilections. His maiden speech before the public was delivered in Barnesville, during a debate on intemperance and slavery; the following curt description gives it with sufficient vividness: "He stood erect; bowed, looked at the floor, looked at the judges, and finally exclaimed, 'It won't come out!'" February 17th, 1842, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the following July was appointed class-leader in Freeport. April 10th, 1843, he preached his initial sermon in the same place. In 1846 he was received into the Pittsburgh Conference, and since that date has filled the following appointments: Browns-ville, Ohio; Newport, Ohio; Summerfield, Ohio; Woods-

field, Washington and Cambridge, Ohio; Sonora and Mormon Island, California; Ninth Ward Mission (now Trinity), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Handline Chapel, Steubenville, Ohio; Canton, Ohio; Beaver Street, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania; Callao, Peru, South America; Freedom, Pennsylvania; Salem, Ohio; Beaver Street, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania (a second time); District Secretaryship of the Western Seamen's Friend Society; Corresponding Secretaryship of the same; Talcahuano, Chili, South America (as missionary for the Union Missionary Society of Valparaiso); and Barnesville, Ohio. He was also appointed missionary to Mexico, in January, 1874, but was prevented from going to this field of labor by circumstances beyond his control. His degree of D. D. he received in 1870 from the New Market College, Scio, Ohio. He has travelled over seventy thousand miles in different journeys, by land and sea, while his longest single trip was from Talcahuano to New York, doubling Cape Horn. "In Chili there are no laws forbidding a Protestant minister to perform the marriage ceremony; for the laws assume that he cannot marry. Nevertheless, for marrying a dying man, to satisfy his conscience, he was prosecuted by the Bishop of Concepcion, and, being committed to prison, was saved from a probable irksome confinement only through the timely action of the Prussian consul, who gave bonds in his behalf. He could not be found guilty; but the costs of proceedings, by the aid of a trick whose exposure and defeat would have required the possession of more power and money than was within his control, were saddled upon him; those costs, amounting to five hundred dollars, were eventually paid by a circle of sympathizing friends." He remained in Chili for a period of five years, from 1868 to 1873. He has never disappointed a congregation; never begun a service as much as five minutes beyond the time set; on one occasion, having, through being on time, a congregation consisting of but one man, he changed the text and preached partly from "Thou art the man." He has adopted three rules for mental culture, viz.: "Never write a word without examining its orthography, unless you know how to spell it. Never pass a word in reading without examining its pronunciation, unless you know how to pronounce it. As a discipline for public speaking, strive, in every conversation, to choose the fittest words, and to cultivate correctness, naturalness and force, guarding against imperfections in what may be called manner." The following analysis and generalization of his character is taken from the writings of one who knows him well, L. A. Fowler: He is favorably known for vigor of thought, clearness of mind, strength of will, independence of spirit, and desire to carry through his purposes in a masterly style. At the same time he is slightly deficient in restraining power, lacking the tact of softening the occasional asperity of reproof and condemnation. Hypocrisy he has ever held in utter horror. Armed with a large share of self-reliance, he is always disposed to maintain his own position and

individuality, and seldom abandons purposes once fully formed. He is very conscientious, and rather severe in his judgments upon wrong-doers and unrighteous actions; and is skeptical in the consideration of new theorems; slow to adopt new measures, or to take anything for granted. His intellectual faculties exhibit a full degree of power, with a predominance of the qualities that lead to analysis and observation. He is definite, direct and quite clear in the exercise of his mind on subjects admitting of comparison of qualities and conditions, and is quick to note the relations of one subject to another. His favorite studies are geography, theology and astronomy, while he is also keenly interested in the study of human character and types. As a lecturer he is widely and favorably known, his "Three Years in Peru" being specially noteworthy. He was married in 1849 to Sarah A. Archbold, by whom he has had four children, one son and three daughters; the former died at school in Valparaiso, while preparing for the ministry; his oldest daughter, Mary F. Swaney, is now teaching in the Mount Vernon Seminary, Washington, District of Columbia.

ROOT, WILLIAM HENRY, retired Lumber Merchant, was born, June 11th, 1803, in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and is a son of the late Henry Root, of Sheffield township, Lorain county, Ohio. He is of English descent on his father's side, his ancestors having emigrated from Great Chant parish, in the county of Kent, England, in 1634, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. Colonel Aaron Root, his grandfather, was born, March 21st, 1750, in Westfield, Massachusetts; he subsequently removed to Sheffield, where Henry, father of William Henry Root, was born. Henry Root married a Miss Day, who was, according to the family genealogy, of Welsh origin, and who trace their lineage back for a number of centuries. It is a noteworthy fact that within the first thirty years after the settlement of New England over eighty persons bearing the name of Day are upon record. William Henry Root attended school in Sheffield, Massachusetts, until he was twelve years old, at which time he accompanied his father to the West, where they settled in what is now known as Sheffield township, Lorain county, Ohio, but then belonging to Dover. The family was the first to settle in the township, and consequently was obliged to undergo the hardships incident to a pioneer life. The nearest neighbor was at nine miles' distance, and the necessities of life were only to be obtained at a very high figure. For the first year after their settlement both flour and salt ruled at sixteen dollars per barrel. Less than fifty years ago, that is in 1827, in the centre of the present town of Amherst stood a solitary log cabin, wherein William Henry Root taught school. He subsequently engaged in the lumber business, in which he continued, until within a few

years, at Black River, Ohio, being a member of the well-known firm of Day, Root & Jones. He resides at present on a farm at Sheffield Lake, in Lorain county. In politics, he adhered to the Whig party until its dissolution, and thereafter cast in his lot with the Republicans. He was elected Auditor of Lorain County in 1854, and held that office until 1861. He has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united in 1828, was Sarah Eliza Case, of Erie county, Ohio. She died in 1833, leaving three daughters. In 1834 he married Fanny Day, of Sheffield, Ohio, who is the mother of three sons. Notwithstanding he has passed the limit of three-score years and ten he is vigorous and abounding in health, of an eminently happy disposition, affable in his manners and a genial, sociable companion.

KLEMM, THEODORE, Merchant, was born in Heilbronn, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1839, and received his early education in Stuttgart. He subsequently emigrated to America, and landed at New York, November 27th, 1853. He then found employment as a clerk in a private banking house in Wall street—firm of Adolph Klemm & Co.—where he remained until the failure of the house, an event which occurred during the course of the ensuing year. Matthew Johnson, Cashier of the Commercial Bank, of Toledo, Ohio, then requested him to take a position in his bank as clerk, considerable business being then done with the resident German population, which necessitated the use of an assistant as interpreter. After the downfall of the Commercial Bank he accepted the position of bookkeeper in the then new City Bank, George Hertzler, Cashier. At the expiration of one year, however, he was offered a good situation as bookkeeper with the firm of Daniel Elston & Co., bankers, of Chicago, Illinois, with whose offices he closed, and under whom he remained until 1857, the period of the panic in business circles, which caused the failure of the house. He was then brought accidentally into contact with W. J. Tuilay, of Toledo, Ohio, who persuaded him to return to that city. He was afterward employed by him as clerk in the brewery, then newly started under the name of Millard & Co. At the expiration of the original articles of partnership the brewery was carried on by Tuilay & Wilder, he still managing as principal office-man. Eventually Wilder's interest was purchased by Tuilay, and he, as a consequence, became junior partner, with the firm-style of Tuilay & Klemm. In March, 1874, he disposed of his interests in the brewery and engaged in the wholesale fruit and oyster business, which he still sustains with merited prosperity. He is a stockholder also in the First National Bank and in the Second National Bank, of Toledo, and owns much valuable mining stock. He was elected by the Common Council as Police Commissioner, and has once been elected

to the same position by the people, who recognize in him a valuable and an upright citizen. For sixteen years he has been a member of the Rubicon Lodge, of Toledo, Ohio. He was married, September 26th, 1866, to a daughter of C. M. Don, ex-Mayor of Toledo.

MARKALL, BENJAMIN, Merchant, was born, January 6th, 1801, in Calvert county, Maryland, and is of Scotch descent on his father's side, his paternal ancestry having left that country about two centuries ago to settle in America. His maternal grandfather was of English blood, was named Bond, had studied medicine in Philadelphia, and had just graduated there as doctor of medicine when he was appointed Surgeon of the American portion of the army under General Braddock, which was subsequently defeated near Pittsburgh. After the retreat he returned to Maryland and settled in Calvert county, where many of his descendants continue to reside. Benjamin was educated at Charlotte Hall College, Maryland, from which he graduated in 1817, and originally intended to study medicine; but in the autumn of that year he removed to Belmont county, Ohio, where he commenced farming, and continued in that avocation until 1828, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Barnesville, and so continued until 1852. He was elected the first Recorder of the incorporated village of Barnesville, and, with a few exceptions, has been connected ever since with the municipal government, filling at various times the positions of Councilman, Clerk of the Board, Recorder and Mayor. In 1839 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, and, excepting a brief interval, has served in that capacity ever since, and at present holds a Justice's commission and is also Clerk of the town. In 1845 he was elected to the State Senate, serving out his term in that body; and previous to his election had served as Postmaster for ten years, resigning from this position when elected Senator. He was reappointed Postmaster in 1853, and resigned in 1861. In 1821 he was elected First Lieutenant of a volunteer company, and became successively Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, full Colonel and Brigade Major. He has always acted with the Democratic party, polling his first vote for General Jackson, in 1824. He was married in 1823 to Mary Pearce near Wheeling, Virginia.

SPALDING, HON. RUFUS PAINE, Jurist and Statesman, was born, May 31, 1798, at West Tisbury, Massachusetts, and is the son of Dr. Rufus Spalding, who was an able practitioner of medicine. He is of the seventh generation of old New England stock, his lined ancestor, Edward Spalding, being a resident of Braintree, Massa-

chusetts, in 1640. When fourteen years of age he accompanied his father from Martha's Vineyard to Norwich, Connecticut, where the family settled. In 1817 he graduated from Yale College. He then entered the law office of Chief Justice Swift, of Connecticut, and on his admission to the bar was highly complimented by his learned instructor on his proficiency. He went to Little Rock, Arkansas, and opened an office with Samuel Dinsmore, afterwards Governor of New Hampshire in 1820. In one year and a half he removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, settling at Warren, where he remained sixteen years. He then removed to Ravenna, in the adjoining county of Portage. He was at once recognized as a man of superior abilities, and was elected as a Democrat to the House of Representatives, in the State Legislature, by a majority of one. During his term Summit was admitted as a county, and he removed to its capital, Akron. In 1841 he was chosen again as a Representative, and on the organization of the House was made the Speaker. It was proposed to repudiate the State debt; he took strong ground against it, insisting that it would be both suicidal and disgraceful. John Brough aided him, and the scheme was dropped. In 1848 the General Assembly elected him a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State for the term of seven years. When four years remained to be served the new constitution was in force, and the office of Judge became elective by the people. He refused to become a candidate. His opinions while on the bench are contained in volumes xviii., xix. and xx. "Ohio Reports;" and are models of judicial literature. On leaving the bench he removed to Cleveland and resumed the practice of law, and also took an active part in the political movements of the day. He had been trained a Democrat, but when the Fugitive Slave Law was enacted, in 1850, he abandoned the Democracy and joined the Free-Soil party, pledged to oppose the extension of slavery. He was a prominent delegate at the Free-Soil Convention, in 1852, which nominated John P. Hale for the Presidency. When the Republican party was organized he took an active part in the councils, was a member of the first Republican convention, at Pittsburgh, in 1856, and a delegate at large for the State of Ohio at the Philadelphia Convention, which nominated John C. Fremont. In October, 1862, he was elected to Congress from the Eighteenth District of Ohio. He was appointed a member of the Standing Committee on Naval Affairs, and of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and on the formation of a select committee on the bankrupt law he was made its chairman. In 1864 he was re-elected to his seat, and was made a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and retained his position as a member of the Committee on Bankruptcy. In 1866 he was chosen for a third term in Congress, serving on the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States and upon the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress. With this, the Fortieth Congress, his

legislative career closed, the duties being too onerous for his advancing years. Several months before the time of nomination, therefore, he wrote a letter to his constituents, positively declining a nomination and announcing his purpose to retire from public life. His Congressional record was one of honor. He took part in all of the leading debates, and with such effect that he received and held the attention of the House whenever he obtained the floor, and largely influenced its action. In his second term he took a leading part in legislating for the reconstruction of the Southern States. In the early days of the rebellion he made a speech in which he indicated the measures he regarded as best adapted for the purpose, and the suggestions he offered were subsequently adopted in the reconstruction laws. The military features originated in an amendment proposed by him when the first reconstruction bill of Thaddeus Stevens was presented. In his closing term he was somewhat independent of party ties; he took a prominent part in the financial debates, and his speeches attracted attention in Congress and out. He also worked faithfully in his committee rooms. No man ever suspected him of bribery or corruption. He was faithful to the interests of his district, and was noted for the patient industry with which he attended to every wish of his constituents, collectively or individually. After leaving Congress he returned to the practice of law. As a lawyer he was as distinguished as he was as a statesman. His personal appearance and manner added to the effect of his arguments, being dignified and impressive. In October, 1822, he was married to Lucretia A. Swift, eldest daughter of Chief-Justice Zephaniah Swift, of Connecticut. Seven children were born of this marriage, of whom but three survive. In January, 1859, he was married to his second wife, S. N. Pierson, of Windsor, Connecticut.

DONHAM, PERRY J., one of the leading lawyers of Cincinnati, was born on a farm in Clermont county, Ohio, May 25th, 1822. His family is one of the oldest and most worthy pioneer families of the State, having emigrated from Pennsylvania and settled in Clermont county as early as 1800. His father, Colonel J. S. Donham, was an officer in the army during the war of 1812, and was present at the siege of Fort Meigs. He became one of the first farmers and largest stock-raisers of Clermont county. A man of fine personal and social habits, few men of his day stood so high in the estimation of the community. In 1856 he died, leaving a fine estate and a family consisting of nine children, four sons and five daughters, and their aged mother, who was Elizabeth Ayres, of New Jersey, and who is still living, active and healthy, at the advanced age of eighty-one. The subject of this sketch worked on the farm and went to school until the age of seventeen, when

he deliberately ran away from home and commenced the world on his own account as a school teacher. Determined to receive no assistance from home, he taught until he had made money enough to pay his way at college. Accordingly in 1841 he entered Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. After leaving college he returned to his father's farm, where he remained for a year or two. Having for a long time chosen the law for a profession, in 1846 he went to Georgetown and began a course of legal study in the office of General Thomas L. Hamar, where he remained until that distinguished lawyer and soldier entered the army, in the war with Mexico. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar, but at once turned his attention to teaching, in order to make money to buy a law library. This being accomplished, in 1849 he went to New Richmond and commenced practice. With flattering successes, he remained in New Richmond until 1863, when he went to Portsmouth, where he practised three years with continued good fortune. But still looking for a wider field, he removed to Cincinnati in 1867. Since that time he has devoted his entire attention to the duties of his profession. For several years he has been especially concerned in corporation and admiralty causes, in which he has gained a reputation as one of the first men at the Cincinnati bar. During the memorable Presidential contest of 1860 Mr. Donham stumped the southern part of the State for Douglas, and was at various times connected with the movements of his party. At this period he had acquired a reputation as a public speaker to which few of his profession attain, and which compelled him to give much of his time to addressing educational and other assemblies. When the rebellion broke out he at once espoused the cause of the government, and made many war speeches and in every possible way advanced the interests of the country. Among some old war records, consulted in connection with this sketch, is a speech made by Mr. Donham at New Richmond, immediately after the firing on Fort Sumter, which is so characteristic of the man and the time that a few passages claim insertion here. On being introduced he said: "I am not here for the purpose of making a speech. This is not the time nor the occasion for speech-making. The public mind is already overcharged with excitement, and I do not so much rise to speak of the necessity of action as I do to advise calmness, the exercise of judgment and silent determination to do the thing most calculated to promote the interests of our common country. . . . I have no desire to advance an opinion as to what cause led to this humiliating condition of the country, or even how the storm of war might have been averted. We are now in the midst of the dread calamity, and the philanthropist and patriot turn their eyes to every quarter and exclaim, What is now to be done for the salvation of the country? In answering this great question I see but one course to be pursued: to stand by the Union. 'United we stand, divided we fall.' This was the motto of great statesmen, adopted in moments

of calm reflection, and let us all now stand by it, when agitation and commotion, like a mighty river, are sweeping over our land. I see before me hundreds who have hitherto belonged to different political organizations, contending for the supremacy of their favorite policy, but in this dread moment I see but one party, whose hearts are throbbing by one impulse, whose arms are directed to but one end; and that is the rescue of our common country. To that end let us direct our energies, and upon that altar let our sacrifices be laid. Let this once more be the prevalent feeling, . . . and the tide of war will soon be stayed, desolation be at an end, and then, and not till then, will the smiles of prosperity once more rest on the heads of a happy nation." Since the war Mr. Donham has had no party connection, voting for men of both political organizations as he deems them most worthy of his support. Although closely devoted to his legal duties, he still finds leisure for literary pursuits, and few men of his profession have a more extended range of general knowledge. He has one of the finest general and law libraries in the country. In 1851 he was married to Sarah A. McClain, daughter of Captain William McClain, one of the widest known and most esteemed steamboat men of his time, and familiarly known as the "Napoleon of the Ohio." In 1862 she died, leaving two daughters, Carrie and Belle. These beautiful and accomplished daughters are now the great care and pride of his life. This is a brief sketch of a Christian lawyer; exemplary in all his private, social and business habits; with a mind naturally keen, clear and analytic, trained by long and varied culture; with a mild and even temper, that renders him a genial companion, and would characterize him in any deliberative body; with the broadest and most kindly feelings towards men in their successes and misfortunes; devoted to his profession, while finding in his family the quiet, unspoken pride of his life.

ALKER, WILLIAM THOMAS, Merchant, was born, December 28th, 1825, near the city of Dublin, Ireland, and is of English and Welsh ancestry. His education was attended principally by a private tutor until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered a wholesale grocery and wine merchant's office in the town of Carlow as junior clerk, and during the space of four years passed through the different grades, until he became bookkeeper in the establishment. In 1845 he left the house to assist his father in his business at Athy, in the county of Kildare, as he was in failing health. His father having died in 1846, he closed up the business, and accepted a position on the staff of the government engineering department, then established to furnish work for the relief of the destitute people, made so by the failure of the potato crop. In this connection he served as Inspecting Officer and Surveyor of Work done on the public works, until the partial abandonment of the service in the

summer of 1847. In the autumn of that year he emigrated to the United States. The winter of 1847-48 was a very severe one, and he found himself unable to stand the climate; and for the purpose of a change he enlisted in the 2d Regiment New York Volunteers, then serving in Mexico. He left New York in January, 1848, with others to join the regiment. After landing at Vera Cruz, he was detached for special service as clerk in the hospital department at Vera Cruz, where he remained until the close of the war. He returned to New York with his regiment, and soon thereafter sailed for England, where he passed the winter of 1848-49, but left that country for the United States in the fall of 1849. Soon after landing in New York he went to the West, and reaching Buffalo, effected an engagement as foreman on the public works. He subsequently became connected with the New York & Erie, the Erie & State Line, the Buffalo & State Line, and the Buffalo & Canandaigua Railroads, as Foreman and Clerk, and on the latter as Manager. In 1853 he became bookkeeper for the house of Chamberlin & Crawford, of Cleveland, in one of their branch establishments on the Ohio river, at Rochester, Pennsylvania, where he remained four years, part of the time as bookkeeper and part as resident manager of their transportation business, which consisted of steamers, barges or keel-boats on the Ohio, and canal-boats on the canal. In 1857, at the solicitation of the senior partner of the house, who took a great interest in him, he removed to Cleveland to act as shipping clerk, by which means he could acquire a knowledge of the mode of transacting lake business. He remained in that office for one year, when he received the appointment of Agent for the Northern Transportation Company at Toledo. He built up very soon an immense traffic for the line, and has continued to act for the line ever since. In the meantime, however, he established a commission business at Toledo, which has been so far successful. He takes a great interest in Freemasonry, having joined that fraternity in 1853, at Rochester, Pennsylvania, being made a Master Mason in Rochester Lodge, No. 229; a Royal Arch Mason in Fort Meigs Chapter (Toledo), No. 29; and a Royal and Select Master in Toledo Council, No. 33. He is also a Knight Templar in Toledo Commandery, No. 7. He has held several offices in the lodge, chapter and commandery, and now has the honor of being Eminent Commander of the Toledo Commandery, No. 7, one of the finest and best in the State, composed as it is of the leading business and professional men of the city. In addition to these he is a member of the Orient of Cleveland, and of the Ohio Consistory, at Cincinnati, "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons," and has attained the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, worshipping at Trinity Church, Toledo, though, during the lifetime of his first wife, he was a member with her of the First Baptist Church of the same city. He has been a patron of and believer in life insurance, and has increased the amount of his policies contemporaneously with

the increase of his family and as his ability permitted, and in accordance with a settled belief that a man should make provision for his family commensurate to the style of living to which they have been accustomed, if at all possible. He is not nor has he ever been a speculator, but believes in steady labor as the best for all. His manners are rather reserved until he becomes well acquainted with those he meets. With his employes he is kind but stern, allowing no idling of time, but making them follow the rules he laid down for himself while young—to do everything, whether it be little or much, to the best of his ability, and to keep employed during business hours, and to work for the interests of his employer. Through life he has been frequently intrusted with offices in the Board of Trade and other institutions and associations. He is now a Director of the Toledo Fire and Marine Insurance Company; also a Director of the Toledo Masonic Temple Association. He lives well and comfortably, but dislikes show either in himself or family. The desire of his heart is to leave a name to his children of being an honest Christian man, and a good and true Mason. In this latter respect he desires to be found faithful to the trust confided to him, and living and acting with all men in accordance with the teachings and promises he has made upon the altar of Freemasonry. He was married in 1852 to Julia Barrill, of Evans, New York. She died in 1870, leaving six children—four sons and two daughters—all of whom are living. In 1871 he was united in marriage to Rose Jennings, of Adrian, Michigan, by whom he has two children living, one son and one daughter.

 ESSIONS, FRANCIS C., Merchant and Banker, was born in South Wilbraham, Massachusetts, on February 27th, 1820. His grandfather, Robert Sessions, was a clerk in Boston in 1773, and was one of the "forty or fifty" men whose exploit at the celebrated Boston Tea Party is thus described by Bancroft: "On an instant a shout was heard at the porch (of the old South Church); the war-whoop resounded; a body of men, forty or fifty in number, disguised as Indians, passed by the door; and, encouraged by Samuel Adams, Hancock, and others, repaired to Griffin's wharf, . . . took possession of three tea-ships, and in about three hours, three hundred and forty chests of tea, being the whole quantity that had been imported, were emptied into the bay, without the least injury to other property." His ancestor was subsequently called to fill important official positions. He married Mary Ruggles (whose brother was United States Senator from Ohio during three terms—eighteen years), and died at the age of eighty-five. The father of Francis C. Sessions, Francis Sessions, was born in South Wilbraham, Massachusetts, married Sophronia Metcalf, of Lebanon, Connecticut, and died at the age of thirty. His widow lived to be eighty years old, and was a woman of remarkable physi-

cal and mental vigor which she retained almost to the last. Francis C. Sessions attended in succession the academies of Suffield, Westfield, Wilbraham and Monson. The failure of his health preventing him from entering college, as he had intended doing, he visited Ohio in the fall of 1840, and the following year accepted a clerkship in a store in Columbus. In 1843 he entered into a copartnership under the form of Ellis, Sessions & Co., in the dry-goods business. Purchasing the interest of his partners after two years, he continued the business on his own account until 1856, when he disposed of his store and engaged in the wool trade. In 1869 he became one of the proprietors and the President of the Commercial Bank. Throughout the whole term of the late civil war Mr. Sessions spent a large part of his time in the service of the Sanitary Commission. He made the memorable trip to Fort Donelson, and to quote from the records of the Commission concerning him, "went to Pittsburgh Landing immediately after the battle, where he was connected with the great work accomplished in the care of the sick and wounded during the spring and early summer of 1862. He went with Dr. Smith to Murfreesboro' upon the occasion of the battle of Stone River; visited Virginia during the second campaign in that State, as well as most other important points in our field of operation; always as an earnest, hard-working, good Samaritan." The report of the Commission further records that "the establishment and success of the Columbus (Soldiers') Home are in a large degree due to the efforts of Mr. F. C. Sessions, a member of the Columbus Branch of the Sanitary Commission, a gentleman who was one of the earliest volunteers in the cause of humanity called out by the war, and who, during its entire continuance, by his labors on battle-fields, in camps and hospitals, while he sacrificed his personal interests and his health, won for him the admiration and respect of all who knew him. His name frequently appears on the records of the work of the Sanitary Commission at the West, in which, though an unpaid, he was a most earnest and faithful worker. Throughout the existence of the Home at Columbus, Mr. Sessions gave it his constant supervision, and was in fact its outside superintendent and manager." Mr. Sessions has held many benevolent and educational trusts; has been a Trustee of Marietta College, of the Hannah Neil Mission, and of the Ohio Institution for the Blind. The erection of the magnificent new Blind Asylum was intrusted to the supervision of himself and Henry C. Noble. He has contributed not a little to the growth of Columbus in the building of business blocks and numerous middle-class houses. He has at different times acted as Director and President of manufacturing enterprises. He was one of the original members of the Third Presbyterian Church, and subsequently of the First Congregational Church, Columbus. Of the latter he is still a Deacon, and has from its inauguration contributed very largely of his labor and treasure to its prosperity. He was for many years an enthusiastic and successful superintendent of its Sunday

school, and long acted as a trustee of its ecclesiastical society. The truth of the Scriptural declaration, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth," has been vindicated in his history; for, while he has constantly practised the most munificent liberality, he has accumulated a large fortune. He married Mary Johnson, daughter of Orange Johnson, of Worthington, Ohio, August 18th, 1847.

NENISON, HON. WILLIAM, ex-Governor of Ohio, was born in Cincinnati, December 23d, 1815. He was descended on his mother's side from a New England family. His father, a native of New Jersey, emigrated to Ohio and became a successful business man in the Miami valley.

William was graduated from the Miami University in 1835. In political science, history and belles-lettres, his scholarship ranked high. After leaving college he became a student in the law office of Nathaniel G., father of George H. Pendleton, at Cincinnati. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and soon thereafter married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus, Ohio, and a well-known citizen of the State. Removing to Columbus, he applied himself with energy to the practice of his profession for several years, when, in 1848, he was elected to the Senate on the Whig ticket, from the district composed of the counties of Franklin and Delaware. Politics in the State were at fever-heat at this time, and a desperate struggle was being made for the control of the Legislature. In the upper House the new Senator was nominated for the Speakership by his party, and came very near being elected. The contest, however, gave him considerable prominence in politics, and he at once became associated with many reforms in the statutes. Among these may be mentioned the repeal of the law forbidding blacks and mulattoes the privilege of residence in the State, or of testifying in the courts. For nearly half a century this law was a reproach upon the intelligence of the law-makers of Ohio. He warmly advocated the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and early took a decided stand in opposition to the extension of slavery. In the spring of 1850, his senatorial term having expired, he resumed his law practice and abandoned political life for a time. He was a Presidential Elector in 1852, and cast his vote for General Scott. About this time he accepted the Presidency of the Exchange Bank of Columbus, and also began to turn his attention to the railroad enterprises of the West. He was chosen President of the Columbus & Xenia Railroad, and from that time forth became actively engaged as director in all railway lines centring at Columbus. With the formation of the Republican party he became one of the most prominent members of that organization; was a delegate to the Pittsburgh Convention, and in June, 1856, took an influential part in the convention that nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. In 1859 he was nominated by

his party for Governor of Ohio, and entered into a debate with his distinguished opponent, Judge Rufus P. Ranney. He was elected by a considerable majority, although his views upon vital questions were far in advance of those of his party and the greater portion of the voters of the State. He succeeded Salmon P. Chase as Governor in 1860. In his inaugural he dwelt upon the state of political affairs, said that Ohio was unmistakably opposed to the extension of slavery, and spoke of the machinations of politicians of the pro-slavery type. In his first message to the General Assembly in January, 1861, he dwelt upon the progress Ohio was making in the arts of peace, reviewed the financial condition of the State, and recommended the continuance of the State banking system. Turning to the discussion of the all-absorbing topic of the hour—the menacing attitude of the South—he declared the position of Ohio was now the same as it was in 1832, when her Legislature resolved: "That the Federal Union exists in a solemn compact, entered into by the voluntary consent of the people of the United States, and of each and every State, and that, therefore, no State can claim the right to secede from or violate that compact; and however grievous may be the supposed or real burdens of a State, the only legitimate remedy is the wise and faithful exercise of the elective franchise, and a solemn responsibility of the public agents." He concluded the message with an emphatic declaration that, loyal as Ohio had always been to the Constitution, she would maintain that loyalty, come what might. When war became a stern reality, the Governor threw all his energies into the contest for the preservation of the Union, and was a devoted friend and wise counsellor of the government until the last rebel had laid down his arms. Called upon to face an emergency wholly unprecedented in the history of the country, he never wavered nor hesitated. His pure and lofty patriotism sustained him under all trials, and, ever showing himself ready to spend and be spent in his country's service, he laid during his administration the foundations, broad and deep, upon which Ohio's magnificent war record rests. As in the case of all statesmen who have so borne themselves as to become a shining mark, he has not escaped criticism; but the voice of the critic has been lost in the general approbation and gratitude of his State and country. When the Governor of Kentucky responded to the President's call for volunteers, "I say emphatically that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States," the loyal Ohio Governor immediately telegraphed the War Department, "If Kentucky will not fill her quota, Ohio will fill it for her!" In less than a fortnight enough Ohioans had offered their services to have filled the quota of nearly three States! In sixteen days after the call, official announcement was made that there were enough volunteers from Ohio to fill the entire call of the President. In a glow of enthusiasm the Governor once said, "Ohio must lead throughout the war," and whatever may be the opinion of her sister States, citizens of Ohio believe that her record was

ever in keeping with the Governor's boast. In pursuance of this laudable ambition, Ohio troops drove the rebels out of western Virginia, thus securing to the loyalists there in time the benefits of a separate State government. This salvation of western Virginia must be placed to the credit of Governor Dennison, and it was accomplished by Ohio militia, not United States volunteers. It was the gift of Ohio to the nation at the outset of the war, and was never entirely wrested from it any time during the war. When the national bank system of Mr. Chase was first proposed it met with a protest from the Governor, but he afterward withdrew his opposition and declared in favor of the policy. After his term as Governor he became the adviser and trusted counsellor of his successor. He became a national favorite, and one of the strongest "Union" speakers in the land. He was President of the convention that renominated Abraham Lincoln, and when Montgomery Blair retired from the Postmaster-Generalship he was called to the Cabinet as his successor. He was retained by Andrew Johnson, but resigned his portfolio when the new President defined his "policy," and returned to his home in Columbus, where he passed several years in the retirement of private life. He is a man of dignified presence, courtly and elegant in manner, and a master of the deportment of the first society, in which he moves. In 1875 he was appointed a member of the commission to examine into the financially entangled affairs of the District of Columbia, and he has succeeded in bringing something like order out of this chaos.

OLLINS, GENERAL RICHARD, was born in New Jersey, February 22d, 1796. He was liberally educated. Being determined to be independent, at an early age he got employment as a deputy clerk in the old stone Court House at Williamsburg, Clermont county, Ohio, before Batavia became the county-seat. He studied law with John McLean (in 1814 and 1815), who was then a member of Congress from Ohio; was admitted to practise by the Supreme Court of the State at Cincinnati in 1816, and immediately removed to Hillsborough, Highland county, Ohio. As an assistant to Judge Bell in the clerk's office, and as Prosecuting Attorney of the county, he came at once into notice, and thence from 1818 to 1832 practised his profession with great success throughout southern Ohio. The people of Highland, Brown, Adams, Clermont and Ross counties still remember, either from personal knowledge or tradition, his sparkling wit, genius, talent and eloquence; nor does it seem to become dimmed or obscured by time. General Collins represented Highland county successively in both branches of the Legislature from 1820 to 1825, and was a member of that body when the canal and school systems were first inaugurated. He was a Whig in politics, and was defeated for Congress in 1826 owing to a division of the

Adams vote among three candidates, but led that ticket. He persistently declined the race afterwards, although an election was assured. Indeed he seemed to have little taste for official honor or its emoluments, and at the time mentioned, although he had few equals in the State as a lawyer and orator, refused all contests for political position. Had he devoted himself to politics and statesmanship, his pure character, noble bearing, polished and effective eloquence, and his remarkable sagacity and wisdom, would have raised him to a high place in the councils of the nation. General Collins was married in 1823 to Mary Ann Armstrong, eldest daughter of John Armstrong, one of the earliest as well as most enterprising merchants of Maysville, Kentucky. He removed to that city about 1830, and formed a business connection with his father-in-law in the wholesale dry-goods trade, and about the same time started a wholesale queensware house with George Collings and Levi Sparks, of West Union, who invested in Maysville. He thus relinquished, in consequence of his matrimonial connections in Kentucky, the exciting pursuits of law and statesmanship in Ohio for the calm and profitable operations of commerce, although for some years afterwards he continued to attend the Ohio courts in important cases. General Collins became at once a man of mark in his adopted State, and Kentuckians immediately recognized in the unassuming merchant a man of naturally superior intellect, cultivated and refined by education. They found his judgment clear, acute, practical and discriminating; his taste exquisite and his manners fascinating. In addition to this, he possessed that gift so highly prized everywhere, and especially in Kentucky, a brilliant and captivating style of elocution admirably adapted to conciliate, persuade and convince. He could not fail, then, to acquire distinction, as he did, in any line of life he chose to move. He represented Mason county, Kentucky, in the Kentucky Legislature three times—1834, 1844 and 1847. He was nominated and elected on each occasion without solicitation, and refused a re-election each time. He more than once refused to make the race for Congress in the old Tenth District of Kentucky, when his nomination was sought and tendered him, and when his popularity would have beaten down all opposition. General Collins achieved a handsome fortune, a large portion of which consisted of real estate in Maysville, Kentucky, and of lands in Clermont county, Ohio. He took great interest in his adopted city, and for fifteen years, from 1835 to 1850, was President of the City Council, in which position his rare abilities, his moderation and his self-command enabled him to render the most useful and efficient services. He was the first President of the Maysville & Lexington Railroad from 1850 to 1853, and at his resignation left that enterprise on a safe and assured footing. He removed to the old family homestead in Ohio, in Clermont county, in 1853, a fine patriarchal estate, purchased by him of his relatives. Here he passed the last years of his existence in the bosom of an affectionate family, consisting of his mother, brothers and

children, to whom he was tenderly attached, and where he dispensed a liberal and elegant hospitality to hosts of cultivated friends. General Collins died May 12th, 1855, remaining to the last the same dignified and true-hearted gentleman. His death called out deep expressions of sorrow from the press and wherever he was known. Rarely indeed has there been seen such exhibitions of genuine regret. It was said of him that, unswayed by party or prejudice, few could resist his logic, while he conciliated and persuaded; if he indulged in sarcasm, that most dangerous of weapons, it was keener than a Damascus blade, never rough nor jagged; his wit was exuberant and irresistible, and as a social companion none surpassed him. The example of his father upon such a son could not but produce the most gratifying fruits in the season of ripening, and General Collins died with all the firmness and triumphant joy of spirit which the Christian's hope can alone impart. His last audible words, uttered in full view of immediate death, but in full assurance of a blissful immortality, were among the most characteristic and sublime that have signalized the dying moments of the heroic great—they were: "This, my daughter, is the greatest day of all my life." He was the personal and trusted intimate friend of Henry Clay, Thomas Ewing and Thomas Corwin. Among the contemporaries of General Collins at the bar were Thomas Morris, O. T. Fishback, Joshua Sill, Thomas L. Hamer, Moses Kirby, and other noted names in southern Ohio; and among the rising men who have since become distinguished were Nelson Barrere, General J. J. McDowell, J. H. Thompson, George Collings, James Sloane and others who have reflected honor on the profession. Richard Collins, both from early education as well as an inherent sense of justness in his nature, was opposed to the institution of slavery. He was not an abolitionist in a party sense, but held to the doctrine of Mr. Clay and Governor Metcalf of Kentucky in favor of emancipation and colonization by State action, and such aid from the general government and private philanthropists as could be secured. He was an active member of what was known as the Colonization Society, and contributed largely of his time, means and influence to that cause. His own slaves (of which he held a large number in Kentucky) he emancipated in 1853 with the full approbation of his family, and furnished all of them homes, means of support and employment, thus reducing the then value of his estate several thousand dollars, and furnishing a practical illustration of belief in his own doctrines. But with political abolitionism he had no affiliation on the one hand, nor with the radical Southern view on the other. Many of his old slaves clung to the family after the death of General Collins, until his children became separated, and then wandered to various places, at least four of them achieving success and becoming good citizens. The last appearance of General Collins in public life was in the Court House at Batavia, Ohio, and was at the solicitation of an old farmer who had got involved in a slander trouble, and insisted upon the General helping him out on the score of

old friendship, which he agreed to do, although then in very feeble health. This occurred but a few months before his death. The scene was thus described by J. K. S. Bond, then editor of the *Clermont Courier*:

"We are aware that the General will not thank us for the allusion, but we cannot refrain from adverting to one of the most notable events incident upon the sitting of the late term of court. It is known to most of our readers that the General has for some years retired from the practice of his profession, but it being rumored that he was to appear for an old friend in a case in court, under circumstances to lend interest to the occasion, the court-room was at once crowded to excess. Standing-room even was at a premium. The General, in his quiet but pertinent and forcible manner, addressed the jury, reviewing the particulars of the case with a minuteness which evinced that the old fire was yet left in the flint; and his closing speech was rarely, if ever, surpassed for keen satire, salient wit and richness in classical quotation. So did it abound in all that constitutes eloquence, that many times did the crowd about him (even including court and jury) sympathize in his sallies of humor and in the deep pathos of his manner, both by outbursts of laughter and lines of displeasure depicted upon their countenances. General Collins, by his urbanity before a jury, and his courtesy toward opposing counsel, presented a striking contrast between the absence of those amenities which too often obtain in the contests which arise in the practice of the law. The effect of such a performance as that of General Collins before a jury we hope may not be lost upon the younger members of the bar."

A distinguished gentleman of southern Ohio wrote of him shortly after his death:

"It was our privilege and our pleasure to see much of the 'old man eloquent' during his last illness. Although his body was but a shadow, his heart was as warm and his intellect flashed as brilliantly as ever in his palmist hours. His mind revelled with the poets, and Shakspeare was ever upon his tongue. Calm and serene in temper, death did not surprise, nor was he unwelcome. We called upon him a few days before his last, and seated our son, a boy of twelve years, on a sofa at the foot of his bed. The General's watchful eye soon lighted upon him; 'Whose boy?' he said. We informed him. He replied: 'Why not present him to me?' We spoke of his debility as our excuse. 'Introduce him,' said the General. We did so. He took his hand, and, raising his voice, said, looking him in the eye: 'My boy! look upon the calm, serene rays of the setting sun; then turn and look upon the bright, burning, gorgeous rays of some rising sun, and say which is most beautiful!' This was said in that slow, expressive, inimitable tone which he only of all living men whom we ever knew could best employ. General Collins has left no superior in all those qualities of mind and heart which adorn the gentleman and the man; it is therefore not strange that his decease should have called out such sentiments of honor to his memory and sympathy for his family."

The house in which General Collins resided in Hillsborough, corner of High and Beech streets, has been long since torn away, and its place supplied by a splendid Masonic temple, an ornament to southern Ohio. The old homestead has been divided and passed into strangers' hands, and the children have become widely separated, yet his memory

will linger in tradition long after all other memorials have passed away. It is not possible here to trace in detail the many events of a busy life. In the "Annals of Kentucky" will be found many allusions to the public life of General Collins in that State, alike creditable to his character. Among others, his canvass for Mr. Clay in 1844; his welcoming address to John Quincy Adams at Maysville the same year; and his refusal of the Whig caucus nomination for United States Senator in 1847 for the sake of party harmony. His success in procuring an act of the Kentucky Legislature removing the county-seat from Washington to Maysville is a remarkable tribute to the power of words well directed. It had been defeated in three successive Legislatures, and seemed hopeless. Again in 1848 it was beaten by the decisive vote in the House of 67 to 30. General Collins was appealed to. He made a single speech to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances of an hour's length. The tables were turned. A reconsideration was had, and the act passed the House with only four dissenting votes, and a few days later passed the Senate with but two votes against. In November, 1844, John Quincy Adams visited Maysville. At the request of the citizens, an address of welcome was made to him by General Collins, who, among other things, said:

"You, sir, have placed Kentucky under deep and lasting obligations for your noble defence of her great statesman in your letter to the Whigs of New Jersey."

To which Mr. Adams made this memorable reply, now part of the political history of the country:

"I thank you, Mr. Collins, for the opportunity you have given me of speaking of the great statesman who was associated with me in the administration of the general government, at my earnest solicitation—who belongs not to Kentucky alone, but to the whole Union, and is not only an honor to his State and this nation, but to mankind. The charges to which you refer I have—after my term of service had expired and it was proper for me to speak—denied before the whole country. And I here, General Collins, before you and this large assemblage of living witnesses, reiterate and reaffirm that denial; and as I expect shortly to appear before my God to answer for the conduct of my whole life, should those charges have found their way to the throne of eternal justice, I will in the presence of Omnipotence pronounce them false."

ROBINSON, FERDINAND, Merchant, was born in the interior of Norway, April 16th, 1822. Until his eighteenth year was attained he remained with his parents, finding occupation in the interim in working at the cabinet-making and building trade. The three ensuing years were spent in travelling as an itinerant journeyman; and while in his twenty-third year he became a master-mechanic in his vocation—an unusual honor for one so young, and one which

gave him the honorable title of the "youngest master-mechanic in the Republic." In 1843 he entered into business on his own account as a cabinet-maker, and sustained it until 1845, when he emigrated to America, landing at New York after a tedious voyage of six weeks. During the following year he worked as a journeyman cabinet-maker, and passed the succeeding six years in piano-forte making with the firm of Muncie & Clark. He then moved to the West, and settled in Toledo, Ohio, where, after passing through a year of sickness, he commenced the grocery business, with a starting capital of sixteen dollars—on the site of his present building, at the corner of Logan and St. Clair streets. During the past twenty-two years he has devoted his time and attention mainly to his business, and secured great prosperity through integrity in all things, great and small, through well-directed enterprise and through skilful business tactics. His name is to-day a synonyme for success and probity, and as a merchant he takes high rank. He has built several large business houses and residences, and his home and trade establishment are superb and costly edifices. His political convictions are expressed in general terms in the doctrines of the Democratic party. His initial vote was cast in favor of Pierce in 1852. He was married, July 4th, 1847, to Clara L. Whittaker, in the old house in which Washington made his farewell address to his soldiers.

COLBY, JONAS, M. D., was born, December 20th, 1806, in the town of Henniker, New Hampshire. His parents, Levi and Betsey Colby, were of English descent, and farmers by occupation; with them he remained until the age of eighteen, laboring on the farm and attending the district school during winters. Then he left the farm to devote his time to education, and graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College, in his native State, in 1829. Immediately after he commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in the town of Bradford, New Hampshire, continuing it for three years. In 1832 he emigrated to Ohio, and located in October of that year at Defiance, where he has pursued the practice of his profession to the present time. In early years he encountered all manner of difficulties and hardships, being the only practising physician for several years within fifty miles of the place. In 1837 the doctor was married to Almira Hull, of Maumee City, who was the first white child born in the Maumee valley. The same year he was appointed Postmaster of Defiance, and served during the administration of Martin Van Buren. At the time the doctor located at Defiance the country was new and inhabited mainly by Indians, who contributed largely to the trade of the town until 1839, when they emigrated West to the Indian Territory, now Kansas, in charge of the Hon. R. A. Forsythe, Agent, Dr. Colby accompanying them as physician and surgeon, having the charge of about 500



Saml Gallowsay

for five months without losing an individual. During the same year he was appointed Associate Judge for Williams county, in which office he served five years. The doctor in his early years was an active politician of the Jackson school, though never desiring for himself office, that would interfere materially with the duties of his profession. During the late civil war he supported the administration in such capacity as his health would permit; was Chairman of a military committee during the war; was appointed Examining Surgeon for his county, for exemptions from military duty; was commissioned Military Surgeon with the rank of Major for three years, by Governor Brough, and subsequent to the war was Examining Surgeon for Pensions.

ALLOWAY, HON. SAMUEL, was born, March 20th, 1811, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His youth was spent in his native village, and just before his majority and very soon after the death of a most worthy father, he removed to the State of Ohio, to make his home among relatives in Highland county. From his home he entered Miami University, Oxford, passed through the curriculum of study and graduated with distinguished honor in the class of 1833. In his college associations were men who have since attained to prominence in professional and political careers. His eminence was not in mere text-book scholarship, but he added to this the broader attainments that foreshadowed his future success as teacher, orator and leader. On leaving college he at once, in accordance with tastes that were the outgrowth of temperament and mental characteristics, and no doubt early fostered by daily intimacy with his distinguished townsman, Thaddeus Stevens, for whom he entertained profound admiration, entered upon the study of law at Hillsborough. In the midst of these studies he became deeply impressed with the obligations of religion, and promptly abandoning his law studies, he was entered as a student of theology, at Princeton, New Jersey. At the end of a year the bent of nature, the strong bias of taste and temperament, so obviously unfitting him for the proprieties and the rigid decorum of the pulpit, but so clearly drifting him to the bar and the political arena, asserted their rule and carried him back to the law. He did not at once complete his legal studies, but accepted for a term the chair of Greek in his *Alma Mater*, Miami University, and went from there to South Hanover, Indiana, to enter upon the congenial pursuits of literature and language. His success as a teacher in these departments is attested by most competent colleagues, who expressed the deepest regret at losing him from the faculty. His attainments in classical literature were thorough and extensive, rendering him an elegant scholar, and a graceful and ready writer. He soon renewed and completed his preparation for the bar, during which time he became intimately and zealously

identified with the temperance agitation, which awoke the public sentiment to the necessity of an organized reform, and was styled the Washingtonian movement. By constant example, fervid speech, and active work, he promoted this much needed movement. In 1843 he began the practice of law with Nathaniel Massie, in Chillicothe. He made his maiden speech at Hillsborough, in the presence of several of the most distinguished members of the bar of southern Ohio. All gave him high commendation for this effort, the jury according him the verdict without leaving their seats; and such was the impression upon the mind of the Hon. Thomas L. Hamer, who was present, that he said: "Galloway, retire with your laurels: you will never be able, in any future effort, to equal or surpass this." During this year he was chosen, by the State Legislature, Secretary of State, and removing to Columbus, he entered upon the duties of his office, with the added responsibility of Commissioner of Common Schools. From his known zeal in the interests of education, popular and collegiate, he was expected to inaugurate some system that would place them upon a sure basis, and carry out, to some large and productive results, the liberal contributions of its citizens. He had, in his association with the Hon. Horace Mann and other distinguished teachers of the country, who made up that noble body of talent, zeal, and power, the Western College of Teachers, become fully inspired with the weighty interests and grand results that hung upon educating the people of the State that had in charge its destinies. Professor Calvin E. Stowe had returned from Europe reporting the best system of education there; and the friends of a popular system hailed the election of the new secretary, as one to aid in carrying out their great aims. In his first report he began arranging the chaotic materials found in the crude, imperfect, and very partial reports of the county auditors and local school boards. In his second report great advances were made, and great interest developed in the popular mind, especially in the organization of teachers in institutes, and the management of schools under the supervision of district or county superintendents. From these labors, accomplished under many difficulties and obstructions in his personal visitations, special correspondence, vigorous pleas, and legislative importunities, can be dated some of the most important results bearing on popular education in Ohio. Institutes were organized at several points, over which Mr. Galloway presided, and at which he delivered stirring addresses. No great question that involved principle or popular rights could be presented that would not enlist a temperament so ardent and a mind so discriminating. Hence, when the greatest of all national questions, slavery, loomed up in 1832 and 1840, he promptly and decidedly ranged himself in the anti-slavery ranks, though he was never identified with what was called the "Liberty party." His attachment was with the old rather than the new, here as well as elsewhere; and with patriotic conservatism he did not sunder the tie that bound him to

the old Whig party, to which, in political faith, he had always been devoted. In the conventions and councils of this party he was an acknowledged leader. From the very outset of his political career he began to make his mark. In the days when such men as Ewing, Corwin, Stanbury, and others were recognized leaders, though much younger, his gifts of speech and pen were none the less noted and effective. And here it may be said that it was, perhaps, as the living speaker he is most vividly recalled by those who had the privilege of knowing him. In this department he had few equals; none, who had ever heard him, can ever forget the power of his eloquence. No description can convey a just idea of his manner or style. His efforts were unequal, often affected by a depressed nervous system, but at his best, his speeches were a rare union of scathing wit, brilliant sarcasm, intense pathos, and inimitable humor, intensified in their delivery by the profoundest feeling of the man. Though full of anecdote and thrilling illustration, yet they were governed by a strictly logical order, and story and fable were linked in a chain of convincing argument. No man could sway more successfully the feelings of a crowd. And when he rose in a popular assembly it was the signal for a tumultuous outburst of applause—the “people heard him gladly,” and listened with delighted interest, often under most unfavorable circumstances. He was a member of the National Convention which nominated Zachary Taylor for the Presidency, and there made a very able speech in favor of the nominee. In 1854-55 he represented his district in Congress, when his party was largely in the minority, during an anomalous commingling of parties, and under the ascendancy of a narrow, bigoted order, the Know Nothings, with whom he had no real sympathy. In two other Congressional contests his personal popularity was demonstrated by a large vote, irrespective of party ties. In the two years of Congressional life he added renown to his name as the tenacious advocate of common rights to all conditions of men, and his speech on the Kansas bill was a theme for eulogy in this country, and in foreign periodicals. Blackwood and the *North British Review* gave it deserved commendation. In the nation's struggle against the encroachments of slavery, though his physical organization wholly unfitted him for the contest on the battle-field, yet he remained to do successful battle with different weapons, against other enemies, but all aiding in the last grand consummation. In the new national policy that made up this mighty war party, he took no mean place, and performed no subordinate amount of the labor that had its climax in the nomination of Lincoln to its triumphant leadership. His intimate friendship with Lincoln was not in the bonds of political association only or chiefly, but in deeper ties—of community of nature, genial humor, generous sympathies, hearty impulses. These brought them together with no consciousness of station or rank to make a difference. The mutual geniality of the men expressed itself when the courtesy of a Columbus delegation was extended

to Mr. Lincoln, who, grasping Mr. Galloway's hands with characteristic cordiality and emphasis, said: “I would rather see you than any man in America.” Governor Tod, too, found him a congenial spirit, and loved him. The memory of an evening, when Lincoln, Galloway, and Tod met in the President's room, in the days of care, anxiety, fears and hopes for the country in her great struggle, recalls the characteristics of each, and much that was common to all. The noble war Governor of Ohio did not know fully the joke-loving President, and had felt that he was not fully impressed with the solemn drama in which he was acting so leading a part. But that interview, prolonged into the stillness of midnight, dispelled all such impressions. The rapid transitions from the highest humor, or most piquant, subtle application of a story or incident to the gravest and most momentous events then transpiring, their most serious statesmanlike consideration, the grave, hearty care impressed upon the then spare face, the prompt return of genial expression of personal interest, all ended in a commingling of a deep sympathy and fullest mutual confidence, that only ended as one after another they have dropped from their places in these great historic scenes. As Judge-Advocate a commission was given to Mr. Galloway for the examination of military and civil prisoners at Camp Chase, in 1863, and in that service he continued until the close of the war. The demands of military justice and discipline were there supplemented by tender mercy, and while jealous of his country's honor, he cared for many who were victims and sufferers in the casualties of war, and his heart and purse and friendly aid were ready to alleviate their wants, exhibiting the spirit of his illustrious prototype, “Malice towards none, charity for all.” Coupled with devotion to the welfare and integrity of his country was that of church. That part of his life and character represented by his religious views and habits is perhaps least understood by the world. In fact, here he could only be known by those who were taken into sympathy with his inner life, for few men wore more distinctly an outer and an inner life. In the rough struggle, the sharp conflict, the Cromwellian fight with the outer world, the combatant, armed with all the power of truth, eloquence, and sarcasm, seemed to reveal the whole man. Hence many, who considered themselves his intimate friends, knew nothing of his inner life, with its struggles, its deep controlling convictions, its sustaining faith and religious hope. These constituted almost an independent existence of which he was as reticent as William the Silent, except as it was manifested in church administration or religious assemblies. In ecclesiastical councils he acted with sound judgment and prudent conservatism, though he was bold and aggressive in spirit, asking for a positive pronouncement when questions involving great and important matters were at issue. The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church made him one of its Commissioners at its meeting in Philadelphia to accomplish the union of the two schools, a position of

dignity and importance, and which demanded wise judgment and careful discrimination. It may be added that Mr. Galloway had great personal popularity. His sympathy with the people was well understood and appreciated. His manners, so entirely simple and unostentatious, made him the best known public man in the State. One of his many obituary notices closed with these words: "Many there are who will miss the generous grasp of the hand that shall no more be raised in eloquent gesture or sublime utterance to the assembled multitudes as in days gone by. Of him, more than of others, many will say with Halleck—

"None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

FRAZIER, HON. WILLIAM HUGH, Lawyer and Jurist, was born, March 11th, 1826, at Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, and is the fourth son and seventh child of George and Betharah (Randall) Frazier. His father was a native of Kent county, Maryland, and followed agricultural pursuits. He removed with his parents to Ohio in 1802, and settled in Trumbull county, where he married his wife, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania. William attended the common school of his district until he was twelve years old, and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Guernsey county, where he resumed his attendance at school during the winter months, continuing his studies until he was twenty-one years old, working during the summer on his father's farm. He then entered Madison College, at Antrim, remaining there two terms, meanwhile studying at home and laboring on the farm; but finding his health enfeebled, and believing that he would be unable to continue his work on the plantation, decided to apply himself to the study of law. At this time an elder brother was pursuing a course of reading for that profession, and he placed himself under that brother's tutelage, and so continued until he was twenty-six years of age, when he was admitted to the bar, at Coshocton, Ohio, May 17th, 1852. He commenced the practice of his profession with his brother immediately after his admission, at Sarahsville, then the county-seat of Noble county. In the following month of August his brother died, and he continued alone until 1858, when the county-seat was removed to Caldwell. He likewise removed his domicile to the new shire town, and in March, 1865, formed a partnership with James S. Foreman, which continued for one year. In 1855 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the county on the Republican ticket, and re-elected four successive times, making his incumbency a period of ten years. In October, 1871, he was appointed by Governor Hayes for four months to fill an unexpired term of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and at the election held the same month was elected to that office for a term of five years, which position he yet

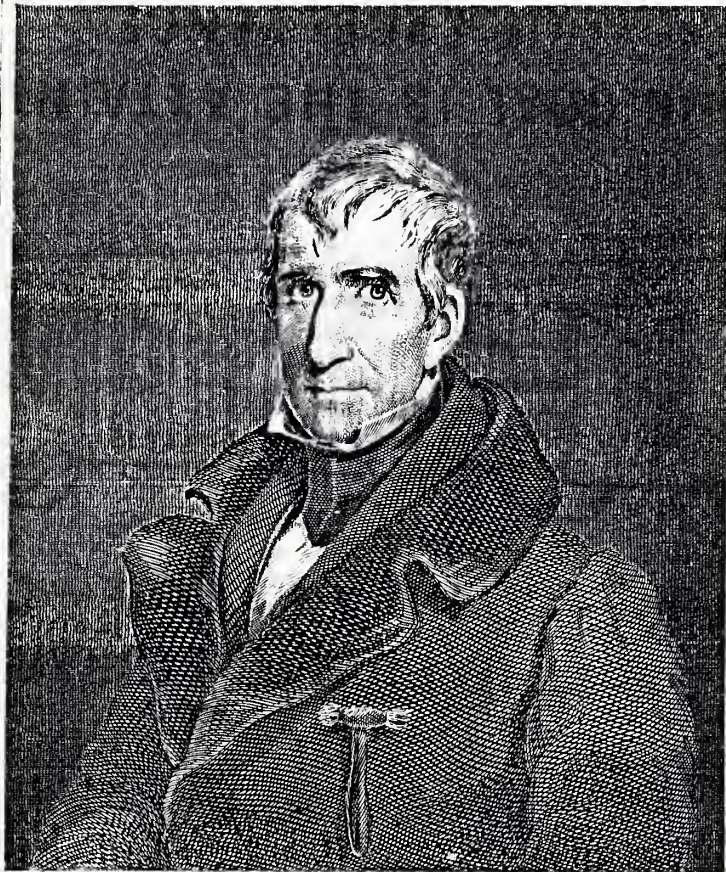
continues to hold. He was connected with the organization of the Marietta, Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railway Company, and was Vice President of that corporation until his election as Judge, and was a Director until February, 1875. In the spring of 1873 he organized the Noble County National Bank, with a capital of \$60,000, of which he was elected President, and still occupies that office. He has attained his present position in life by dint of industry, energy, and perseverance; and he is respected by all who know him as a valuable citizen and an impartial judge. He was married, November 30th, 1854, to Minerva E. Staats, of Noble county, Ohio, who is still living.

NORRIS, JOHN A., United States Pension Agent, was born in Perry, Geauga county, Ohio, August 10th, 1835, his parents being natives of Massachusetts, and his father by occupation a farmer. He was educated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Knox county, and in 1860 graduated from that institution with credit. Prior to his collegiate course at Kenyon, he attended the district schools during the winter seasons, assisting during the remainder of each year in the labor of cultivating his father's farm. In 1860, shortly after his graduation, he went to Louisiana as private tutor in a family, and upon the breaking out of the war returned to his native State. Upon his return to Ohio he became Superintendent of Public Schools, at Cadiz, Ohio, and remained in charge thereof for one year. In July, 1862, he resigned that position to enter the Union army, and was mustered in as Captain in the 98th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in that position until 1864, when he was promoted to the position of Major of the same regiment. On July 19th of the same year, while engaged with his command, he was wounded and suffered the amputation of one of his limbs. On the 4th of the following October he was honorably mustered out by a special order from the War Department, and was appointed as United States Provost Marshal of the Sixteenth Congressional District, and served until October 1st, 1865. In the fall of that year he was elected Commissioner of Common Schools, was re-elected to that position in the fall of 1868, and acted as such until May, 1869, when he was appointed United States Pension Agent at Columbus, and in March, 1872, reappointed to the same position. Mr. Norris is a man of scholarly culture, and a practical educator. He has taken a deep interest in public education, and while at the head of the school system of his State discharged his duties with ability and to the acceptance of his people. As a soldier he distinguished his service with gallantry, ability, and patriotic devotion to duty. He is in every way qualified for his present office, the important duties of which he administers with integrity and intelligence. On March 6th, 1865, he was married to Nettie B. Beebe.

MILAN, HON. JOHN E., Lawyer and Jurist, was born, December 19th, 1805, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, of American parents. His father was a saddler by trade, but subsequently became engaged in agricultural pursuits. The family removed to Ohio in 1815, and settled at Cadiz, in Harrison county, and John attended school at the academy in that town. He commenced studying law in 1823, with Chauncey Dewey, of Cadiz, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1825. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, and in 1826 removed to McConnellsville, Morgan county, where he opened an office, and where he has since continued to practise, except when on the bench. In 1829 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the county, and in 1831, when the office was made elective, he was elected, and held the same until 1838. He was appointed Postmaster of the town in 1831, but resigned that office in 1833. In 1834 he was elected Brigadier-General Ohio Militia, and served as such until 1840, when he resigned to take his seat as Judge. He was elected to the Legislature in 1838, and re-elected in 1839. In 1840 he was elected President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, embracing eight counties, including Morgan, Washington, Meigs, etc., etc. He was on the bench for seven years. His political creed has always been Democratic; nevertheless he was of great assistance in raising troops for the Union army during the war of the rebellion. He was married, June 7th, 1826, to Susanna Robertson, of Cadiz, Ohio, who was the mother of six children, of whom five are living; she died April 15th, 1865. He was again married, October 25th, 1865, to Sarah, daughter of Rev. William Swayze, of Ohio.

CHASE, HARRY, Superintendent of the City Infirmary, Toledo, Ohio, was born in Hoosic, Rensselaer county, New York, on May 19th, 1805. As early as 1806 his parents removed to Fabius, Onondaga county, New York; in 1816 to Clarkson, Monroe county (then Genesee county), New York, and in 1836 to Medina, Orleans county, New York, where they both died. His father was a farmer, and he himself was raised on a farm until fifteen years of age, having up to this time received only the rudiments of a common school education. On October 20th, 1820, he was placed in a small country store, where he commenced to learn the trade of a merchant. There he continued until May, 1827, when he was engaged to take command of a line boat on the Erie canal. In May, 1828, he was employed by his uncle, Arad Joy, an old merchant at Ludlowville, Tompkins county, to take charge of his store, which resulted in the purchase, in company with Charles Davis, of his uncle's old stock and good-will of the

stand, and a partnership with Davis of five years, which proved pleasant and profitable for those times. At the expiration of that partnership he removed to Milan, Huron county, Ohio, in May, 1835. In September, 1833, he was married to Delia Conger, by which marriage he had four children, two of whom survive. His wife died at Peru, Huron county, on July 7th, 1840; and on May 19th, 1841, he was married to Mrs. Amey A. Draper, by which marriage he has four children, all of whom still survive. In May, 1836, he gave up business in Milan, and removed a part of his goods to Jackson county, Michigan. In October of the same year, having sold out in Michigan, he removed with his family to Buffalo, and embarked in a wholesale and retail hardware business. This proved a failure owing mainly to losses of debts for goods sold to parties in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, aided by the "Wild Cat" times. He returned in May, 1840, with his family to Ohio, where his wife died. In September, 1841, he commenced again at Milan with very limited means; and the year following sold out his stock of goods, settled all his debts, and associated with a Mr. Shaw as partner in the produce commission business. This association was dissolved by the death of his partner. Three years later he turned his attention to farming, buying in August, 1844, one hundred and eighty acres of new land, lying one mile from the village of Milan. This he caused to be improved and cultivated, and sold in August, 1856, having in the meantime been awarded the first premium offered on the best farm, by the Huron and Erie County Agricultural Society, in 1852, and again in 1853 that offered by the State Agricultural Society for the best regulated and best cultivated farm in Ohio (see "Agricultural Reports"). This farm he purchased at eight dollars per acre, and sold at fifty dollars per acre. In April, 1857, he moved to Toledo, and opened a warehouse and general commission business, in company with John Stevens and Charles N. Ryan, under the firm-name of Stevens, Ryan & Chase. This business proved unprofitable, and continued one year, when Mr. Ryan withdrew. During its continuance, on the night after the October election, the warehouse and canal elevator was destroyed by fire. After pursuing the commission business, in company with Mr. Stevens, until the spring of 1866, Mr. Chase retired to accept the office of Collector of Internal Revenue. His commercial experience has been quite varied—sometimes successful, but at other times quite disastrous, so that now, as the evening of life is upon him, he has passed the limit of threescore and ten, he finds himself poor. Politically, his first vote was cast for De Witt Clinton, for Governor of New York, and he has been a Whig, and is now a Republican. At the October election in 1849 he was elected by the Whig electors of Erie and Huron counties to the Legislature of Ohio; these two counties then composing an election district for senator and representative. He was the last Whig elected on the Western Reserve.



WILLIAM HARRISON

W H Harrison

HARRISON, GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY, Soldier, Statesman and Ninth President of the United States, was born, February 9th, 1773, in Berkeley, Charles City county, Virginia, and was the third and youngest son of Hon. Benjamin Harrison, a member of the Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and three times Governor of Virginia. He died in 1791, when his youngest son was in his nineteenth year. Being left by his father's death to depend upon himself, he joined the army with the commission of Ensign, which was then under the command of General St. Clair, and afterwards under Wayne, against the western Indians. His spirit and sagacity attracted the attention of Wayne, who appointed him an Aide-de-camp, in which capacity he served through the war. Soon after its close, in 1795, he was promoted to the rank of Captain and placed in command of Fort Washington, then occupying the site of the present city of Cincinnati, laid out soon after by John Cleves Symmes, a daughter of whom Captain Harrison married. In 1797 he resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Territory northwest of the Ohio, from which, in 1799, he was chosen a delegate to Congress. The Northwestern Territory having been divided, Harrison was appointed, in 1801, Governor of the new Territory of Indiana, embracing the present States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Almost the whole of it was then in possession of the Indians, with whom, as Superintendent, he made several important treaties, in which large cessions of territory were obtained. The agitation among the Indians, caused by Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, having assumed the character of hostilities, Harrison, in the autumn of 1811, advanced against the Prophet's town at the head of 800 men, partly regulars and partly volunteers. His camp at Tippecanoe was furiously, but unsuccessfully, attacked on the night of November 5th. The defeated Indians were at first inclined to treat, but the breaking out of the war with Great Britain made them again hostile. After Hull's surrender Harrison was appointed, in September, 1812, to the command of the Northwest frontier, with a commission as Brigadier-General. It was not until the next year, by which time he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, that he was able to commence active operations. Several mishaps grew out of the inexperience of his subordinate officers, but the victory of Perry on Lake Erie enabled him to recover from the British invaders the American territory which they had occupied and to pursue them into Canada, where, on October 5th, they were totally routed in the battle of the Thames. A peace with the Northwest Indians soon followed. Not long after, in consequence of misunderstandings with Armstrong, the Secretary of War, Harrison resigned his commission in the army. In 1816 he was elected from the Cincinnati district a member of the United States House of Representatives, in which body he sat for three years.

In 1819 he was elected a member of the State Senate of Ohio, which place he held for two years. Having been elected United States Senator, he took his seat in 1824, and was appointed Chairman of the Military Committee, in place of General Jackson, who had just resigned his seat in that body. In 1828 he was appointed, by President John Quincy Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia. He landed at Maracaibo, December 22d, and thence proceeded to Bogota; but his residence there was not long, as he was recalled immediately on Jackson's accession to the Presidency, in 1829. For several years after his return he took no active part in political affairs, but lived in retirement on his farm at North Bend, on the Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati. Being in but moderate pecuniary circumstances, he accepted the office of Clerk of the County Court, which he continued to hold for the next twelve years. In 1836, as the close of General Jackson's second term of office drew nigh, the opposition were somewhat at a loss for a candidate for the Presidency. Webster had been nominated in Massachusetts, but did not find much support out of that State; and Henry Clay did not care to become a candidate in a contest which he regarded as hopeless. The success which had attended General Jackson in his several canvasses for that high office gave rise to the idea of adopting a candidate who had military reputation. Harrison, while in command of the Northwest Department during the war of 1812, had enjoyed a high popularity in the West, and principally on that ground he was now brought forward as a Presidential candidate. His character was unimpeachable, his retirement had kept him out of the sphere of party, and his position as a simple citizen seemed to identify him as one of the people. His nomination, seconded by the anti-Masonic party, was more successful than many had anticipated. He received seventy-three electoral votes, a greater number than Clay had obtained four years previously, although Massachusetts, which now voted for Webster, then had given her suffrages for Clay. Martin Van Buren became the President, being inaugurated March 4th, 1837, and in less than ten weeks from that event the country was convulsed by reason of the State banks suspending specie payments. Trade was prostrated and financial ruin was predominant. Business houses which had withstood many a financial panic went down like reeds before the wind. This state of things was seized upon by the opposition, who put the blame where it doubtless properly belonged, to the ruinous measures adopted by the party under Jackson, who had made war against the "monster," as the United States Bank was termed. The position of the opposition being thus strengthened, the defeat of the Democratic party, which had renominated Van Buren for a second term, seemed practicable, providing the anti-administration party could unite on a candidate. Henry Clay was again brought forward, and his claims as the father of the "American system" of protection to domestic manufactures were

strongly urged. General Scott was also proposed. The fact that both these gentlemen were Virginians by birth and training caused their partisans to believe that the prestige attached to their native State as the "Mother of Presidents" would somehow be to their advantage. A national nominating convention, at which twenty-two States were represented, met at Harrisburg, December 4th, 1839, to decide between them. On the ground of availability General Harrison, also a native of Virginia, was preferred, and received the nomination. A very ardent and exciting canvass followed, and every means to promote the success of the Whig candidate was employed by his supporters to arouse the popular enthusiasm. Mass meetings and political processions were now first introduced, and that canvass marked an era in the style of conducting elections. The history of the war of 1812 was eagerly read, and its pages carefully scanned for details of the skirmishes and battles in which he had led the American troops to victory. Thus the 4th of October was the anniversary of the battle of Chatham, and on the succeeding day was the battle of the Thames, where the celebrated Indian chief Tecumseh was slain, and were both seized upon by the Whigs, who celebrated their twenty-seventh anniversary from one end of the country to the other as had never before been done, and, it may be added, was never repeated. The slur which had been cast on General Harrison, that he lived in a "log cabin," with nothing to drink but "hard cider," was also made use of as an electioneering appeal. Log cabins became a regular feature in political processions, and "hard cider" one of the watchwords of the party. Songs were written and sung to popular airs, and the nominee was familiarly called "Old Tippecanoe," in allusion to the repulse of the Indians on the battle-field of that name. Canes cut from trees supposed to have grown near North Bend, the home of the General, and mounted with miniature cider barrels to form the handle, were manufactured and sold by thousands; while pocket-handkerchiefs and other apparel were printed with favorite designs, or with Harrison's portrait, and scattered broadcast throughout the country. Political caricatures were in vogue, and scarcely a day elapsed that some new one was not designed and published. In addition to all this, political feeling ran so high that, where different members of the same family advocated opposite sides, much ill blood was stirred up, and in many cases personal conflicts took place. In the autumn the election was held, and the Whig party swept through the land like a tornado, and of the twenty-six States that voted, giving 294 electoral votes, William H. Harrison secured 234, while his opponent scored but 60. The popular vote was: Harrison, 1,274,783; Van Buren, 1,128,702, and Birney (Abolitionist), 7609. Harrison was inaugurated, March 4th, 1841, and as his cabinet was judiciously composed great expectations were formed of his administration; but before any distinctive line of policy could be established, and after a brief illness of but eight

days, superinduced, as was supposed, by the fatigue and excitement incident to his inauguration, he died, April 4th, 1841, and was interred at North Bend, Ohio.

HURLBUT, HINMAN BARRET, Railroad President and Capitalist, was born, July 29th, 1819, in St. Lawrence county, New York. His father, Abiram Hurlbut, was a Connecticut farmer who had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. On his grandmother's side he was descended from Governor Hinman, of Connecticut. Until fifteen years of age he attended the common schools and worked on the farm; then he went out into the world without money to seek his fortune. First, he found employment as a clerk in a store in Waddington, where he remained about three years. In 1836 he removed to Cleveland and entered his brother's law office as a student, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1839. He at once opened an office in Massillon, but in his journey to that town his last cent was expended, his only stock being a few sheets of paper. He soon was known as one of the most successful lawyers in a circuit of several counties. In 1846 he formed a law partnership with Hon. D. K. Carter, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which proved lucrative and extensive. In 1850 he retired from the profession of law and engaged in the banking business, as a member of the firm of Hurlbut & Vinton. He aided in organizing the Merchants' and also the Union Bank, of Massillon. He was a director in each bank, and represented the Union branch of the State Bank of Ohio in the State Board of Control, until he sold his interest in the bank. He subsequently represented the Bank of Toledo in the same Board, until the expiration of its charter. In 1852 he removed to Cleveland and commenced business under the name of Hurlbut & Co., although he still retained his banking interests in Massillon. He then purchased the charter of the Bank of Commerce and reorganized it for business, with Parker Handy as President and himself as Cashier. A year later Mr. Handy resigned and Joseph Perkins became President. The capital stock of the bank was increased from time to time, until it became the Second National Bank. While thus managing the affairs of the bank in Cleveland, he, in company with other capitalists, purchased the charter of the Toledo branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and aided in its management before and after its reorganization as a national bank. In November, 1865, he was stricken with paralysis. He resigned his position in the bank as Cashier, and was elected Vice-President, and left for Europe with the hope of regaining his health. He returned in 1868, much improved, but refrained from active business until 1871, when he was chosen Vice-President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Rail-

road Company. Mr. Hurlbut has ever been liberal in aiding benevolent enterprises, education, literature, and the arts and sciences. Being the President and chief founder of the Cleveland City Hospital, he has been very generous to it in his donations. He founded the Hurlbut Professorship of Natural Sciences in the Western Reserve College, and endowed it with \$25,000, and was for many years a Trustee of that institution. He contributed to every charitable institution in Cleveland and vicinity. During the great war of the rebellion he gave money freely to support the army and benevolent enterprises called into existence by that struggle. In politics he was a Whig, and when that party ceased to exist he became a Republican. He was a delegate in the national convention which nominated General Taylor to the Presidency. He was an able stump speaker, and his services were in great demand throughout his district. As a financier he was held in high repute wherever known, and the financial enterprises with which he was connected were always, when under his management, remarkably successful. The most discouraging obstacles were overcome by his great energy, fearlessness and thorough knowledge of financial matters. In private life he indulged in a fine taste in painting, music and horticulture. In the latter especially he took great pride, his collection of plants being widely known for its extent and variety. In 1840 he was married to Jane Elizabeth Johnson, of Oneida county, New York.

DAVIS, HON. SIMON STEVENS, Merchant, Banker and ex-Mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born at Rockingham, Windham county, Vermont, December 19th, 1817. He is a son of Hiram and Melinda (Stevens) Davis, and like most of the "Yankee boys" was trained to hard work upon the farm, with few opportunities for book education, except the few months he spent each year as a pupil, and afterward as a teacher, in the common schools. He left the farm in 1840, and spent one year in teaching and study at Howell Works, New Jersey; but the ill health of his father recalled him to the farm in 1841. There he remained until 1843, when he came to Cincinnati and remained in that city, St. Louis and New Orleans until he went to Brooklyn, New York, in 1847. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits there and in New York city until August, 1853, when he returned to Cincinnati and established the banking house of S. S. Davis & Co., which he has continued to the present time (1876). During the war of the rebellion he was most active in his support of the Union arms, and, by the inauguration of a committee system for the care of the families of soldiers, did much for the encouragement of enlistments and the alleviation of suffering among a class which appealed strongly to the sympathies of a humane and patriotic public. During his life

he has been identified with the Whig and Republican parties, though he has never made a business of politics. He served with efficiency and credit in the City Council, and in April, 1871, was elected Mayor of the city for two years. Since the expiration of his term he has devoted his time to his private business, except so much as is taken up in attention to the public institutions with which he holds an official relation. Among others he is a Trustee of the Protestant Home for the Friendless and Female Guardian Society, as well as of the High Schools and the Cincinnati Relief Union, an offshoot of the Soldiers' Relief Committee. In both the latter he has been a Trustee for fourteen consecutive years.

JOHNSON, HON. NATHAN PORTER, was born in Hartford, Washington county, New York, January 30th, 1801, and at an early age removed to Champion, Jefferson county, New York, where he attended a district school. In 1832 he emigrated to Lagrange, Lorain county, Ohio, and there, in the course of time and events, became widely and favorably known as a prominent and influential citizen, and as an efficient leader in political movements and public enterprises. While engaged mainly in agricultural pursuits, he yet devoted a considerable portion of his time to study and research, and uniformly kept well abreast with modern progress. In 1844 he was elected to the House of General Assembly from Lorain, and in 1846 secured a re-election. Subsequently, in 1848, he served for one term as Senator from Lorain county. For many years also he officiated as Justice of the Peace, and during the last fourteen years of his life held the position of Postmaster. He was a supporter successively of the Whig and Republican parties. He was married, October 20th, 1822, to Laura Waite, who died in January, 1846; and again, August 13th, 1846, to M. R. Hart. His life and career present many noteworthy and admirable points; unvaryingly faithful in the discharge of every duty, loyal and energetic in his support of all projects designed to further the general welfare, his death was a serious loss, not only to his immediate circle of relatives and friends, but also to the wider circle of the public. He died in Lagrange, Ohio, December 22d, 1874.

FORGEY, WILLIAM S., Soldier and Lawyer, was born, May 11th, 1845, on a farm in Union township, Lawrence county, Ohio, and is the eighth of a family of nine sons. He worked on his father's farm, attending school during the winter months, until September 15th, 1862, when he enlisted in the United States service for three years, at Ironton, in Company K of the 2d Ohio Cavalry. From that place the recruits went to Camp Portsmouth, then

